

APPENDIX  
TO  
**EPIGRAPHIA INDICA**  
AND  
RECORD OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Volumes VII & VIII

**A List of the Inscriptions of Southern India  
from about 500 A.D.**

*by*  
**Professor F. Kielhorn, C.I.E., Göttingen**



*Published by*

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA  
JANPATH, NEW DELHI - 110 011

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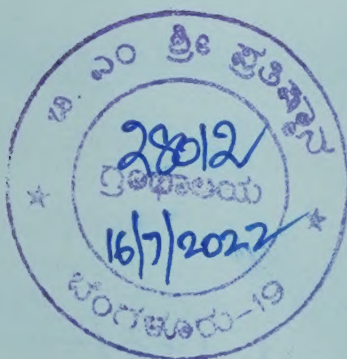






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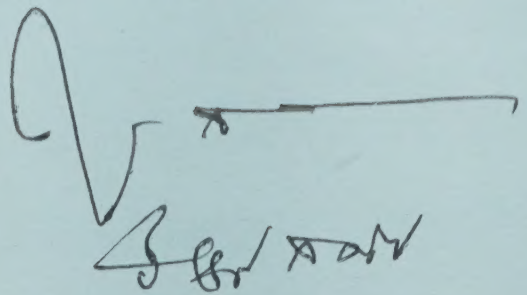
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## P R E F A C E

**'A list of the inscriptions of Southern India from about 500 A.D.'**, compiled by Professor F. Keilhorn, C.I.E., Gottingen, was published in *Epigraphia Indica* Volumes VII and VIII as appendix. Since the list is spread over in two different volumes with smaller prints, it was felt necessary and decided to reprint the list by employing bigger fonts and making available the entire list in one volume. It is hoped that the list will be useful to the scholars who want to refer to inscriptions from South India.

I sincerely thank Director General and Director (Publications), Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, for their encouragement to our publication activities. I also thank Dr. M.D. Sampath, Director (Epigraphy) (Retd.) and my colleagues Dr. K.M. Bhadri, Superintending Epigraphist, Sri N. Nanjunda Swamy, Sri D.M.Nagaraju, Deputy Superintending Epigraphists, Dr. S. Swaminathan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, Mysore, for going through the proofs and making it press-ready.

**DIRECTOR (EPIGRAPHY)**







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# APPENDIX

## A LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

### FROM ABOUT A.D. 500

*By Professor F. Kielhorn, C.I.E.; Göttingen*

In continuation of my List of the Inscriptions of Northern India.<sup>1</sup> I now publish a similar **list of inscriptions of Southern India**, which also was originally compiled solely for my own use. It contains all southern inscriptions from about A.D. 500 which I have found in the various publications accessible to me, excepting, as a rule, those in Dr. Burgess and Pandit Natesa Sastri's *Archaeol. Survey of Southern India*, Vol. IV., and in Mr. Rice's *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. III. ff. The inscriptions of any importance, other than reprints, in the former publication may be expected to be soon republished critically, and those in the *Epigraphia Carnatica* will, I have no doubt, receive a general index of their own, when all the texts have been published.

While I am writing these lines,<sup>2</sup> my list contains 1,020 numbers which treat of about 1,100 separate inscriptions. Of this total about 210 are on copper-plates, and 890 on stone. Taken as a whole, the inscriptions of the South in some respects differ essentially from the northern inscriptions. The latter with insignificant exceptions are all in Sanskrit; of the 1,100 inscriptions in the present list not more than about 290 are in Sanskrit only.<sup>3</sup> About 340 are in Tamil, 320 in Kanarese, 10 in Telugu, 90 in Sanskrit and Kanarese, 30 in Sanskrit and Telugu, and 20 in Sanskrit and Tamil; the language of four is an ancient Prākṛit and a few are composed or contain remarks in a dialect which apparently is an old form of Marāṭhī. On the other hand, while the inscriptions of the North are dated in about ten different eras the chief of which is the Vikrama era, Southern India generally uses the Śaka era. Of about 510 of these inscriptions dated according to eras,<sup>4</sup> 450 quote the Śaka and 20 from the southernmost part of India the Kōḷamba or Kollam) era; six quite exceptionally use the era of the Kaliyuga (marked Ky.) and 34 are dated according to the Chālukya-Vikrama era (marked Chā. Vi.) i.e., really, in regnal years of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. The Vikrama era is foreign to the South; it is quoted only once, the most modern inscription of this list (of A.D. 1830), which also gives the number of years elapsed since Vardhamāna's Nirvāṇa. This list, moreover, will show that in large tracts of Southern India it was the custom — more rarely observed in Northern India — to date documents only in the regnal years of the reigning kings. Of the prominent part which the Jovian years play in the dates of southern inscriptions I have had occasion to speak elsewhere.

- 
1. See above, Vol. V. Appendix.
  2. Any inscriptions that may be published while this list is being printed will as far as possible be inserted in their proper places.
  3. When the language of an inscription is not stated in this list, it should be understood to be Sanskrit.
  4. Current years will be denoted in this list by an asterisk placed after the numerals for the year.



Differently from the course followed in the Northern List, I have arranged the inscriptions here given mainly according to the dynasties to which they belong. Dated and undated miscellaneous inscriptions which I cannot assign to any particular dynasty will be given under separate headings at the end of the list. Any inconvenience which my arrangement may cause I hope to lessen by an index which will give all dated inscriptions arranged in the order of the Śaka years. Another index is to contain most of the proper names which occur in this list.

While doing this work, I often have found cause to regret that I know so little of the vernaculars of Southern India, and I fear that this list must suffer through this want of knowledge on my part. I nevertheless venture to hope that what I offer now will at least save some trouble to others who are interested in Indian Epigraphy.

### A. — The Western Chalukyas of Bādāmi.<sup>1</sup>

1. — Ś. 310. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 294. Pimpalner (spurious<sup>2</sup>) plates<sup>3</sup> of the W. Chalukya<sup>4</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin I. ?)* :—

(L.1). — Śakanripakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu tri(tri)shu daś-ōttarēshv=asyā[m\*] samvatsara-māsa-paksha-divasa-pūrvvāyān=tithau.

(L. 35). — sūryagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

2. — Ś. 411\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 211, and Plates in Vol. VIII. p. 340. Alṭēm<sup>5</sup> (formerly Captain T.B. Jervis's, now British Museum, spurious<sup>6</sup>) plates of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Pulakēśin I. Satāśraya*, the son of Raṇarāga who was the son of Jayasimha I.; and of his feudatory *Sāmiyāra*, the son of Sivāra who was the son of the *Rājā Goṇḍa*, of the Rundranīḷa-Saindraka family (or Rundaranīḷa and Saindraka families) :—

(L. 28). — Śakanrip-ābdēshv=ēkādaś-ōttarēshu chatuś-śatēshu vyatītēshu Vibhava-samvatsarē pravarttamānē . . . Vaiśākh-ōdita-pūrṇṇa-puṇya-divasē Rāhō(hau)vidhau(dhōr=) maṇḍalam ślēshṭē (?).

(L. 35). — Vaiśākha-paurṇṇamāsayām Rāhau vidhu-maṇḍala[m\*] pravishṭavati.

- 
1. For the W. Chalukyas of Gujarat see my *List of North. Inscr.* Nos. 398, 400, 401, and 404. Of the (unpublished) Balsār plates, dated in Ś. 653, of the Jayāśraya-Maṅgalarasarāja (also called Vinayāditya and Yuddhamalla) who is mentioned *ibid.* No. 404, an account is given in *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 5, and *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 75. — In *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XX. p. 42 is published a Sanjan copper-plate inscription which professes to be of the time of the W. Chalukya Vikramāditya I. and to record a grant by his paternal uncle Buddhavarasa, the younger brother of Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.). I hope that this inscription may be re-edited with a fascimile. (For the name Buddhavarasa see below, No. 67.).
  2. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 216, No. 25.
  3. The third plate is numbered with the numeral figure 3.
  4. The name Chalukya or Chālukya does not occur in the inscription.
  5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIX. p. 273.
  6. See *ibid.* Vol. XXX. p. 218, No. 35.



12th April A.D. 488; a lunar eclipse, *not* visible in India; but see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV, p. 10, No. 164.

The inscription records the building of a Jaina temple and the allotment of certain grants to it, and gives the line of Jaina teachers Siddhanandin, Chitakāchārya, Nāgadēva, and Jinanandin.

3. — Ś. 500. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. III. p. 305, and Plate; Vol. VI. p. 363, and Plate in Vol. X. p. 58; *PSOCI.* No. 39. Bādāmi cave inscription of the W. Chalukya<sup>1</sup> **Maṅgalēśvara Raṇavikrānta**, of the 12th year of the reign (of his elder brother Kīrtivarman I.) :—

(L. 6). — pravarddhamāna-rājya-saṁvvatsarē dvādasē Śakanṛipati-rājyābhishēka-saṁvvatsarēshv=atīkrāntēshu pañchasu śatēshu . . .

(L.11). — mahā-Kārttika-paurṇamāsyām.

4. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 60, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 40. Bādāmi Kanarese rock inscription of the W. Chalukya<sup>2</sup> **Maṅgalēśa**.

5. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 16, and Plate. Bādāmi (Mahākūṭa) pillar inscription<sup>3</sup> of the 5th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>4</sup> **Maṅgalēśa Raṇavikrānta** :—

(L. 14). — uttarōttara-pravarddhamāna-rājya-pañchama-śrī-varshē pravarttamānē Siddhārthē Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyām.

The Jovian year Siddhārtha, if it is really intended here,<sup>5</sup> by mean-sign system lasted from the 25th October A.D. 601 to the 21st October A.D. 602 (in Ś. 523-524).

In the lineage of the Chālikyas, Jayasiṅgha (Jayasimha I.); his son Raṇarāga; his son Satyāśraya Raṇavikrama [Pulakēśin I.]; his son Pura-Raṇaparākarama [Kīrtivarman I.] (defeated the kings of Vaṅga, Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Vaṭṭūra, Magadha, Madraka, Kēraḷa, Gaṅga, Mūshaka, Pāṇḍya, Dramiḷa, Chōḷiya, Āḷuka, Vaijayantī); his younger brother Uru-Raṇavikrānta Maṅgalēśa (conquered the [Kalatsūri] king Buddha).<sup>6</sup> — The inscription mentions Maṅgalēśa's father's wife Durlabhadēvī, of the Batpūra family.

6. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 161, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 11. Nerūr (now India Office) plates of the W. Chalukya<sup>7</sup> **Maṅgalarāja (Maṅgalēśa)**, who put to flight Śaṁkaragaṇa's son Buddharāja,<sup>6</sup> and killed Svāmirāja of the Chālikya family), the son of Vallabha (Pulakēśin I.) :—

(L. 14). — saṁvatsara-pūjyatamāyām Kārttika-dvādaśyām.

1. The original has *Chalkya*.

2. The name Chalukya or Chālukya does not occur in the inscription.

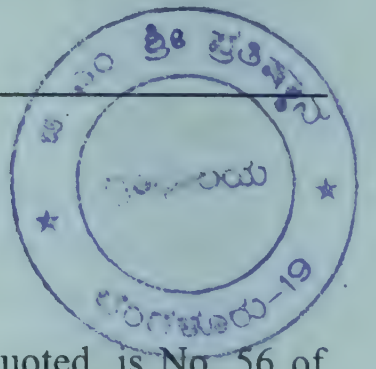
3. The inscription is read from the bottom upwards; compare below, No. 641.

4. The original has *Chaiḷikya*.

5. The earliest inscription in this *List*, in which a Jovian year undoubtedly is quoted, is No. 56 of Ś. 692.

6. Compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 294

7. The original has *Chalikya*.





7. — §. 532. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 365, and Plates. Goa plates, recording a grant by **Satyāśraya Dhruvarāja Indravarman** of the Bappura family, who was staying at Rēvatīdvīpa<sup>1</sup> and acting with the permission of the *Mahārāja Śrīprithivī-vallabha*; of the 20th year of the reign (according to Dr. Bhandarkar, of the W. Chalukya Maṅgalēśa, but according to Dr. Fleet of the 20th year of his own administration) :—

(L. 6). — Māgha-paurṇamāsyām.

(L. 17). — pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsaram viṁśatimam<sup>2</sup> Śaka-kālah=pañcha varsha-śatāni dvātriṁśāni.<sup>3</sup>

8. — §. 532 (?). — Kurtakōṭi (spurious) plates of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya I. Satyāśraya**; see below, No. 21.

9. — §. 534. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 73, and Plate; *PSOCI* No. 12. Haidarābād plates of the third year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>4</sup> *Mahārāja Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.)*, son of the *Mahārāja Kīrtivarman I.*, and son's son of the *Mahārāja Satyāśraya Polekēśivallabha (Pulakēśin I.)*; issued from Vātāpīnagarī :—

(L. 11). — ātmanaḥ pravarddhamāna-rājyābhishēka-saṁvatsarē tṛitīyē Śakanṛipati saṁvatsara-śatēshu chatustrimś-ādhikēshu pañchasv=atītēshu Bhādrapad-āmāvāsyāyām sūryyagrahaṇa-nimittam.

2nd August A.D. 612;<sup>5</sup> a solar eclipse, *not* visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 106.

10. — §. 556 (Ky. 3735<sup>6</sup>). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 4, and Plate; *PSOCI* No. 73. Aihole inscription, recording the construction of a temple of Jinēndra by a certain Ravikīrti, during the reign of the W. Chalukya **Pulakēśin II. Satyāśraya**; (composed by Ravikīrti himself, whose fame is compared to that of Kālidāsa and Bhāravi) :—

(L. 16). — Trimśatsu tri-sahasrēshu Bhāratād=āhavād=itaḥ [\*] sapt-ābdaśata-yuktēshu śa(ga)tēshv=abdēshu pañchasu [||\*] Pañchāśatsu Kalau kālē shaṭsu pañcha-śatāsu cha [\*] samāsu samatītāsu Śakānām=api bhūbhujām ||

In the Chalukya lineage, Jayasimhavallabha [I.]; his son Raṇarāga; his son Polekēśin [I.] (acquired Vātāpīpurī); his son Kīrtivarman [I.] (defeated the Nāḷas, Mauryas and Kadambas); his younger brother Maṅgalēśa (defeated the Kaḷachchuris and took Rēvatīdvīpa); Kīrtivarman's son

1. See below, No. 10.

2. Read *viṁśatimam*.

3. Read *dvātriṁśāni*.

4. The original has *Chalikya*.

5. This was the new-moon day of the *pūrṇimānta* Bhādrapada. — On the 23rd July A.D. 613, which was the new-moon day of the *pūrṇimānta* Bhādrapada of §. 535 expired, there was a total eclipse of the sun that was fully visible at Bādāmi.

6. Described as the year 3735 since the Bhārata war.



Polekēśin [II.] Satyāśraya (was at war with Āppāyika and Gōvinda; besieged Vanavāsī; subdued the Gaṅgas, Ālupas, and the Mauryas in the Koṅkaṇas; besieged Purī; subdued the Lāṭas, Mālavas and Gūrjaras; defeated Harsha [of Kanauj]; conquered the three Mahārāshṭrakas; was at war with the Kalingas and Kōsaḷas; took Pisṭapura; fought at the Kaunāḷa, *i.e.* Kolleru lake; defeated the Pallavas of Kāñchīpura; crossed the river Kāvērī and caused prosperity to the Chōḷas, Kēraḷas and Pāṇḍyas).

11. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 7, and Plate. Yekkēri rock inscription<sup>1</sup> of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>2</sup> **Mahārāja Satyāśraya Pulekēśivallabha (Pulakēśin II.)** :—

(L. 8). — Kārttikasya pūnnimāsām<sup>3</sup> likhitā praśast=īti || samvatsarā . . 6(?) rājya iti.

12. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 43, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 266. Nerūr (now India Office) fragmentary plates of the [W. Chalukya] **Mahārāja Satyāśraya Polekēśivallabha<sup>4</sup> (Pulakēśin II.)**, the son of Kīrtirāja (Kīrtivarman I.).

13. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 51, and plate. Chiplūṇ (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) plates of the W. Chalukya **Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.)**, the son of Kīrtivarman I.; recording a grant by his maternal uncle **Śrīvallabha Sēnānandarāja** of the Sēndraka family.

14. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 330, and Plate. Kāndalgaon (spurious<sup>5</sup>) plates of the 5th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya **Mahārājādhirāja Satyāśraya Pulakēśivallabha (Pulakēśin II.)** :—

(L. 14). — vijayarājya-samva[t\*]sarē pañchamē Māghamāsa-saptamīyām.

15. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 96, and Plate in Vol. IX. p. 304; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 159, p. 298. Hosūr (spurious<sup>6</sup>) plates of the W. Chalukya **Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.)**, recording a grant made at the request of his son or daughter (?) **Ambēra** or **Ambērā** :—

(L. 8). — mahā-Māgha-paurṇamāsyāya . . . sōma-grahṇē.

16. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 106, lines 51-61 of the text. Lakshmēshwar (spurious<sup>7</sup>) inscription<sup>8</sup> of **Durgaśakti**, the son of Kundaśakti who was the son of Vijayaśakti, of the family of the Sēndra kings who belonged to the Bhujagēndra lineage; contemporary (or feudatory) of the W. Chalukya **Mahārāja Eṇṇeyya Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.?)**, the son of the **Mahārāja Raṇaparākramāṅka**.

1. The inscription contains numerical symbols for 4, 5, 6(?), 8 and 50.

2. The name Chalukya or Chālukya does not occur in the inscription.

3. Read *purnnamāsyām likhitā praśastir=iti*.

4. In verse apparently called simply Vallabha.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 217, No. 27.

6. See *ibid.* p. 222, No. 53.

7. See *ibid.* p. 218, No. 37.

8. Put on the stone in about the second half of the 11th century A.D.



17. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 124, and Plate. Nirpaṇ (spurious<sup>1</sup> ?) plates of the W. Chalukya **Tribhuvanāśraya Nāgavardhanarāja**, recording a grant made at the request of a certain Balāmma-Thakkura.

In the family of the Chalukays, Satyāśraya Kīrtivarmarāja [I.]; his son Pulakēśivallabha (Pulakēśin II., defeated Harsha [of Kanauj]); his younger brother Dharāśraya Jayasimhavarmanarāja; his son Tribhuvanāśraya Nāgavardhanarāja (Jayāśraya ?).

18. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 235, and Plate. Karnūl district plates of the third year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>2</sup> **Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya I. Satyāśraya**, son of the **Mahārāja** Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II., who defeated Harshavardhana [of Kanauj]), grandson of the **Mahārāja** Kīrtivarman I. (who defeated the kings of Vanavāsī, etc.), and great-grandson of the **Mahārāja** Polekēśivallabha (Pulakēśin I.) :—

(L. 20). — pravarddhamāna-vijayar[ā\*]jya-tṛtīya-saṁvatsarē . . . saṁgama-mahāyātrāyām paurṇamāsyām.

19. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 238, and Plate. Karnūl district plates of the 10th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>3</sup> **Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya I. Satyāśraya** (described as in No. 18); recording a grant made at the request of **Dēvaśaktirāja** of the Sēndraka family :—

(L. 18). — pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-daśama-saṁvatsarē Āshāḍa(ḍha)-paurṇamāsyām.

20. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 76, and Plate; *PSOCI*. No. 13. Haidarābād (spurious<sup>4</sup> ?) plates of the W. Chalukya **Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya I. Satyāśraya** (who defeated Narasimha, Mahēndra and Īśvara or Īśvarapōtarāja<sup>5</sup> of Kāñchī), the son of the **Mahārājādhirāja** Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II., who defeated Harshavardhana [of Kanauj]), grandson of the **Mahārāja** Kīrtivarman I., and great-grandson of the **Mahārāja** Pulakēśivallabha (Pulakēśin I.).

21. — **Ś. 532(?)**. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 219, and Plate. Kurtakōṭi (now Royal As. Soc.'s, spurious<sup>6</sup>) first and second plates<sup>7</sup> only of the 16th year of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya I. Satyāśraya** (described much as in No. 20); issued from Kisuvoḷal:—

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 216, No. 26.

2. The original has *Chale(li)kya*.

3. The original has *Chalikya*.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 219, No. 39; compare also *Nachrichten Ges. d. Wiss. Göttingen*, 1900, p. 345 ff.

5. I.e., the Pallavas Nārasimhavarman I., Mahēndravarman II., and Paramēśvaravarman I.; compare below, Nos. 628 and 634. — In the verses which give the above information, Vikramāditya I., himself is referred to or described by the epithets or *birudas* Anivārīta, Vallabha, Śrīvallabha, Raṇarasika and Rājamalla; and the Pallava family is called the Mahāmalla *kula*; compare below, Nos. 627, 629 and 632.

6. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX, p. 217, No. 30.

7. Not earlier than the ninth or tenth century A.D.



(L. 20). — batrimśōttara-pañchaśatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=ātītēshu vijayarājya-sambachchara-shōsha(ḍa)śa-varshē pravarttamāna . . . tasya Vaiśākha-Jēshthā-māsa-madhyam-amavāsyā Bhāskara-dinē Rōhiṇya-ṛikshē madhyāhna-kāle . . . Vṛishabha-rāśau sūryyagrāhaṇa-sarvvamā(grā) si(sī)bhūtē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XVIII. p. 285.

22. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 240, and Plate. Karnul district (spurious<sup>1</sup>) plates of the W. Chalukya<sup>2</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya I. Satyāśraya* (described much as in No. 18) :—

(L. 12). — . . . p[au\*]rṇnamāsyā[m\*].

23. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 163, and Plate. Nerūr (now India Office) plates of *Vijayabhāṭṭārikā*, the queen of the *Mahārāja [Cha]ndrāditya*, who the eldest brother of the W. Chalukya Vikramāditya I., son of the *Mahārājādhirāja Satyāśraya* (Pulakēśin II.), *etc.*; of the 5th year of the reign (of *Chandrāditya* ?) :—

(L. 15). — svarājya-pañchama-ssam(sam)vatsara A(ā)śvayuja-paurṇnamāsasya dvitīyāyām vishuvē.

[§. 581]. 23rd September A.D. 659.<sup>3</sup>

24. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 45, and Plate. Kōchrēm plates of *Vijayamahādēvī*, the queen of the *Mahārājādhirāja Chandrāditya*, who was the eldest brother of the W. Chalukya Vikramāditya I., son of the *Mahārājādhirāja Satyāśraya* (Pulakēśin II.), *etc.* :—

(L. 18). — Vaiśākha-śukla-dvādaśyām.

25. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 67; *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 233, and Plate. Kaṇṇūl district plates of the first year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Ādityavarman*,<sup>4</sup> a son of the *Mahārājādhirāja Satyāśraya* (Pulakēśin II., who defeated Harshavardhana [of Kanauj]), grandson of the *Mahārāja Kīrtivarman I.*, and great-grandson of the *Mahārāja Satyāśraya* (Pulakēśin I.) :—

(L. 15). — pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-prathama-samvatsarē Kārttika-paurṇnamāsyām Paitāmahī-Hiraṇyagarbha-mahōtsava-samayē.

26. — §. 608. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 112. Notice of a Lakshmēshwar (spurious<sup>5</sup>) inscription<sup>6</sup> (fourth part of the record) of the 5th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Vinayāditya Satyāśraya*; issued from Raktapura :—

1. See *ibid.* p. 214, No. 8.

2. The original has *Chalikya*.

3. On this day the second *tithi* of the bright half of Āśvina commenced 4h. 19m., and the Tulā-vishuva-saṁkrānti took place 9h. 26m., after mean sunrise. Compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 365, note 3.

4. Compare below, No. 150.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 218, No. 38.

6. Put on the stone in about the second half of the 11th century A.D.



Ashtōttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarttamāna-vijayarājya-paṁchama-saṁvatsarē . . . Māgha-māsē paurṇamāsyām.

27. — §. 611. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 86, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 14; *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 242, and Plate. Togarchēḍu plates of the 10th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vinayāditya Satyāśraya*; issued from Pampātīrtha :—

(L. 24). — ēkādaśōttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē daśamē varttamānē . . . Kārttika-paurṇamāsyām.

In the family of the Chalukyas, the *Mahārāja* Pulakēśivallabha (Pulakēśin I.); his son, the *Mahārāja* Kīrtivarman [I.]; his son, the *Mahārājādhirāja* Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II., defeated Harshavardhana [of Kanauj]); his son Vikramāditya [I.] (took Kāñchīpura); his son, the *Mahārājādhirāja* Vinayāditya Satyāśraya.

28. — §. 613. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 89, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 15. Karṇūl district plates of the 11th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vinayāditya Satyāśraya*, recording a grant made at the request of the *Yuvarāja Vijayāditya*; issued from Elumpundale:—

(L. 24). — trayōdaśōttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē ēkādaśē varttamānē . . . Māgha-paurṇamāsyām.

Genealogy as in No. 27.

29. — §. 614. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 149; *PSOCI.* No. 16. Sorab plates of the [11th] year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vinayāditya Satyāśraya*, recording a grant made at the request of the *Mahārāja Chitravāha*, the son the Āḷupa king Guṇasāgara;<sup>1</sup> issued from Chitrasedu :—

(L. 18). — [cha]turddaśōttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja-saṁvatsarē [ēkā]daśē varttamānē . . . dakṣiṇāyan-ābhimukhē bhagavati bhāskarē Rōhiṇi(ṇī)-nakshatrē Śanaīścharavārē.

Saturday, 22nd June A.D. 692; but the *nakshatra* on this day was Āślēshā or Māgha, not Rōhiṇī; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV, p. 9, No. 160.

Genealogy as in No. 27; but the name of Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.) is omitted through carelessness.

30. — §. 616. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 301, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 17. Harihar plates of the 14th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vinayāditya Satyāśraya*, recording a grant made at the request of an Āḷupa king; issued from Karañjapatra :—

(L. 23). — shōḍaśōttara-shachchha(ṭchha)tēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē chaturddaśē varttamānē . . . Kārttikē paurṇamāsyām.

Genealogy as in No. 27.

1. See Dr. Hultzsch's *Report* for 1901, p. 5, where we find the names of the Āḷupa kings Raṇasāgara, Prithuvīsāgara, Vijayāditya, etc.



31. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 144, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 152. Bālagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vinayāditya Rājāśraya*, and his feudatory, the *Mahārāja Pogilli* of the Sēndraka family.

32. — §. 621. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 60. Bādāmi Sanskrit and Kanarese<sup>2</sup> inscription of the third year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya* :—

(L. 5). — pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarē tṛitīyē varttamānē ēkaviṃśōttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu Jyē(jyai)shṭhyām paurṇamāsyām.

33. — §. 622. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 126. Nerūr (now India Office) plates of the 4th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>3</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya*, recording a grant made at the request of the certain Nandereya; issued from Rāsenanagara :—

(L. 30). — dvāviṃśatyuttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv-atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarē chaturthē varttamānē . . . Āshāḍa(ḍha)-paurṇamāsyām.

Genealogy as far as Vinayāditya Satyāśraya as in No. 27;<sup>4</sup> his son, the *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya*.

34. — §. 627. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 130. Nerūr (now India Office) plates of the 10th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>3</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya*, recording a grant made at the request of a certain Upēndra :—

(L. 29). — saptaviṃśatyuttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarē daśamē varttamānē . . . mahā-saptamē(myām ?).<sup>5</sup>

Genealogy as in No. 33.

35. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 285, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 76. Aihole Kanarese inscription of the third month of the 13th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya* :—

(L. 2). — trayōdaśa-varshamuṃ mu(mu)ru-tīmgaḷuḷ . . . Āśvayuja-pū[r]ṇamāsaduḷ vishupaduḷ.

[§. 631]: 23rd September A.D. 709; see *ibid.* Vol. XIX. p. 188.<sup>6</sup>

1. The name Chalukya or Chālukya does not occur in the inscription.
2. But the Kanarese part of the inscription is almost entirely illegible.
3. The original has *Chalikya*.
4. But Vikramāditya I. is described as the *Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya Satyāśraya*.
5. Dr. Fleet takes *mahā-saptama* to denote one of the divisions of the seven Koṅkaṇas; see his *Dynasties*, p. 372.
6. Dr. Fleet now takes the equivalent of the date to be the 23rd September A.D. 708; see his *Dynasties*, p. 370, note 5, and p. 372.



36. — §. 645. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 112. Notice of a Lakshmēshwar (spurious<sup>1</sup>) inscription<sup>2</sup> (first part of the record) of the 28th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya **Vijayāditya Satyāśraya**; issued from Raktapura :—

<sup>3</sup>Pamchachatvārimśaduttara-shaṭchhatēshu Sa(śa)ka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarē ashtāvimśē varttamānē . . . Bhādrapada-paurṇamāsyām sarvvagrāsi-chandragrahaṇ-ōpalakshitāyām.

20th August A.D. 723; a total eclipse of the moon, visible in India.

37. — §. 651. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 112. Notice of a Lakshmēshwar (spurious<sup>4</sup>) inscription<sup>5</sup> (second part of the record) of the 34th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya **Vijayāditya Satyāśraya**, recording a grant to his father's priest Udayadēva-panḍita, also called Niravadya-panḍita, who was the house-pupil of Pūjyapāda; issued from Raktapura :—

Ēkapamchāsāduttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv-atītēshu pravartta(rddha)māna-vijayarājya-samvatsarē chatustrimśē varttamānē . . . Phālguna(na)-māse paurṇamāsyām.

38. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 103, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 50. Bādāmi (Mahākūṭa) Kanarese inscription of Vināpoṭī, 'the heart's darling' of the W. Chalukya<sup>6</sup> **Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya**.

39. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 165, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 53. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription of the W. Chalukya<sup>6</sup> **Mahārājādhirājas Vijayāditya** and **Vikramāditya II**.

40. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 133. Nerūr (now India Office) plates<sup>7</sup> of the W. Chalukya **Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya**, apparently recording a grant made by his son, the **Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya II. Satyāśraya**.

Genealogy as in No. 33.

41. — §. 656. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 106, lines 61-82. Lakshmēshwar (spurious<sup>8</sup>) inscription<sup>5</sup> of the second year of the reign of the W. Chalukya **Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya II. Satyāśraya**, the son of Vijayāditya Satyāśraya, *etc.*; issued from Raktapura :—

(L. 72). — shaṭpamchāsāduttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsarē dvitīyē varttamānē Māgha-paurṇamāsyām.<sup>9</sup>

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 218, No. 38.

2. Put on the stone in about the second half of the 11th century A.D.

3. From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 218, No. 38.

5. Put on the stone in about the second half of the 11th century A.D.

6. The name Chalukya or Chālukya does not occur in the inscription.

7. The authenticity of this grant is doubtful.

8. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 218, No. 37.

9. The date would correspond to the 13th January A.D. 735, when there was a lunar eclipse, visible in India.



42. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 286, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 77. Aihole Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya II. Satyāśraya.*

43. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 360, and Plate. Conjeevarman Kanarese inscription of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya II. Satyāśraya.*

44. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 166, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 54. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription; records that *Lōkamahādēvī*, the queen of the W. Chalukya *Vikramāditya II.*, confirmed a grant made by the *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya.*<sup>2</sup>

45. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 167, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 57. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription; mentions *Lōkamahādēvī*, the queen of the W. Chalukya *Vikramāditya II.*

46. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 164, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 59. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription; mentions *Lōkamahādēvī*, the queen of the W. Chalukya *Vikramāditya II.*

47. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 164, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 58. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription; mentions the queen of the W. Chalukya *Vikramāditya II.*

48. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 4, and Plate. Paṭṭadakal duplicate<sup>3</sup> pillar inscription in the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Kīrtivarman II. Satyāśraya* :—

(L. 22). — Śrāvaṇa-māsē amāvāsyāyām sarvva-grāsē sūryya-graṇē.

[§. 676]: 25th June A.D. 754;<sup>4</sup> a total eclipse of the sun, visible in India; see *ibid.* p. 3.

The inscription mentions the *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya Satyāśraya*;<sup>5</sup> his son, the *Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya [II.] Satyāśraya*;<sup>6</sup> and his queens (of the Haihaya family) *Lōkamahādēvī* and her younger sister *Trailōkyamahādēvī* (the mother of *Kīrtivarman II.*).

49. — §. 679. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 202 and, Plate. Vakkalēri plates of the 11th year of the reign of the W. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Kīrtivarman II. Satyāśraya*, recording a grant made at the request of a certain *Dōsirāja*;<sup>7</sup> issued from Bhaṇḍāragaviṭṭage :—

(L. 61). — ga(na)vasaptatyuttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atitēshu pravardhamāna-vijayarāja-saṁvatsarē ēkādaśē varttamānē . . . Bhādrapada-paurṇamāsyām.

1. In Nos. 42-47 the name Chalukya or Chalukya does not occur.
2. Below the above inscription, on the same pillar, is a short inscription, the language of which appears to be Kanarese, and which seems to record the name of a certain Dhuliprabhu, perhaps a visitor to the temple; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 166, and *PSOCI.* No. 55.
3. In northern and in southern characters; compare below, No. 254.
4. This was the new-moon day of the first *pūrṇimānta* Śrāvaṇa (or, by the system of mean intercalation, of the *pūrṇimānta* Śrāvaṇa).
5. With the epithet or *biruda* Niravadya (?).
6. He has the epithets or *birudas* Anivārīta and Nṛipasimha.
7. See below, No. 51.



Genealogy as far as Vijayāditya Satyāśraya as in No. 33; his son, the *Mahārājādhirāja* Vikramāditya [II.] Satyāśraya (defeated the Pallava Nandipōtavarman<sup>1</sup>); his son, the *Mahārājādhirāja* Kīrtivarman [II.] Satyāśraya. - The inscription mentions [the Pallava] Narasimhapōtavarman.<sup>2</sup>

50. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 69. Āḍūr Sanskrit and Kanarese damaged inscription of the reign of the W. Chalukya<sup>3</sup> *Rājādhirāja* **Kīrtivarman II.**;<sup>4</sup> mentions a king **Sinda** of Pāṇḍipura and a king **Mādhavatti**.

51. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 253, and Plate. Didgūr Kanarese inscription<sup>5</sup> of the reign of a [W. Chalukya ?] king **Kattiyara**,<sup>6</sup> under whom a certain **Dōsi**<sup>7</sup> was governing the Banavāsi twelve-thousand province :—

(L. 4). — grahaṇa[dō]l.

52. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 69, and Plate. Kōṭūr Kanarese inscription<sup>8</sup> of the time of a Chalukya prince named **Parahitarāja**; records the ceremony of walking through fire and the death of a Śaiva ascetic named Sāmbu (Śambhu).

#### B. — The Rāshtrakūṭas of Mālkheḍ and Gujarāt (Lāṭa).

53. — **Ś. 675.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 111, and Plates. Sāmāngaḍ (now Royal As. Soc.'s) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja* **Dantidurgarāja** (**Dantivarman II.**) **Khaḍgāvalōka** :—

(L. 30). — pañchasaptatyadhika-Śakakālasamvatsara-śatashaṭkē vyatītē samvata(t) 675 pai (? *pō or pau*)hachchhikāyā Māghamāsa-rathasaptamyā[m\*] tulāpuruṣa-sṭhitē . . .

Gōvindarāja [I.]; his son Kakkarāja [I.]; his son Indrarāja [II.]; his son Dantidurgarāja,<sup>9</sup> conquered Vallabha (*i.e.* the W. Chalukya Kīrtivarman II.), and defeated the Kaṇṇāṭaka army which had defeated Harsha [of Kanauj], Vajraṭa and others.

54. — **Ś. 679.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVI. p. 106, and Plates. Āntrōlī-Chharōlī (in Surat district) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja* **Kakkarāja II.** of Gujarāt :—

(L. 29). — vishuva-samkrāntau . . .

(L. 36). — Śakanri(nṛi)pakāl-ātīta-samvatasara-śatashaṭkē ēkū(kō)nāśīty-adhikē Āśvayuja-śuddhā(ddhē=n)katē(tō)=pi sam 600 70 9 tithi 7.

1. *I.e.*, Nandivarman; see below, No. 633 ff.

2. *I.e.*, Narasimhavarman; see below, No. 634.

3. The name Chalukya or Chalukya does not occur in the inscription.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 377.

5. According to Dr. Fleet "the characters of it are fairly referable to closely about A.D. 800."

6. Compare below, No. 232.

7. See above, No. 49.

8. Of about the ninth century A.D.

9. In the concluding verse called Dantivarman.



24th September A.D. 757; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 113, No. 2.

Kakkarāja [I.]; his son Dhruvarāja; his son Gōvindarāja, married a daughter of Nāgavarman; their son Kakkarāja [II.]. — The grant mentions, a *dūtaka*, Ādityavarmarāja.

55. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 161, and Plate. Hattī-Mattūr Kanarese memorial tablet<sup>1</sup> of the reign of **Akālavarsha (Kṛishṇarāja I.)**.

56. — **Ś. 692.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 209, and Plate. Alās plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Yuvarāja Gōvindarāja II. Prabhūtavarsha Vikramāvalōka**, recording a grant made at the request of Vijayāditya Māṇavalōka Ratnavarsha (son of Dantivarman and grandson of Dhruvarāja); issued at the confluence of the rivers Kṛishṇavernā and Musī :—

(L. 29). — shat̐chatē dvinavaty-adhikē Śaka-varshē Saumya-samva[tsa]rē Āshādha-śukla-pakshē saptamyām.<sup>2</sup>

Gōvindarāja [I.]; his son Kakkarāja [I.]; his son Indrarāja [II.]; his son Dantivarman [II.],<sup>3</sup> vanquished the Karnāṭaka army which had defeated Harsha [of Kanauj], Vajraṭa and others; and conquered Vallabha (*i.e.* the W. Chalukya Kīrtivarman II.); after him, Kakkarāja's son Kṛishṇarāja [I.] Śubhatuṅga Akālavarsha; his son Gōvindarāja [II.] (defeated the lord of Vēṅgī).

57. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 125, and Plate; *PSOCI* No. 60. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>4</sup> **Mahārājādhirāja Dhāravarsha Kaliballaha (Kalivallabha Dhruvarāja)**.

58. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 163, and Plate. Naregal Kanarese memorial tablet<sup>5</sup> of the reign of **Dōra (*i.e.* Dhōra, Dhruvarāja)** and of his feudatory **Mārakkarasa**.

59. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 166, and Plate. Lakshmēshwar Kanarese inscription<sup>6</sup> of the reign of **Śrīballaha (Śrīvallabha**, according to Dr. Fleet in all probability **Dhruvarāja**).

60. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belagoḷa*, No. 24, p. 3. Fragmentary Kanarese inscription of the **Mahāsāmantādhipati Kambayya (Stambha<sup>7</sup>) Raṇāvalōka**, a son of [the **Mahārājādhirāja**] Śrīvallabha (Dhruvarāja ?).<sup>8</sup>

61. — **Ś. 716.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 105, and Plate. Paithāṇ plates<sup>9</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Mahārājādhirāja Gōvindarāja III. Prabhūtavarsha**, issued from outside Pratishṭhāna :—

1. By Dr. Fleet assigned to about A.D. 765.

2. This date fell in A.D. 770, not in 769.

3. Also called Vallabharāja.

4. Name Rashtrakuta does not occur in the inscription.

5. By Dr. Fleet assigned to about A.D. 78.

6. By Dr. Fleet assigned to about A.D. 7.

7. Compare below, No. 68.

8. See Mr. Rice in *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IV. Introduction, p. 5; Dr. Fleet in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 195.

9. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 515.



(L. 60). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)tēshu saptamu(su) jē(shō)ḍaś-ōttarēshu Vaiśākha-va(ba)hul-āmāvāsyām=ādityagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

4th May A.D. 794; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 131, No. 107.

Genealogy from Gōvindarāja [I.] to Dantidurgarāja as in No. 53;<sup>1</sup> after him, Karkarāja's son Kṛishṇarāja [I.] Śubhatuṅga Akālavarsha (defeated Rāhappa); his son Gōvindarāja [II.] Vallabha; his younger brother Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhāravarsha; his son Gōvindarāja [III.] Prabhūtavarsha.

62. — §. 726. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 126, and Plate. Kanarese country (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) Kanarese plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>2</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Goyinda (Gōvindarāja III.) Prabhūtavarsha* :—

(L. 1). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsaramgaḷ=ēḷ-nūr-ī(i)rpatt-āṇeyā Subhānu embhā(mbā) varshadā Vaisā(śā)khamāsa-kṛishṇapaksha-pañchamē(mī)-Bṛihaspatī(ti)vāram=āgī(gi).

Thursday, 4th April A.D. 804; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 122, No. 55.

The grant gives the name of Gōvinda's queen, Gāmuṇḍabbe; states that he had conquered Dantiga<sup>3</sup> of Kāñchī; and records the renewal of a grant made by [the W. Chalukya] Kīrtivarman [II.].

63. — §. 730\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 157, and Plates. Waṇī (in Nāsik district, now Bombay As. Soc.'s) plates<sup>4</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja Gōvindarāja III. Prabhūtavarsha*, issued from Mayūrakhaṇḍī :—

(L. 46). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu ṭṛim(trim)śad-adhikēshu Vyaya-saṁvatsarē Vaiśākha-sita-paurṇamāsī-sōmagrahaṇa-mahāparvvaṇi.

The date is irregular;<sup>5</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 11, No. 172.

Genealogy, etc., substantially as in No. 64.

64. — §. 730. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 242, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 281. Rāadhanpur first and second plates only of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja Gōvindarāja III. Prabhūtavarsha* issued from Mayūrakhaṇḍī :—

(L. 53). — Śa[ka\*]nṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu ṭṛim(trim)śad-uttarēshu Sarvajin-nāmnī saṁvat[sa]rē Śrāvaṇa-va(ba)hula-a(l-ā)māvāsyām Sūryagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

27th July A.D. 808; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 131, No. 108.

- 
1. But the name of Kakkarāja is spelt here *Karkarāja*, and Dantidurgarāja is also called Vallabharāja.
  2. Name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.
  3. Perhaps the Dantivarman of No. 652.
  4. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXI. p. 217.
  5. The date would be correct for §. 737 current, the year Vijaya.



Kṛishṇarāja [I.], called Vallabha (took Fortune away from the Chālukya family); his son Dhōra (Dhruvarāja) Nirupama Kalivallabha Dhārāvarsha (set aside his eldest brother [Gōvindarāja II.], imprisoned the Gaṅga, subdued the Pallava, defeated Vatsarāja<sup>1</sup>); his son Gōvindarāja [III.] Prabhūtavarsha (defeated a coalition of twelve princes, released but re-imprisoned the Gaṅga, defeated the Gūrjara, subdued the Mālava, reduced king Mārāsarva,<sup>2</sup> conquered the Pallavas and gave order to the lord of Vēṅgī).

65. — §. 734. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 158, and Plates. Baroda (now British Museum) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantādhipati* **Karkarāja**<sup>3</sup> **Suvarṇavarsha** of Gujārāt,<sup>4</sup> issued from Siddhaśamī :—

(L. 52). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu ścha(cha)tustrinśa[d-<sup>5</sup>adhikē]shu mahā-Vaiśākhyām.

Gōvindarāja [I.]; his son Karkarāja [I.]; his son Kṛishṇarāja [I.] (assumed the government after uprooting a relative of his); his son Dhruvarāja; his son Gōvindarāja [III.], called Śrīvallabha; his brother, Indrarāja, was made by him ruler of Lāṭa (*Lāṭēśvara-maṇḍala*); Indrarāja's son Karkarāja. — The grant mentions, as *dūtaka*, the *rāja-putra* Dantivarman.

66. — §. 735\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 13, and Plates; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 340. Kaḍaba (now Bangalore Museum) plates<sup>6</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Rājādhirāja* **Prabhūtavarsha** (**Gōvindarāja III.**), recording a grant which at the request of the Gaṅga chief Chākirāja was made to the Jaina *muni* Arkakīrti (the disciple of Vijayakīrti who was the disciple of Kūli-āchārya) for having warded off the evil influence of Saturn from Chākirāja's sister's son Vimalāditya (the son of Yasōvarman and grandson of Balavarman of the Chālukya family, and governor of the Kunuṅgil district); issued from Mayūrakhaṇḍī :—

(L. 83). — Śakanṛipa-saṁvatsarēshu śara-śikhi-munishu vyatītēshu J[y\*]ēshṭhamāsa-śuklapaksha-daśamyām Pushya-nakshatrē Chandravāre.

Monday, 24th May A.D. 812;<sup>7</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 9, No. 161.

Gōvindarāja [I.]; his son Kakkarāja [I.]; his son Ind[r\*]arāja [II.]; his son Vairamēgha [Dantidurga]; father's brother Akālavarsha Kaṇṇēśvara [Kṛishṇarāja I.]; his son Prabhūtavarsha [Gōvindarāja II.]; his younger brother Dhārāvarsha Vallabha [Dhruvarāja]; his son Prabhūtavarsha [Gōvindarāja III.], also called Vallabhēndra.

1. Or 'the king of the Vatsas'.

2. Compare below, No. 122.

3. In the signature of the grant the name is spelt *Kakkarāja*.

4. The original has 'lord of Lata' (*Lāṭēśvara*).

5. Read °*strimsad*-.

6. The authenticity of this grant is considered doubtful. — The description of the boundaries, *etc.*, is in Kanarese.

7. But the *nakshatra* is irregular.



67. — **Ś. 735.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 54, and Plate. Tōrkhēḍē (in Khāndēsh district) plates of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Gōvindarāja III. Prabhūtavarsha*, and the time of his nephew and feudatory *Gōvindarāja* of Gujarāt; recording a grant of the latter's subordinate, the *Mahāsāmanta Buddhavarasa* (the son of Rājāditya and grandson of Maṇināga) of the Śalukika family :—

(L.1). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu saptasu pañchatṛim(trim)śaty(d)-adhikēshu Pausha-śuddha-saptamyām=aṅkatō=pi samvatsara-śatāni 735 Nandana-samvatsarē Paushaḥ śuddha-tithiḥ 7 asyām samvatsara-māsa-paksha-divasa-purvavāyām . . .

(L. 43). — vijaya-saptamyām.

Sunday, 4th December A.D. 813; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 345, No. 1.

Prabhūtavarsha Gōvindarāja [III.] Jagattuṅga<sup>2</sup> [I.]; his brother, Indrarāja, was made by him ruler of Lāṭa (*Lāṭēśvara-maṇḍala*); Indrarāja's son Karkarāja; his younger brother Gōvindarāja.

68. — **Ś. 738.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XX. p. 135. Nausārī (now Bombay As. Soc's) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantaādhipati Karkarāja<sup>3</sup> Suvarṇavarsha* of Gujarāt, issued from Khēṭaka :—

(L. 67). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu saptasv=ashtatrinśad-<sup>4</sup>adhikēshu Māgha-śuddha-paurṇamāsyām | chandragrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

5th February A.D. 817;<sup>5</sup> a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

Genealogy from Gōvindarāja [I.] to Gōvindarāja [II.] Vallabha as in No. 61; his younger brother Dhruvarāja; his son Gōvindarāja [III.] Pṛithvīvallabha (defeated Stambha<sup>6</sup> and other kings); his son Mahārāja-Śarva Amōghavarsha [I.]; his paternal uncle Indrarāja ruled Lāṭa (*Lāṭīyam maṇḍalam*), given to him by his master;<sup>7</sup> his son Karkarāja.

69. — **Ś. 749.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 145; *PSOCI* No. 282. Kāvī plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantaādhipati Gōvindarāja Prabhūtavarsha* of Gujarāt, issued from Bharukachchha :—

(Plate iii. 1. 7) Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-[sapta]śatēshv=ēkāṇnapamchāśat-samadhi-kēshu mahā-Vaiśākhyām.

Genealogy from Gōvindarāja [I.] to Gōvindarāja [III.] as in No. 68; his brother, Indrarāja, was made by him ruler of Lāṭa (*Lāṭēśvara-maṇḍala*); Indrarāja's son Karkarāja; his younger brother Gōvindarāja.

1. The name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.

2. The name here (in verse) is spelt *Jagatuṅga*.

3. In the signature the name is spelt *Kakkarāja*.

4. Read °*trinśad*-.

5. This, by the rules of mean intercalation, was the full moon day of the second Māgha, otherwise of Phālgua.

6. Compare above, No. 60.

7. Viz., Gōvindarāja III.



70. — §. 757. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 199, and plates. Baroda third and fourth plates<sup>1</sup> only of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantādhipati Dhruvarāja I. Dhāravarsha Nirupama* of Gujarāt, issued from Sarvamaṅgalāsattā outside Khēṭaka :—

(L. 36). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu saptapañchāsād-adhikēshu Kārttika-śuddha-pañchadaśyām mahā-Kārttikī-parvvaṇi.

[Kṛishṇarāja I.]; his son Gōvindarāja [II.] Vallabha; his younger brother Dhruvarāja; his son Gōvindarāja [III.]; his son Mahārāja-Śarva [Amōghavarsha I.]; his paternal uncle Indrarāja; his son Karkarāja (after defeating some Rāshtrakūṭas, placed Amōghavarsha on his throne); his son Dhāravarsha Nirupama Dhruvarāja [I.].

71. — *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. V. p. 87. Ellōrā Dhaśāvatāra cave-temple fragmentary inscription of the Rāshtrakūṭa kings; contains the names of Dantivarman [I.], Indrarāja [I.], Gōvindarāja [I.], Karkarāja [I.], Indrarāja [II.], Dantidurgarāja,<sup>2</sup> and Mahārāja-Śarva [Amōghavarsha I.].

72. — §. 765 (?). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 136. Kaṇheri inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>3</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I.* and of the time of his feudatory, the [Śīlāra] *Mahāsāmanta Pullaśakti*, the successor of Kapardin I., 'the lord of Koṅkaṇa :'<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 5). — samva [765].

73. — §. 775 (for 773). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 134. Kaṇheri inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>3</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I.*, the successor of Jagattuṅga I. (Gōvindarāja III.), and of the time of his feudatory, the [Śīlāra] *Mahāsāmanta Kapardin II.*, the successor of Pullaśakti, 'lord of the whole Koṅkaṇa :'<sup>5</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu pañchasaptatishv=amkataḥ [api samva]tsaraśaḥ 775 tad-antarggata-Prajāpati-sasva(mva)tsarāntaḥpāti-Āśvin-va(ba)hula-dvitiyā[yām Budha]-dinē asyām samva[tsara]-māsa-paksha-divasa-pūrvāyām tithau.

Wednesday, 16th September A.D. 851; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 4, No. 139.

74. — §. 782. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 29. Konnūr spurious inscription<sup>5</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I. Vīra-Nārāyaṇa*, the successor of Jagattuṅga I. (Gōvindarāja III.), recording a grant to the Jaina Dēvēndra, made by the king, while residing at his capital of Mānyakhēṭa, at the request of his feudatory **Baṅkēśa**<sup>6</sup> (**Baṅkēya**, **Baṅkēyarāja**) *alias*

1. The second of these two plates has four notches, and the first three, on the lower edge.
2. He defeated the army of Vallabha (*i.e.* the W. Chalukya Kīrtivarman II.) and others and acquired the position of Śrīvallabha (*śrīvallabhatām=avāpa*).
3. The name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.
4. See below, No. 302 ff.
5. The inscription contains a verse and a prose passage in Kanarese.
6. Baṅkēśa invaded Gaṅgavāḍi, took the fort of Kēḍaḷa, put to flight the ruler of Talavanapura and after crossing the Kāvērī, conquered the enemy's country.



**Sellakētana**, the son of Adhōra (or Ādhōra) and grandson of Eṛakōri, of the Mukuḷa family. The inscription professes to be a copy (prepared<sup>1</sup> by the agency of Vīranandin, the son of Mēghachandra-traividya<sup>2</sup>) of a copper-plate charter. The date of the grant is :—

(L. 43). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu dvā(dvya)śīty-adhikēshu tad-abhyadhika-samanantara-pravarttamāna-trayōśītītama-<sup>3</sup> Vikrama-saṁvatsar-āntarggat-Āśvayuja-paurṇamāsyām sarvvagrāsi-sōmagrahaṇē mahā-parvvaṇi.

3rd October A.D. 860; a total eclipse of the moon, visible in India; see *ibid.* p. 26.

Before Amōghavarsha the inscription mentions, in the Yādava lineage of the Rāshtrakūṭas, Gōvinda, son of Pṛichchhakarāja; Karkara, son of king Indra; his son Dantidurga; Śubhatuṅgavallabha Akālavarsha; Prabhūtavarsha, son of Dhārāvarsha; his son Prabhūtavarsha Jagattuṅga.

75. — §. 788. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 102, and Plate. Nīlgund Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the 52nd year of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I. Nṛipatuṅga*, also called **Atiśayadhavala**, born in the race of the Raṭṭas, 'supreme lord of the town of Lattalūra:'—

(L. 18). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śata[m]gaḷ=ēḷ-n[ūr-enbhatt-enṭa]neya Vyaya-[saṁva]tsara[m] pra[va]rttise [śrī]ma[d-A]mōghava[rsha]-Nṛi[pa]tu[m]ga-[nām-āṁkitanā vijayarā]jya-pravarddhamāna-saṁvatsa[ra]n[gaḷ=ayva[tt-eraḍum=uttar-ō]ttaram [rājy-ābhivṛiddhi sal u[tt-i]re . . . ta[d-a]ntarggata-Jyēshṭha(shṭha)-māsada kṛish(ṇ)a-pakshad=amāseyu[m] sūryya-grahaṇamum=āgi . . . ā grahaṇado[l].

[Sunday],<sup>4</sup> 16th June A.D. 866; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 123, No. 59.

Before Amōghavarsha the inscription eulogizes Nirupama Kalivallabha [Dhruvarāja] and Prabhūtavarsha Gōvindarāja [III.] Jagattuṅga [I.] Kīrti-Nārāyaṇa.

76. — §. 788. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 218. Śirūr Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the 52nd year of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I. Nṛipatuṅga*.

The date, *etc.*, are practically the same as in No. 75.<sup>5</sup>

77. — §. 789. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 181. Bagumrā (now Vienna Oriental Museum) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmāntādhīpati Dhruvarāja II. Dhārāvarsha Nirupama* of Gujarāt, issued from Bhṛigukachchha :—

(L. 64). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasv=ēku(kō)nanavaty-adhikēshv=aṅkataḥ saṁvat 789 Jyēshṭh-āmāvāsyāyām ādityagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

1. About the middle of the 12th century A.D.

2. See below, Nos. 387 and 408.

3. Read -tryāśītītama-.

4. See No. 76.

5. But the date actually quotes the week-day (*Ādityavāra*).



6th June A.D. 867; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 131, No. 109.

Genealogy from Gōvindarāja [I.] to Indrarāja, the ruler of Lāṭa, as in No. 68; his son Kakkarāja (after defeating some Rāshtrakūṭas, placed Amōghavarsha on his throne); his son Nirupama Dhruvarāja [I.]; his son Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga; his son Dhārāvarsha Nirupama Dhruvarāja [II.] (defeated Mihira). The grant mentions, as *dūtaka*, Gōvindarāja, a son of Śubhatuṅga and younger brother of Dhārāvarsha Nirupama [Dhruvarāja II.].

78. — **Ś. 789.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 287, and Plates. Gujarāt (now Dr. Bhandarkar's plates<sup>1</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantādhipati Talaprahārin Dantivarman Aparimitavarsha*, the younger brother of Dhruvarāja II., of Gujarāt, recording a grant made, after bathing in the river Pūrāvī, in favour of *vihāra* (or Buddhist monastery) :—

(L. 65). — Śakanripakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu sa[pta]su navāśīty-adhikēshv=aṁkatō=pi saṁvatsara-śatē 789 Pausha-va(ba)hula-navamyām(myā)m=uttarāyaṇa-mahāparvvam=uddiśya.<sup>2</sup>

23rd December A.D. 867.

Genealogy as far as Dhruvarāja [II.] as in No. 77;<sup>3</sup> his younger brother (the son of Akālavarsha) Aparimitavarsha Dantivarman. The grant is signed by both Dantivarman and Dhruvarāja [II.].

79. — **Ś. 797.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 194; *PSOCI.* No. 88. Saundatti Sanskrit and Kanarese Raṭṭa inscription, recording several grants. Date<sup>4</sup> of the time of the Raṭṭa *Mahāsāmanta Prithvīrāma*<sup>5</sup> (the son of Meṇḍa), a feudatory of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja [II. ?]** :—

(L. 12). — Sapta-sa(śa)tyā navatyā cha samāyukt[ē\*]su(shu) saptasu Sa(śa)ka-kālēśv(shv)=atītēshu Manmath-āhvaya-vatsarē ||

(For another date in the same inscription see below, No. 201).

80. — **Ś. 799.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 135. Kaṇheri inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>6</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I.* and of the time of his feudatory, the [Śīlāra] *Mahāsāmanta Kapardin II.*, 'the lord of Koṅkaṇa' :—

(L. 1). — Śakanripakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu saptasu navanavaty-adhikēshv=aṁkataḥ 799.

1. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXI. p. 254.

2. Read °parvv=ōddiśya.

3. The defeat of Mihira by Dhruvarāja II. is not mentioned here.

4. According to Dr. Fleet, this date is plainly not authentic, so far, at least, as Prithvīrāma is concerned; see his *Dynasties*, p. 411, note 1, and p. 552.

5. He is described as the disciple of Indrakīrtisvāmin, the disciple of Guṇakīrti who was the disciple of Muḷlabhaṭṭāraka. Compare also below, No. 142.

6. The name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.



81. — **Ś. 810.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 66 and Plates. Bagumrā (now Vienna Oriental Museum) plates<sup>1</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahāsāmantādhipati* **Kṛishṇarāja Akālavarsha** of Gujarāt, issued from An̄kūlēśvara :—

(Plate iib, l. 11). Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshv-ashtasu daś-ōttarēshu Chaitrē=māvāsyā[yām] sūryagrahaṇa-parvaṇi.

15th April A.D. 888; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 123, No. 60.

The grant first treats of the kings from Gōvindarāja [I.] to [Nirupama Dhruvarāja II. ?] as No. 77; it then mentions [the latter's younger brother] Dantivarman,<sup>2</sup> and after him [his son ?] Akālavarsha Kṛishṇarāja.

82. — **Ś. 822 (for 824).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 221, and Plate in Vol. XI. p. 127; *PSOCI* No. 85. Nandwāḍige Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>3</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja* **Akālavarsha (Kṛishṇarāja II.)** :—

(L. 1). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsar[aṁgaḷ=enṭu-nūṛa]-irppatt-eraḍaneyā Dundubhiy=emba varisha[m] prava[r\*]ttise tadva[r\*]sh-ābhyan̄tara-Māgha-su(śu)ddha-paṁchamiyūṁ Bṛiha[s\*]pativārad=andu[m] Uttarāshāḍa(ḍhā)-nakshatramūṁ Siddhiy=emba [yōgamu]m=āge.

Thursday, 6th January A.D. 903;<sup>4</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 9, No. 162.

83. — **Ś. 824.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 190. Muḷgund fragmentary inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>3</sup> king **Kṛishṇavallabha (Kṛishṇarāja II.)** :—

(L. 2). — Śakanṛipakālē=shṭha(shṭa)-śatē chaturuttaraviṁśad(ty)-uttarē saṁpragatē Dundubhi-nāmani varshē pravarttamānē.

84. — **Ś. 832.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 53. Kāpaḍvaṇaj (in Kaira district) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>3</sup> **Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga (Kṛishṇarāja II.)**, and his feudatory, the *Mahāsāmanta* **Prachanda**, the son of Dhavalappa, of the race of Brahmavaka :—

(L. 60). — Śaka-saṁvat 832 Vaiśākha-śudha-paurṇṇamāsyām mahā-Vaiśākhyām.

Śubhatuṅga Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Nirupama Dhruvarāja; his son Gōvindarāja [III.]; his son Mahārāja-Shaṇḍa [Amōghavarsha I.]; his son Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga [Kṛishṇarāja II.], called Vallabharāja.

In the race of Brahmavaka there was Kumbaḍi; his son Dēgaḍi; his son Rājahaṁsa Dhavalappa; his sons Prachanda, Akkuva (Akkuka) and Sella-Vidyādhara.

85. — **Ś. 831 (for 833).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 222, and Plate in Vol. XI. p. 127; *PSOCI* No. 79. Aihole Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>3</sup> **Kannara (Kṛishṇarāja II.)** :—

1. This grant is very incorrect and full of omissions.

2. See above, No. 78.

3. The name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.

4. But the *nakshatra* and the *yōga* are irregular.



(L. 1). — Śakanṛipakāl-āti(tī)ta-saṁvatsara-śataṁgaḷ=eṇṭu-nūṛa-vu(mū)vatt-o[n]daneyā Prajāpatiy=emba saṁvatsara[m\*] pravarttise.

86. — §. 836. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVIII. p. 257, and Plates. Bagumrā<sup>1</sup> plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja Indrarāja III. Nityavarsha*, the successor of the *Mahārājādhirāja Kṛishṇarāja II. Akālavarsha*, residing at Mānyakhēṭa; issued from Kurundaka; (composed by Trivikramabhaṭṭa, the son of Nēmāditya) :—

(L. 52). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshv=ashtāsu shaṭtrimśad-uttarēshu Yuva-saṁvatsara-Phālguna-śuddha-saptamyām saṁpannē śrī-paṭṭava(ba)ndh-ōtsavē.

In the Sātyaki family of the lineage of the Yadus (sprung from the Moon), Dantidurga (conquered the Chālukyas, took Kāñchī, *etc.*); his paternal uncle Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Nirupama [Dhruvarāja]; his son Jagattuṅga [I. Gōvindarāja III.]; his son Śrīvallabha Vīra-Nārāyaṇa [Amōghavarsha I.] (defeated the [E.] Chalukyas); his son Kṛishṇarāja [II.]; his son Jagattuṅga [II.], married Lakshmī, the daughter of the Chēdi Raṇavigraha who was a son of Kōkkalla of the Haihaya family; their son Indrarāja [III.]<sup>2</sup> (uprooted Mēru<sup>3</sup>).

87. — §. 836. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVIII. p. 261, and Plates. Other Bagumrā plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja Indrarāja III. Nityavarsha*, of the same date as and excepting the formal part of the grant, identical with No. 86.

88. — §. 838. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 224. Hattī-Mattūr Kanarese inscription<sup>4</sup> of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>5</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Nityavarsha (Indrarāja III.)*, recording a grant by the *Mahāsāmanta Leṇḍeyarasa* :—

(L. 3). — Sa(śa)kabhūpālakāl-[ā\*]krānta-saṁ[va\*]tsara-Prabā(bha)v-ādi-nāmadē(dhē)yam=uttama-madhyama-jaghanya-pa(pha)ḷadā(da)-prabhṛitigaḷ=eṇṭu-nūṛa-mūvatt-eṇṭe(ṇṭa)neya Dhātu-saṁvatsar-[ā\*]ntarggata.

89. — §. 840. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 223. Daṇḍāpur Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>5</sup> *Prabhūtavarsha (Gōvindarāja IV.)* :—

(L. 2). — eṇṭu-nūṛa-nālvatt=avu tā || Śaka-kālaṁgaḷ=varshaṁ prakāṭaṁ pesariṁ Pramāthi varttise dinapaṁ makarakke varppa saṁkramaṇa-kāladoḷ=kūḍe banda Paushada tithiyol |<sup>6</sup>

1. Nos. 86 and 87 are spoken of as "Nausārī plates," but they were found at Bagumrā; compare *Zeitschr. D. Morg. Ges.* Vol. XL. p. 322.
2. Also called Raṭṭa-Kandarpa and Kīrti-Nārāyaṇa.
3. *I.e.* probably, Mahōdaya; see below, No. 91.
4. This inscription is followed on the same stone by another Kanarese inscription, of the 11th or 12th century A.D., recording private grants.
5. The name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.
6. See Dr. Fleet in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 177, note 7.





90. — **Ś. 851.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 211, No. 48; see *ibid.* p. 249. Date of a Kaḷas Kanarese inscription of **Gojjigadēva (Gōvindarāja IV.)** :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 22). — [Śa]ka-varsha 851 neya Vikṛita-saṁvatsarada Māghada puṇṇamey=Ādityavāram=Āślēsha(shā)-nakshatrado(?)l(?) sōma-grahaṇam samanise tuḷā-pu[rusham=i?]lḍu tatsamyadoḷ.

Sunday, 17th January A.D. 930; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 114, No. 7.

91. — **Ś. 852.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 36, and Plates. Cambay plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Mahārājādhirāja Gōvindarāja IV. Suvarṇavarsha**, (described as) the successor of the **Mahārājādhirāja Nityavarsha** (Indrarāja III.), settled at his capital Mānyakhēṭa :<sup>2</sup>—

(L.44).— Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshv-asṭasu dvāpañchāśad-adhikēshv=aṅkatō=pi Śaka-saṁvat 852 pravarttamāna-Khara-saṁvatsar-āntarggata-Jyēshṭha-śuddha-daśamyām Sōma-dinē Hasta-saṁīpasthē chandramasi.

Monday, 10th May A.D. 930; see *ibid.* p. 28.

In the family of the Yadus (sprung from the Moon), Dantidurgarāja; his paternal uncle Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Gōvindarāja [II.]; his younger brother Iddhatējas Nirupama [Dhruvarāja]; after him, Jagattuṅga [I. Gōvindarāja III.]; his son Amōghavarsha [I.] (defeated the [E.] Chālukyas at Viṅgavallī); his son Akālavarsha [Kṛishṇarāja II.] (conquered Khēṭaka), married a daughter of Kōkkala; their son Jagattuṅga [II.], married Lakshmī, the daughter of Kōkkala's son Raṇavighraha; their son Indrarāja [III.] (uprooted Mahōdaya), married Vijāmbā, the daughter of Ammaṇadēva who was the son of Kōkkalla's son Arjuna; their son Gōvindarāja [IV.] Prabhūtavarsha Suvarṇavarsha.<sup>3</sup>

92. — **Ś. 855.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 240, and Plates. Sānglī (now Sāwantwādī) plates<sup>4</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Mahārājādhirāja Gōvindarāja IV. Suvarṇavarsha** (described as) the successor of the **Mahārājādhirāja Nityavarsha** (Indrarāja III.), residing at Mānyakhēṭa :—

(L. 44). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshv=asṭasu pañchapañchāśad-adhikēshv=aṅkatō=pi saṁvatsarāṇām 855 pravarttamāna-Vijaya-saṁvatsar-āntarggata-Śrāvaṇa-paurṇamāsyām vārē Gurōḥ Pūrvvābhadrapadā-nakshattrē.

Thursday, 8th August A.D. 933; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 114, No. 8.

Genealogy, etc., substantially as in No. 91.

93. — **Ś. 862.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 192, and Plate. Dēolī (in Wardhā district) plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Mahārājādhirāja Kṛishṇarāja III. Akālavarsha**, the successor of the

1. See Dr. Fleet *ibid.* p. 177.

2. But, when making the grant, the king had gone to Kapitthaka on the Gōdāvarī for the festival of the *paṭṭabandha*.

3. Also called Sāhasāṅka, Nitya-Kandarpa, Vikrānta-Nārāyaṇa, etc.

4. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXI. p. 219.



*Mahārājādhirāja* Amōghavarsha III., recording a grant made for the spiritual benefit of the king's younger brother Jagattuṅga III.; issued from Mānyakhēṭa :—

(L. 47). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁva[tsa]ra-śatēshv=ashtāsu dvisha[shṭy-a]dhikē[shu] Śārvvari-saṁ[vatsar-ā]ntarggata-Vaiśākha-va(ba)hula-pañchanyām(myām).

In the lunar race, in Yadu's family, there was the god Vishṇu-Kṛishṇa; and kings of that family became known as Tuṅgas, belonging to the Sātyaki branch of it; in their lineage, Raṭṭa; after him, named after his son Rāshṭrakūṭa, the Rāshṭrakūṭa family. From that family sprang Dantidurga; his paternal uncle Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Gōvindarāja [II.]; his younger brother Nirupama Kalivallabha [Dhruvarāja]; has son Jagattuṅga [I. Gōvindarāja III.]; his son Nṛipattuṅga [Amōghavarsha I.] (founded Mānyakhēṭa); his son Kṛishṇarāja [II.]; his son Jagattuṅga [II.] (did not reign); his son Indrarāja [III.]; his son Amōghavarsha [II.]; his younger brother Gōvindarāja [IV.]. After him, the son of Jagattuṅga II., Amōghavarsha [III. Baddiga]; his son Kṛishṇarāja [III.] (slew Dantiga and Vappuka;<sup>1</sup> in Gāṅgapāṭi deposed Rachhyāmalla, *i.e.*, Rāchamalla I.,<sup>2</sup> and put in his place Bhūtārya, *i.e.* Būtuga II.; he also defeated the Pallava Aṇṇiga).

94. — Ś. 867. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 60, and Plate. Sālōṭgi (now Inḍi) pillar inscription<sup>3</sup> of the reign of **Kṛishṇarāja III. Akālavarsha**, the son of Amōghavarsha III., residing at Mānyakhēṭa :—

(L. 3). — Śaka-kālād=gat-ābdānām sa-saptādhikashasṭishu śatēshv=ashtāsu tāvatsu samānām=aṅkatō=pi cha | Varttamāne Plavaṅg-ābdē . . .

(L. 45). — Pūrvv-ōktē varttamān-ābdē māsē Bhādrapadē=mchitē pitri-parvvaṇi tasy=aiva Kujavārēṇa saṁyutē sūryyagrahaṇa-kālē tu madhya-gē cha divākarē.

Tuesday, 9th September A.D. 945; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 123, No. 61; and Vol. XXV. p. 269.

95. — Ś. 872\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. II. p. 171; *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 92, No. 41, and Plate; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 53, and Plates. Ātakūr (now Bangalore Museum) Kanarese inscription of the time of **Kṛishṇarāja III. Kannaradēva**<sup>4</sup> (who killed in battle at Takkōla the Chōla Mūvaḍi-Chōla Rājāditya<sup>5</sup>) and of the W. Gaṅga **Permāṇḍi Būtuga II. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarmadharmamahārājādhirāja**, 'lord of Kōlāla,' 'lord of Nandagiri' :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)kanri(nṛi)pakāl-ātīta-sa[m]vatsara-sa(śa)taṅgaḷ=enṭu-nūr-[e]lpatt-[e]raḍa-neya Śō(sau)myam=emba sa[m]vatsaram pravarttise.

1. Below, in No. 98, the name is Vappuga.

2. See No. 95.

3. The pillar besides contains two Kanarese inscriptions, one (*ibid.* p. 63) of about the period to which the above Sanskrit inscription belongs, and the other (*ibid.* p. 65) of the 11th or 12th century A.D. The former records grants of a certain Kaṅchiga of the Seḷaṇa race; and the latter a grant of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gō[v]uṇarasa of the Śiḷahāra race.

4. Described as a bee on the waterlilies that were the feet of Amōghavarshadēva[III.]; see No. 93.

5. See below, Nos. 127 and 712.



The inscription mentions a follower of Būtuga's named Maṇalera, 'lord of Valabhī,' the Sagara *vaṁśa*. A subsidiary record on the stone states that Būtuga killed Rāchamalla [I.], the son of Eṛeyapa and that it was Būtuga who treacherously stabbed Rājāditya.

96. — §. 873. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 257. Soraṭūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Akālavarsha Kannaradēva* (*i.e.*, the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**) :—

(L. 4). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ākṛānta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)taṁga[!\*] 873 Virōdhi[kṛit\*]-saṁvatsarada Mārggaśira-māsada puṇṇameyum-Ādityavāramuṁ Rōhiṇi(ṇī)-nakshatramuṁ śo(sō)magrahaṇad=andu.

Sunday, 16th November A.D. 951; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 114, No. 9.

97. — §. 876\*. — Supplied by Dr. Fleet.<sup>1</sup> Date of a Chiñchli (in Dharwar district) Kanarese inscription of the time of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.** :—

Sa(śa)kabhūpālakāl-ākṛānta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)taṁgaḷ eṇṭu-nūr-elṭatt-āṇeya Ānanda-saṁvatsarada Vaiśākha-su(śu)ddha-bidige Sōmavāramuṁ Mṛigaśira-nakshatramuṁ=eḡe(? gi).

Monday, 18th April A.D. 953.<sup>2</sup>

98. — §. 880. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 281 and Plate. Karhād plates<sup>3</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja Kṛishṇarāja III. Akālavarsha*, the successor of the *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha III.*, issued from Mēlpāṭī :—

(L. 56). — Śaka[nṛi]pakāl-[ā\*]tīta-[saṁ]vatsara-śatēshv=asṭasv=a[śī]ty-adhikēshu Kālayukta-saṁvatsar-āntarggata-Ph[ā]lguna-va(ba)hula-trayōdasyām(śyām) Vu(bu)dhē.

Wednesday, 9th March A.D. 959.<sup>4</sup>

Genealogy as in No. 93. Kṛishṇarāja III. conquered [the Kalachuri-Chēdi] Sahasrārjuna, though he was an elderly relative of his wife and his mother; he slew Dantiga and Vappuga;<sup>5</sup> in Gaṅgapāṭī he deposed Rachhyāmalla (*i.e.* Rāchamalla I)<sup>6</sup> and put in his place Bhūtārya (*i.e.* Būtuga II.); and he defeated the Pallava Aṇṇiga.

99. — §. 884\*. — Supplied by Dr. Fleet.<sup>7</sup> Date of a Dēvī-Hosūr (in Dharwar district) Kanarese inscription of the time of the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.** :—

1. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 180.

2. This day fell in the year Ānanda by both the northern luni-solar and the mean-sign system, but not by the southern luni-solar system.

3. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 373.

4. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 2 h. 33 m. after mean sunrise; see my remarks in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 279.

5. Above, in No. 93, the name is Vappuka.

6. See above, No. 95.

7. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 180.



Sa(śa)ka-varsha 884 Duṇḍubhi-samvatsar-āntarggata-Pausha-su(śu)ddha-trayōdasi(śī) Ādityavāram=uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti-andu.

Sunday, 22nd December A.D. 961<sup>1</sup> (with the Uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti on the next day, Monday).

100. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 7, p. 12. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Kaṇṇaradēva** who conquered Kanchchi (*i.e.* Kāñchīpura) and Tañjai (*i.e.* Tāñjāvūr), (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**).

101. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 284. Tirukkalukkuṇṇam Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Kaṇṇaradēva** who conquered Kachchi and Tañjai (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**).

102. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 285, and Plate. Tirukkalukkuṇṇam Tamil inscription of the 19th year (of the reign) of **Kaṇṇaradēva** who conquered Kachchi and Tañjai (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**).

103. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 82, and Plate. Bāvājī Hill (near Vēlūr) Tamil rock inscription of the 26th year (of the reign) of **Kaṇṇaradēva** (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**). The inscription mentions a **Vīra-Chōḷa**, who according to Dr. Hultsch may be identical with the Gaṅga-Bāṇa Prithivīpati II.. Hastimalla; see *ibid.* p. 223. Compare below, No. 671.

104. — §. 893. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 255. Adaraguñchi Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja* **Koṭṭiga (Khotṭiga) Nityavarsha**,<sup>2</sup> and the time of his feudatory, the W. Gaṅga **Permānaḍi Mārasimha II.**;<sup>3</sup> recording grants by **Pañchaladēva** :—

(L. 7). — Sa(śa)kaṇipakāl-ātīta-samvachchha(tsa)ra-sa(śa)taṅgaḷ=enṭu-nūra-tombhatta-mūṇaneya Prajāpati-sa[m\*]vachchha(tsa)raṁ sallutam-ire tad-varsh-ābhyā(bhya)ntarad=Āshva(śva)yujad=amavāse Ādityavāra sūryya-grahaṇa.

Sunday, 22nd October A.D. 971; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 123, No. 63.

105. — §. 894. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 264, and Plates. Kharḍa<sup>4</sup> (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) plates<sup>5</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājādhirāja* **Kakkarāja II. (Kakkaladēva) Amōghavarsha**, 'who meditated on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* Akālavarsha,' residing at Mānyakhēṭa :—

(L. 47). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshv=asṭasu chaturṇṇa(rnna)vaty-adhikēshv=aṅkataḥ samvat 894 Aṅgirā(raḥ)-samvatsar-āntarggata-Āśvayuja-paurṇṇamāsyāyām Vu(bu)dha-dinē sōmagrahaṇa-mahāparvaṇi.

1. This day fell in the year Duṇḍubhi only by the northern luni-solar system.

2. Also called Raṭṭa-Kandarpa

3. See below, No. 129 ff.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXI. p. 220.

5. The third plate is now missing.



Wednesday, 25th September A.D. 972; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 115, No. 10.

In Yadu's lineage, Dantidurga; his paternal uncle Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Gōvindarāja [II.]; his younger brother Nirupama [Dhruvarāja]; his son Jagattuṅga [I. Gōvindarāja III.]; his son Amōghavarsha [I.] (defeated the [E.] Chālukyas; founded Mānyakhēṭa); his son Akālavarsha Kṛishṇa[rāja II.], married the daughter of the Chēdi Kōkkalla, the younger sister of Śaṅkuka. Their son Jagattuṅga [II.], married Lakshmī, the daughter of the Chēdi Śaṅkaragaṇa, who bore to him Indra[rāja III.]; he also married 'his maternal uncle' Śaṅkaragaṇa's daughter Gōvindāmbā who bore to him Amōghavarsha [III.]. Amōghavarsha [III.] married Yuvarājadēva's daughter Kundakadēvī, who bore to him Khoṭṭigadēva who became king after the death of his eldest brother Kṛishṇarāja [III.]. Amōghavarsha Nṛipatuṅga Kakkarāja [II.]<sup>1</sup> is the son of Khoṭṭiga's younger brother Nirupama.

106. — Ś. 896\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 271. Guṇḍūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Kakkaladēva (Kakkarāja II.)*, and the time of his feudatory, the W. Gaṅga *Permānaḍi Mārasimha II. Noḷambakulāntaka*, and of *Pañchaladēva* :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 13). — Sa(śa)kha(ka)-varsham=enṭu-nūṛa-tombhatt-āṇaneya Śrīmukha-saṁvatsar-Āshāḍa(ḍha)-dakshināyaṇa(na)-saṁkrāntiyum=Ādityavārad=andum.

Perhaps Sunday, 22nd June A.D. 973, but the Saṁkrānti took place on Tuesday, 24th June A.D. 973; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 12, No. 174.

107. — Ś. 904. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belagoḷa*, No. 57, p. 53. Eulogy, in Kanarese, of the Rāshtrakūṭa *Indrarāja IV.*; the son's son of Kṛishṇarāja III. Date of his death :—

Vanadhi-nabhō-nidhi-pramita-saṁkhyē(khya)-Śakāvanipāḷa-kāḷamaṁ neneyise Chitrabhānu parivarttise Chaitra-sitētar-āsṭamī-dina-yuta-Sōmavāradoḷu.

Monday, 20th March A.D. 982; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 64.

### C. — The Western Gaṅgas.

108. — Ś. 169. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 212, and Plate. Tanjore (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum, spurious<sup>3</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the W. Gaṅga *Arivarma (Harivarma-)mahārājādhirāja* :—

(L. 10). — Sa(śa)kā(ka)-kālē navōttara-shasṭir=ēkaśata-gatēshu Prabhava-saṁvatsar-ābhyantarē . . . . . Shā(Phā)lguṇ(n)-āmāvāsō(syā)-Bhṛigu Rēvati(tī)-nakshatrē Vṛiddhi-yōgē Vṛishabha-lagnē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 10, No. 166.

1. Also called Vīra-Nārāyaṇa, etc.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 307; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 173, note 1. See also below, No. 132.

3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 215, No. 10.



In the Jāhnavēya family and Kāṇvāyana *gōtra*, Koṅgaṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja; his son Mādhava-mahārājādhirāja [I.] (composed a *Dattakāsūtra-vṛitti*); his son Arivarma-mahārājādhirāja.

109. — Ś. 188. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 202, No. 122, and Plates. Tagaḍūru (spurious<sup>1</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the W. Gaṅga **Harivarma-mahādhirājādhirāja**, issued from Talavanapura :—

(L. 11). — Saka-varishēshu gatēshu aṭṭāsītī-satē Vibhava-saṁvatsarē Phālguṇa-māse sudha-[da?]sami-Guruvārē Punarvasu-nakshatrē.

The date is irregular.

Genealogy substantially as in No. 108.

110. — Ś. 272 (?). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 173, and Plate; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 156, p. 293. Harihar (spurious<sup>2</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of a son (described as 'lord of Kōḷāla') of the W. Gaṅga **Vishṇugōpa-mahārājādhirāja**, the son of Koṅgalivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja of the Jāhnavīya family :—

(L. 9). — Śaga[. . nayana-gi . . neyā ?] Śadhāraṇa-śammachhchharāda Phalguṇa-māamavāsē Adivārad=andu.

The date is irregular.

111. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 136, and Plate; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 154, p. 289. Mallohalli (spurious<sup>3</sup>) plates of the 29th year of the reign of the W. Gaṅga **Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja** (**Koṅgaṇirāja**):—

(L. 17). — ātmanaḥ pravarddhamāna-vipula-vi[ja\*]y-aisvaryya ēkōnatrimśatō(?) Jayasabatsarē<sup>4</sup> Śataya-nakshatrē.

In the Jāhnavīya family, Koṅgaṇivarma-dharmamahādhirāja; his son Mādhavādhirāja [I.] (composed a *Dattakasūtra-vyākhyā*); his son Harivarma-mārāja; his son Vishṇugōpa-rāja; his son Mādhava-rāja [II.]; his son Koṅgaṇi-rāja.

112. — [Ś.] 388. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. I. p. 363, and Plate; *Coorg Inscr.* No. 1, p. 1, and Plate; *Mysore inscr.* No. 151, p. 282. Merkara (spurious<sup>5</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the W. Gaṅga **Avinīta Koṅgaṇi-mahādhirāja** :—

(L. 16). — ashta asīti uttarasya trayō satasya saṁvatsarasya Māgha-māsam Śōmavāram Svati-nakshatra sudhdha-pāñchami.

1. See *Ind. Ant.* p. 221, No. 46

2. See *ibid.* p. 221, No. 48.

3. See *ibid.* p. 221, No. 50.

4. The year Jaya according to Mr. Rice is here Ś. 376.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 219, No. 40.



The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 11, No. 169.

In the Jāhnavīya family and Kāṇvāyana *gōtra*, Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja; his son Mādhva-mahādhiraṇja [I.] (composed a *Dattakasūtra-vṛitti*); his son Harivarma-mahādhiraṇja; his son Viṣṇugōpa-mahādhiraṇja; his son Mādhava-mahādhiraṇja [II.]; his son Avinīta Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja, sister's son of the Kadamba Kṛishṇavarma-mahādhiraṇja.<sup>1</sup>

113. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 174; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 157, p. 294. Bangalore Museum (spurious<sup>2</sup>) plates<sup>3</sup> of the third year of the reign of the W. Gaṅga **Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja** :—

(L. 37). — ātmana pravarddhyamāna-vipul-aiśvaryē tritiyē savatsarā Śrāvaṇē māse tithāv=āma . . .

In the Jāhnavēya family and Kāṇvāyana *gōtra*, Koṅgaṇivarma-dharmamahādhiraṇja; his son Mādhava-mahādhiraṇja [I.] (composed a *Dhattakasūtra-vṛitti*); his son Harivarma-mahādhiraṇja; his son Viṣṇugōpa-mahādhiraṇja; his son Mādhava-mahādhiraṇja [II.]; his son Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja, sister's son of the Kadamba Kṛishṇavarma-mahādhiraṇja; his son Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja.

114. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 138, and Plates; *PSOCI.* No. 268; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 155, p. 291. Mallohalli (spurious<sup>4</sup>) plates of the 35th year of the reign of the W. Gaṅga **Durvinīta Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharāja** :—

(L. 43). — ātmanah=pravarddhamāna-vijayaishvaryyē pañchatrimśad-Vijaya-samvatsarē<sup>5</sup> pravarttamānē.

Genealogy as far as Mādhava-mahādhiraṇja [II.] as in No. 113; his son Avinīta Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja, sister's son of the Kadamba Kṛishṇavarma-mahādhiraṇja; his son Durvinīta Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharāja, daughter's son of Skandavarman (*Rājā* of Punnāḍa).

115. — **Ś. 635.** — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 107, No. 113, and Plates. Hallegere (spurious<sup>6</sup>) plates of the 34th year of the reign of **Śivamāra I. Pṛithivī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja Navakāma**, recording a grant made at the request of the Pallavādhiraṇjas Jaya and Vṛiddhi, the sons of Pallava-yuvarāja, issued from Talavanapura :—

(L. 34). — pañchatrimśōttara-shatṭhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshu ātmanah=pravarddhamāna-vijayaishvaryya-samvatsarē chatustrimśatkē pravarttamānē.

Genealogy as far as Mādhava-mahādhiraṇja [II.] as in No. 113; his son Avinīta Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja, sister's son of the Kadamba Kṛishṇavarma-mahādhiraṇja; his son Durvinīta Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharāja (author of a commentary of 15 *sargas* or on the 15th *sarga* of the *Kirātārjunīya*); his

1. For Kadambas named Kṛishṇavarman, see below, Nos. 613 and 614.

2. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 222, No. 51.

3. The second side of the fourth plate is illegible and the following plate or plates are lost.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 222, No. 52.

5. The year Vijaya according to Mr. Rice is here Ś. 435.

6. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 222, No. 54.



son Mushkara Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharāja; his son Śrīvikrama Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja, son of a daughter of Sindhurāja; his son Bhūvikrama Koṅgaṇi-mahādhiraṇja Śrīvallabha (defeated the Pallavas at Veḷanda<sup>1</sup>); his younger brother Śivamāra [I.] Prithivī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja Navakāma.

116. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 230, and Plates. British Museum (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, spurious<sup>2</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese<sup>3</sup> plates of the W. Gaṅga dynasty, recording a grant by a certain Eregaṅga.<sup>4</sup>

The grant gives the genealogy from Koṅgaṇivarma-dharmamahādhiraṇja to Navakāma, the younger brother of Bhūvikrama.

117. — §. 672. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. p. 151, No. 36, and plates. Jāvaḷi (spurious ?) plates of the 25th year of the reign of the W. Gaṅga Śrīpurusha Prithivī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja, issued from Maṇṇegrāma :—

(L. 35). — dvāsaptatyuttara-shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshv=ātmanah=pravarddhamāna-vijayaiśvarya-saṁvatsarē pañchaviṁśē varttamānē . . . Vaiśākha-śuklapaksha-daśamyām Uttarāphalguṇi-nakshatrē Sōmavārē Vṛishabharāśi-saṁkrāntiām.

Monday, 20th April A.D. 750.

Genealogy as far as Śivamāra [I.] substantially as in No. 115; his son's son Śrīpurusha Prithivī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja.

118. — §. 684. — *Madras Jour. Lit. Sc.* 1878, p. 138; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 152, p. 284. Hosūr (spurious<sup>5</sup>) plates of the W. Gaṅga Śrīpurusha Prithivī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja, issued from Mānyapura :—

Chaturasīty-uttarēshu shaṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshu samtītēshu . . . Vaiśākha-māse sōmagrahaṇē Viśākhā-nakshatrē Śukravārē.

For §. 684 current the date might perhaps correspond to Friday, 24th April A.D. 761, but there was no lunar eclipse on that day; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 11, No. 171.

Genealogy as in No. 117.

119. — §. 698. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 156, and Plates; *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 233, No. 85, and Plates; specimen Plate in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 164; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 153, p. 287. Dēvarhaḷli

1. Or Viḷanda.

2. See *Ind. Ant.* p. 222, No. 55.

3. "The language . . . is extremely corrupt; . . . the text . . . goes backwards and forwards in a way that would render the text utterly unintelligible, but for the Merkara and Nāgamaṅgala (Dēvarahaḷli) grants."

4. There is nothing to indicate whether this is another name of Navakāma (Śivamāra I.) or the name of one of his feudatories.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 222, No. 56.



formerly known as Nāgamaṅgala (spurious<sup>1</sup>) plates<sup>3</sup> of the 50th year of the reign of the W. Gaṅga *Mahārājādhirāja Śrīpurusha Prithuvī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja*, recording a grant made at Mānyapura, at the request of *Paramagūḷa-Prithuvī-Nirgunda-rāja* (the son of Duṇḍu-Nirgundayuvārāja, of the Bāṇa family ?), in favour of a Jaina temple founded at Śrīpura by Prithuvī-Nirgunda-rāja's wife Kundāchchi, the daughter of Maruvarman of the Sagara family :—

(L. 41). — ashtānavaty-uttarēshu [sha\*]ṭchhatēshu Śaka-varshēshv=atītēshv=ātmanah pravarddhamāna-vijaiyaśvaryya-saṁvatsarē pañchāśattamē pravarttamānē.

Genealogy as in No. 117.

The grant gives the line of Jaina teachers Chandranandin, his disciple Kumāranandin, his disciple Kīrtinandin, his disciple Vimalachandrāchārya.

120. — Ś. 261. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 311, and Plate. Kalbhāvi (spurious<sup>3</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese Jaina inscription, recording the restoration, by the Gaṅga *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kambarasa*,<sup>4</sup> 'lord of Kuvalāla,' of a grant that had been made by the Gaṅga *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Saigoṭṭa*<sup>5</sup> *Permānadi Śivamāra* [II.], 'lord of Kuvalāla,' a feudatory of king *Amōghavarsha*, professedly on the date here given :—

(L. 14). — Śaka-varsha 261neya Vibhava-saṁvatsarada Paushya(sha)-bahula-chaturddaśī-Sōmavāram=uttarāyana-saṁkrāntiy-amdu.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 11, No. 168.

The inscription mentions, in the Kāreya *gaṇa* and Mailāpa *anvaya*, Guṇakīrti, Nāgachandramunīndra, Jinachandra, Śubhakīrti and Dēvakīrti-guru.

121. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 109, No. 60, and Plates. Gaḷigēkere (spurious<sup>6</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the W. Gaṅga *Raṇavikramayya*.

Genealogy as far as Bhūvikrama substantially as in No. 115; his . . .<sup>7</sup>(?) Śivamāra [I.]; his son's son Śrīpurusha; his son Śivamāra [II.] Koṅgaṇi-mahārājādhirāja (anointed as king by the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda and the Pallava Nandivarman); his brother Vijayāditya; his son Rājamalla; his son Raṇavikramayya.

122. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 257, and Plate. Guḍigere fragmentary Kannarese inscription<sup>8</sup> of the reign of the [W. Gaṅga] *Mahārāja Mārassaḷba*,<sup>9</sup> under whom a certain *Daḍigarasa* was

1. See *Ind. Ant.* p. 223, No. 57.

2. Part of the formal portion of the grant is in Kanarese.

3. So far, at any rate, as regards the date; the writing is of about the eleventh century A.D.

4. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 65, note 2.

5. See below, No. 127.

6. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 223, No. 59.

7. The original omits the word which is required here.

8. According to Dr. Fleet "the characters of it are fairly referable to closely about A.D. 800."

9. According to Dr. Fleet to be identified with the Mārāsarva of No. 64 above.



governing the district (including the village at which the inscription is). The inscription contains the name Śubhachandra-paṇḍita.

123. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 141, and Plate. Vallimalai Kanarese inscription (in Grantha characters), recording the foundation of a Jaina cave by the [W. Gaṅga] king **Rājamalla**.

Śivamāra [I.];<sup>1</sup> his son Śrīpurusha; his son Raṇavikrama; his son Rājamalla.

124. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 165, No. 91, and Plate; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 43, and Plates. Doddahundi (now Bangalore Museum) Kanarese inscription,<sup>2</sup> recording the death of the W. Gaṅga **Nītimārga-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja**,<sup>3</sup> 'lord of Kovaḷāla,' 'lord of Nandagiri,' the illustrious **Permanaḍi** and the bestowal of a grant by his eldest son **Satyavākya-Pemmānaḍi**<sup>4</sup> on one Agarayya.

125. — §. 809. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 102, No. II., and Plate; *Coorg Inscr.* No. 2, p. 5; *PSOCI.* No. 269. Biliūr Kanarese inscription of the 18th year of the reign of the W. Gaṅga **Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja Permanaḍi**,<sup>5</sup> 'lord of Kovaḷāla,' 'lord of Nandagiri :—

'Śaka 809 (in words, l. 2), the eighteenth year (in words, l. 5) of his reign; the fifth day (*śrīpañchamī*) of Phālguna.'

126. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 113, p. 209, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 247; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 350; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 48, and Plates. Bēgūr (now Bangalore Museum) Kanarese inscription recording that the W. Gaṅga **Eṇeyapparasa**<sup>6</sup> lent to **Ayyapadēva**<sup>7</sup> for the purpose of fighting against **Vīramahēndra**<sup>8</sup> a force collected and commanded by the leader of the Nāgattaras, that this commander was killed and that then Eṇeyapa appointed Iruga to the leadership of the Nāgattaras and made a grant to him.

127. — §. 860. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 176, and Plate. Sūḍi (spurious<sup>9</sup>) plates of the W. Gaṅga **Būtuga II.**<sup>10</sup> **Satyanītivākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja**, recording a grant to a Jaina temple founded by his mistress Dīvaḷāmbā; issued from the town of Purikara :—

1. For Śivamāra II. see No. 659.

2. According to Dr. Fleet to be placed roughly about A.D. 840.

3. By Dr. Fleet identified with Raṇavikrama of No. 123.

4. By Dr. Fleet identified with Rājamalla of No. 123.

5. For a short Kōtūr undated Kanarese inscription of his see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 103, No. III.; *Coorg Inscr.* No. 3, p. 6; *PSOCI.* No. 270. According to Dr. Fleet he is Būtuga I.; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 68.

6. According to Dr. Fleet about A.D. 908-938; the events recorded in the inscription, according to Dr. Fleet, have to be placed about A.D. 934-938.

7. Identified with a Noḷambādhirāja Ayyapadēva.

8. According to Dr. Fleet in all probability identical with the E. Chalukya, Chālukya-Bhīma II. Gaṇḍamahēndra; see below, No. 560.

9. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 217, No. 31.

10. For Būtuga I. see also above, note 7.



(L. 68). — Sa(śa)ka-vari[sh]ēshu shasṭyuttar-āshṭa[śa]tēshu atikrāmtēshu Vikāni(ri)-samvatsara-Kā[r]tt[i]ka-Nandīśva(śva)ra-su(śu)kla-pakshaḥ asṭamyām Ādityavārē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 159.

Genealogy as far as Bhūvikrama substantially as in No. 115; his son<sup>1</sup> Śivamāra [I.]; his son Śrīpurusha Koṅguṇivarma-dh.;<sup>2</sup> his son Śivamāra [II.] Koṅguṇivarma-dh. Saigottṭ; his younger brother Vijayāditya; his son Rājamalla [I.] Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dh.; his son Eṛegaṅga [I.] Nītimārga-Koṅguṇivarma-dh.; his son Rājamalla [II.] Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dh.; his younger brother Būtuga [I.] Guṇaduttaraṅga (married Abbalabbā, a daughter of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Amōghavarsha [I.]); his son Eṛegaṅga [II.] Nītimārga-Koṅguṇivarma-dh., also called Komara-vedeṅga ('whose forehead was adorned with the *paṭṭabandha* of, or by, Eṛeyappa'); his son Narasiṅgha Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dh., also called Vīra-vedeṅga; his son Rājamalla (?) [III.] Nītimārga-Koṅguṇivarma-dh., also called Kachcheya-Gaṅga; his younger brother Būtuga [II.] Satyanītivākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dh., also called Nanniya-Gaṅga, Jayaduttaraṅga, Gaṅga-Nārāyaṇa, *etc.* (married a daughter of Baddega, *i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha III., at Tripurī in Ḍahāḷa; on the death of Baddega secured the kingdom for [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.]; caused fear to Kakkarāja of Alachapura, Bijja-Dantivarman of Banavāsī, Rājavarman, Dāmari of Nuḷuvugiri and Nāgavarman; defeated [the Chōḷa] Rājaditya,<sup>3</sup> besieged Tañjāpurī, *etc.*)

128. — Ś. 872\*. — Ātakūr Kanarese inscription of the time of the W. Gaṅga **Permāṇḍi Būtuga II. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja**; see above, No. 95.

129. — Ś. 890. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 104, lines 1-50 of the text. Lakshmēshwar (spurious<sup>4</sup>) inscription<sup>5</sup> of the W. Gaṅga **Mārasimha II. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja**:<sup>6</sup>—

(L. 24). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshv=asṭasu navaty-uttarēshu pravarttamānē Vibhava-samvatsarē.<sup>7</sup>

In the Jāhnavēya family and Kāṇvāyana *gōtra*, Mādhava Koṅgaṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja; his son Mādhava-mahārājādhirāja (composed a *Dattakasūtra-vṛitti*); his son Harivarman-mahārājādhirāja; his younger brother Mārasimaha.

The inscription gives the line of Jaina teachers Dēvēndra, his disciple Ēkadēva, his disciple Jayadēva-panḍita.

- 
1. Elsewhere Śivamāra is described as the younger brother of Bhūvikrama; but see also No. 121.
  2. *I.e.*, here and below, *dharmamahārājādhirāja*.
  3. See above, No. 95.
  4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 218, No. 38.
  5. Put on the stone in about the second half of the 11th century A.D.
  6. See above, Nos. 104 and 106.
  7. See the same date of an inscription of apparently the same king, *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 112, third part.



130. — **§. 896.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV, p. 351. Hebbāl Kanarese inscription, recording grants *etc.* by the W. Gaṅga **Mārasimha II. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja** (also called Noḷambakulāntakadēva, *etc.*), 'lord of Kōḷāḷa,' 'lord of Nandagiri' and his grand-mother **Bhujjabbarasi**, the mother of Būtayya (Būtuga II.) :—

(L. 16). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-āt[ī]ta-sa[m]vatsara-śataṅga[!]\* 896neya Bhāva-saṁvatsarada Pā(phā)lguṇa(na)-su(śu)ddha-paṁchami Bṛihaspativārad=andu.

Thursday, 18th February A.D. 975.<sup>1</sup>

In the reign of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Akālavarsha Kannaradēva (Kṛishṇarāja II.), Baddegadēva (Amōghavarsha III. Baddiga) gave his daughter Rēvakanimmaḍi, the elder sister of Kannaradēva (Kṛishṇarāja III.), in marriage to Permānaḍi Būtayya (Būtuga II.) Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja. Their son Maruḷadēva, married Bijjabe; their son Rachcha(?)-Gaṅga. Immediately after his reign, there reigned the son of Būtayya and Kallabbarasi, *viz.* Mārasimha [II.] Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dh., also called Noḷambakulāntakadēva, *etc.*

131. *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 38, p. 5; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 176, and Plate. Sanskrit and Kanarese much damaged inscription, being a panegyric of the W. Gaṅga **Mārasimha II. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja** (called Noḷambakulāntaka *etc.*); engraved after his death.<sup>2</sup>

He conquered the northern region for [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.]; destroyed the pride of a certain Alla, an opponent of Kṛishṇarāja; crowned Indrarāja [IV.]; defeated Vijjaḷa;<sup>3</sup> destroyed the Śabara chief Naraga; conquered the Chālukya Rājāditya, *etc.* He committed religious suicide at Baṅkāpura, near the Jaina teacher Ajitasēna.

132. — **§. 897.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 259, and Plate. Muḷgund fragmentary Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Gaṅga **Pañchaladēva<sup>4</sup> Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja**, 'lord of Kuvaḷāḷa,' 'lord of Nandagiri,' the successor of Noḷambakulāntakadēva (Mārasimha II.) :—

(L. 5). — Sa(śa)ka-varsham=enṭunūra-tombhatt-[ē]ḷaneyā Yuva-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada-baḥuḷa-bidiye Bṛihaspativāraṁ Kanyā-saṁkrāntiyu[m].

Thursday, 26th August A.D. 975.

133. — **§. 899.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 102, No. I., and Plate; Vol. XIV. p. 76; *Coorg Inscr.* No. 4, p. 7, and Plate; *PSOCI.*, No. 271. Peggu-ūr Kanarese inscription of the W. Gaṅga **Rāchamalla II. Permānaḍi Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja**, 'lord of Kōḷāḷa,' 'lord of Nandagiri' :—

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 6 h. 52 m. after mean sunrise.

2. According to Dr. Fleet, this record may be placed in A.D. 975.

3. See below, No. 136.

4. See Nos. 106 and 140.



(L. 1). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)taṅga[!\*] 899taneya Īsya(śva)ra-saṁvatsaram pravarttise . . . tadvarsh-ābhyantara-Pā(phā)lguṇa(na)-su(śu)klapakshada Nandīśva(śva)ram tallaj-āvasam=āge(?).<sup>1</sup>

The inscription mentions a certain Rakkasa (a younger brother of Rāchamalla ?).

134. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 60, p. 58. Kanarese memorial tablet of **Bāyiga** private attendant or guardian of the W. Gaṅga prince (?) **Rakkasa**.

135. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 61, p. 58. Kannarese memorial tablet of **Gunti** (who fell in battle ?), the wife of **Lōka-Vidyādhara**, erected by her sister's husband **Bāyika** (**Bāyiga**).

136. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 109, p. 85. Inscription recording achievements of Chāvuṇḍarāja, general of the W. Gaṅga **Jagadēkavīra** (*i.e.* **Mārasimha II.**). Born in the Brahmakshatra *kula*, he fought for Jagadēkavīra, when the latter at the command of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Indrarāja [IV.] conquered Vajjaḷadēva<sup>2</sup> who was the younger brother of Pātālamalla; he also fought in wars with the Nolamba king, *etc.*

137. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 85, p. 67. Kanarese inscription, being a panegyric of Gommatēśvara, of whom a colossal statue was erected by **Chāmuṇḍarāja**, the minister of the W. Gaṅga **Rāchamalla II.**; (composed by the poet Boppa Sujanōttama).

138. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 67, p. 60. Kanarese inscription, recording the foundation of a Jaina shrine by the minister **Chāmuṇḍa's** son, a lay-disciple of Ajitasēna.

139. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, Nos. 75 and 76, p. 62, and Plate; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 109 and Plate. Short Kanarese, Tamil and Marāṭhī inscriptions containing the names of **Chāmuṇḍarāja** (**Chāvuṇḍarāja**) and **Gaṅgarāja**.<sup>3</sup>

#### D. — The Western Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi and their Feudatories.<sup>4</sup>

140. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 167. Part of a Gadag Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription,<sup>5</sup> recording the restoration of the W. Chālukya sovereignty by **Taila II.**, the son of Vikramāditya IV., and Bonthādēvī. Taila destroyed some Raṭṭas, killed [the Paramāra]

1. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 168, note 4.

2. See above, No. 131.

3. See below, No. 386 ff.

4. These include (among others) :—

(a) The Raṭṭas; see Nos. 141, 142, 158, 163, 181, 189, 192, 193, 201, 220, 263-268 (and of earlier inscriptions, No. 79).

(b) The Sindas; see Nos. 144, 156, 189, 218, 224, 233, 234, 238, 243, 247 (and perhaps 253).

(c) the Kādambas; see Nos. 147, 164, 168, 173, 210, 227, 235, 241, 242, 249, 254, 255, 260, 261, 262, 269, 270 (and below, Nos. 424 and 425). — For the early Kadambas see No. 602 ff.

(d) The Pāṇḍyas of the Koṅkaṇa and Nolambavāḍi (Noṇambavāḍi); see Nos. 212, 219, 225, 231, 236, 238, 244, 248, 250, 251, 252. For the Pāṇḍyas of Madhurā see below, section N.

5. According to Dr. Fleet, of the time of the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.; see his *Dynasties*, p. 426, note 3.



Muñja,<sup>1</sup> took in battle the head of [the W. Gaṅga] Pañchala,<sup>2</sup> possessed himself of the Chālukya sovereignty and reigned for 24 years, beginning with the year Śrīmukha.

[Śrīmukha=Ś. 895.]

141. — Ś. 902. — Supplied by Dr. Fleet (compare his *Dynasties*, p. 553). Date of a Sogal (in Belgaum district) Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Taila II.**, and of his feudatory, the Raṭṭa **Kārtavīrya I.**,<sup>3</sup> lord of the Kūṇḍi country :—

Sa(śa)ka-varsha 902neya Vikrama-saṁvatsarad=Āshāḍa(ḍha)d=amavāsyey=Ādiv[āraṁ] sūryyagrahaṇa-nimittadoḷ.

The date is irregular as regards both the week-day and the eclipse.

142. — Ś. 902. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 204. Saundatti Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Tailapa (Taila II.)**, and of his feudatory, the Raṭṭa **Mahāsāmanta Śāntivarman (Śānta)**, the son of Piṭṭuga (who defeated Ajavarman, and) who was the son of Prithvīrāma :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 34). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śataṁga[!\*] 902neya Vikrama-saṁvatsarada Pausha(sha)-śuddha-daśamī Brihaspativārad=aṁdin=uttarāyaṇa-śa(sa)ṁkramaṇadoḷ.

Thursday, 23rd December A.D. 980; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the 14th not the 10th *tithi* of the bright half of Pausha; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 6, No. 147.

143. — Ś. 904. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 206. Nīlgund inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Mahārājādhirāja Tailapa Āhavamalla (Taila II.)**, who defeated, amongst others, king Utpala<sup>5</sup>, and of his feudatory Śōbhana,<sup>6</sup> the younger brother and successor of Kannapa (or Kennapa) :—

(L. 17). — Sa(śa)kanṛipa-saṁvatsarēshu chaturadhika-navaśatēshu gatēshu Chitrabhānu-saṁvatsarē Bhādrapada-māsē sūryya-grahaṇē sati.

20th September A.D. 982; a solar eclipse, visible in India.

144. — Ś. 911 (for 912). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 232; *PSOCI.* No. 86. Bhairanmaṭṭi Kanarese Sinda inscription.<sup>7</sup> Date of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Tailapayya (Taila II.)**, and of the Sinda **Pulikāla**, born in the Nāga race, 'lord of Bhōgāvati,' a son of Kammara (Kamayyarasa) :—

(L. 4). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 911 Vikri(kṛi)tam=enba saṁvatsara pravarttise.

(For a later date in the same inscription see below, No. 156).

1. Compare below, No. 328.

2. See Nos. 132 and 259, and compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 432.

3. See below, No. 181.

4. See above, No. 79.

5. *i.e.* the Paramāra Muñja; see below, No. 150. In my edition of the Nīlgund inscription I have wrongly altered *Utpala* to *Utkala*.

6. See below, No. 146.

7. Put on the stone about A.D. 1070.



145. — **Ś. 919.** — *PSOCI.* No. 214; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 99, p. 186. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Tailapa Āhavamalla (Taila II.)**, and of his feudatory **Bhīmarasa** :—

'Śaka 919 (in figures, l. 12), the Hēmalambi *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of (?) Āśvayuja;' (*Mys. Inscr.* : 'Vaiśākha, the 8th day of the moon's decrease,<sup>1</sup> Sunday,' which would be Sunday, 2nd May A.D. 997).

146. — **Ś. 924.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 297, No. 3, and Vol. XII. p. 210, No. 31. Notice of a Gadag Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Iṛivabeḍaṅga Satyāśraya**,<sup>2</sup> and of his feudatory, the *Mahāsāmanta* **Sōbhanarasa** :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 7). — Sa(śa)kabhūpālakāl-ākṛānta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)taṁga[!\*] 924neya Śubhakṛit-saṁvatsaram pravarttise tadvarsh-ābhyanantara-Chaitra-śuddha 5 Ādityavārad=andu.

Sunday, 22nd March A.D. 1002.

147. — **Ś. 926 (for 929).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 212, No. 67. Guḍikaṭṭi Kanarese Kādamba inscription.<sup>4</sup> Date of the time of (?) the W. Chālukya [*Yuvarāja ?*] **Jayasimha II.**, and of his feudatory, the Kādamba (of Goa) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Shashṭhadēva I.** :<sup>5</sup>—

(L. 13). — Sa(śa)kam=ā(a)bda gaja-dvi-midhi Plavaṁgadoḷu.

(For a later date in the same inscription see below, No. 164).

148. — **Ś. 930.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 212, No. 52. Date of a Munawalli Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya (**Iṛivabeḍaṅga**) **Satyāśraya** :—

(L. 10). — Sa(śa)ka-varisha 930 Kīlaka-[saṁva]tas[rada] Śrāvaṇa-bahula-chaṭṭi<sup>6</sup> Sōmavārad=amdu.

Monday, 26th July A.D. 1008.

149. — **Ś. 930.** — Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of the Silāra *Maṇḍalika* **Raṭṭarāja**, a feudatory of the W. Chālukya (**Iṛivabeḍaṅga**) **Satyāśraya**; see below, No. 301.

150. — **Ś. 930 (for 931).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVI. p. 21, and Plate. Kauthēṁ Plates of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Vikramāditya V. Tribhuvanamalla**, recording a grant made at the Kōtitīrtha at Kollāpura :—

1. But the original seems distinctly to quote the bright fortnight. For the 8th of the bright half of Āśvina the date would be Sunday, 12th September A.D. 997.

2. For Satyāśraya the inscriptions also have Sattiga and Sattima; see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 432.

3. See *ibid.* p. 432, and above, No. 143.

4. Put on the stone in A.D. 1052-53.

5. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 436, note 1; p. 439, note 1; and p. 567; and compare below, No. 254.

6. This is the true reading of the original, verified by Dr. Fleet.



(L. 61). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu navasu tṛim(trim)śad-adhikēshu gatēshu 930 prava(r\*)ttamāna-Saumya-saṁvatsarē paurṇamāsyāṁ sōmagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

Probably the 6th October A.D. 1009, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India.<sup>1</sup>

In the Chālukya lineage,<sup>2</sup> after 59 kings at Ayōdhyā *etc.*, there was Jayasimhavallabha [I.] (who conquered the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa's son Indra); his son Raṇarāga; his son Pulakēśin [I.], (lord of Vātāpipurī); his son Kīrtivarman [I.]; his younger brother Maṅgalīśa; his elder brother's son [Pulakēśin II.] Satyāśraya (conquered Harsha [of Kanauj]); his son Neḍamari; his son Ādityavarman; his son Vikramāditya [I.]; his son Yuddhamalla; his son Vijayāditya; his son Vikramāditya [II.]; his son Kīrtivarman [II.]; a brother (named Bhīma ?) of Vikramāditya [II.]; his son Kīrtivarman [III.]; his son Taila [I.]; his son Vikramāditya [III.]; his son Bhīma; his son Ayyaṇa [I.], married a daughter of Kṛishṇa; their son Vikramāditya [IV.], married Bonthādēvī, a daughter of the Chēdi Lakshmaṇa; their son Taila [II.] (conquered the Rāshtrakūṭas Karkara, *i.e.* Kakkarāja II., and Raṇastambha and imprisoned king Utpala, *i.e.* the Paramāra Muṇja<sup>3</sup>), married Jākavvā, a daughter of the Rāshtrakūṭa Bhammaha-Raṭṭa; their son [Iṛivabedaṅga] Satyāśraya; his younger brother Yaśōvarman,<sup>4</sup> married Bhāgyavati,<sup>5</sup> their son Vikramāditya [V.].

151. — §. 940. — *PSOCI*. No. 153; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 80, p. 166. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription probably of the W. Chālukya **Jayasimha II. Jagadēkamalla** :—

'Śaka 940 (in figures 1, 10). The other details of the date are illegible.'

152. — §. 941. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 15, and Plate; *PSOCI*. No. 154; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 72, p. 148. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Jayasimha II. Jagadēkamalla** (the moon to the lotus which was king Bhōja<sup>6</sup> and 'the lion to the elephant which was Rājēndra-Chōla [I.]'<sup>7</sup>), and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Kundamarasa**, a son of Iṛivabedaṅgadēva :<sup>8</sup>—

(L. 25). — Śaka-varsha 941neya Siddhārtti-saṁvatsarada Pushya-śuddha-bidige Ādittyavārad-amdin-uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntiya parbba(rvva)-nimittadiṁ.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 13, No. 177.

1. In the year Saumya of the date this is the only lunar eclipse that was visible in India.
2. In one of the introductory verse the grant glorifies a king named Akalaṅkacharita, who would naturally be understood to be Vikramāditya V.; but the name was a *biruda* of Iṛivabedaṅga Satyāśraya.
3. See above, No. 143, and below, No. 232.
4. Usually called Daśavarman; see below, Nos. 153 and 154.
5. Elsewhere called Bhāgaladēvī; see below, No. 153.
6. *I.e.* the Paramāra Bhōja; compare *North. Inscr.* No. 57.
7. Compare below, No. 729.
8. According to Dr. Fleet, *Dynasties*, p. 437, note 2, quite possibly the W. Chālukya Iṛivabedaṅga Satyāśraya.



153. — §. 944. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 273; *PSOCI.* No. 70. Bēlūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Jayasimha II. Jagadēkamalla** and of his elder sister **Akkādēvī**:—

(L. 29). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śataṁga[\*] 944neya Duṁdubhi-saṁvatsara-rad=uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntiyum vyatīpātamum=Ādityavārad=a[m\*]du.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 13. No. 178.

The inscription mentions Akkādēvī's father Daśavarman, her mother Bhāgaladēvī,<sup>1</sup> and her elder brother Vikramāditya [V.] Tribhuvanamalla.

154. — §. 946. — *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.*, Vol. II. p. 380, and Vol. III, p. 258; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 11. Miraj plates of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Jayasimha II. Jagadēkamalla**, issued from near Kollāpura :—

Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu navasu shatchatvārīmśad-adhikēshv=aṁkath samvat 946 Raktākshi-saṁvatsar-āmtarggata-Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyām=Ādityavārē.

Sunday, 26th April A.D. 1024; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 115, No. 12.

Genealogy as far as Vikramāditya [V.] as in No. 150;<sup>2</sup> his younger brother Jayasimha [II.] Jagadēkamalla.

155. — §. 950. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 278; *PSOCI.* No. 215; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 105, p. 201. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Jayasimha II. Jagadēkamalla**:—

(L. 8). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 950neya Vibhava-saṁvatsarada Pushya-śudhdha(ddha) 5 Sōmav[ā]rad=uttarāyaṇasa[m]krāntiy-andu.

Monday, 23rd December A.D. 1028; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 115, No. 13.

156. — §. 955. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 232; *PSOCI.* No. 86. Bhairanmaṭṭi Kanarese Sinda inscription.<sup>3</sup> Date of the time of the W. Chālukya (**Jayasimha II.**) **Jagadēkamalla** and of the Sinda *Mahāsāmanta* **Nāgātiyarasa (Nāgāditya, Nāgātya)**, 'lord of Bhōgāvati,' the son of Pulikāla :—

(L. 52). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 955[ne\*]ya Śrīmukha-saṁvatsara pravarttise.

(For an earlier date in the same inscription see above, No. 144).

The inscription after Nāgātya mentions his son Polasinda and after him Sēvyā (the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sēvyarasa) as a vassal of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara II.) Bhuvanaikamalla.

157. §. 957. *PSOCI.* No. 155; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 71, p. 146. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Jayasimha II. Jagadēkamalla**, reigning at Poṭṭalakere :—

(L. 10). — Śaka-varsha 957neya Yuva-saṁvatsarada Pushyada paurṇamāsey=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti-vyatīpātam=Ādityavārad=aṁdu.

1. Above, No. 150, the names are Yaśōvarman and Bhāgyavati.

2. But the name of Vikramāditya's father is here Daśavarman.

3. Put on the stone about A.D. 1070.



The date is irregular.

According to *Mys. Inscr.* p. 148, the above inscription is followed by a grant, the greater part of which has been defaced, of apparently a W. Gaṅga chief.

158. — **Ś. 962.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 164. Maṇṭūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Jayasimha II.**) **Jagadēkamalla**, reigning at Poṭṭalakere and (his feudatory) the Ratta *Mahāsāmanta Eṇṇeyammarasa (Eṇṇega)*,<sup>1</sup> 'lord of Lattalūr :—

(L. 5). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 962neya Vikrava(ma)=saṁvatsarada śrāhēya Mārggaśira-śuddha 5 Ādityavārad=aṁdu.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 13, No. 180.

159. — **Ś. 966.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 209, No. 14. Date of a Hūli Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara I.** :—

(L. 20). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śataṁgaḷu 966neya Tāraṇa-saṁvatsarada Puśya(shya)-su(śu)dhdha(ddha) 10 Ādivāram=a(u)ttarāyaṇasaṁkrāntiy-aṁdu.

Sunday, 23rd December A.D. 1044; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the first, not the 10th *tithi* of the bright half of Pausha; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 6, No. 148.

160. — *PSOCI.* No. 216; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 108, p. 204. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara I.**) **Trailōkyamalla** and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Siṅgaṇadēvarasa* :<sup>2</sup>—

'The Pārthiva *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the tenth day (in figures, 1. 13) of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The year is effaced'. (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 9th<sup>3</sup> day').

[For **Pārthiva** = **Ś. 967**] the date is irregular.

161. — **Ś. 968.** — *PSOCI.* No. 156; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 92, p. 183. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of (the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara I.** **Trailōkyamalla** and of his feudatory) the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chāvunḍarāya* :—

'Śaka 968 (in figures 1. 3), the Vyaya *saṁvatsara*; Wednesday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīrsha;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 13th day of the moon's increase, Friday' ?).

Wednesday, 5th November (or Friday, 14th November ?) A.D. 1046.

162. — **Ś. 970.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 179, and plate; *PSOCI.* No. 157; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 53, p. 114. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara I.**) **Trailōkyamalla** and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chāvunḍarāya*, 'lord of Banavāsī :—

1. See below, No. 181.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 439.

3. The original appears to have '10'.





(L. 12). — Śaka-varsha 970neya Sarvvdhāri-saṁvatsarada Jyēshṭha śuddha-trayōdaśi Ādityavārad-andu.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 13, No. 181.

163. — Ś. 970. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 172. Notice of a Saundatti Kanarese inscription containing a date of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara I.) Trailōkyamalla, and of his feudatory, the Raṭṭa Mahāsāmanta Aṅka :<sup>1</sup>—

Śaka 970, 'the Sarvadhāri saṁvatsara, on Sunday, the seventh day of the dark fortnight of the month Pushya, at the time when the sun was commencing his progress to the north.'

The date is irregular.

(For a later date is the same inscription see below, No. 192).

164. — Ś. 973 (for 974). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 211, No. 42. Guḍikaṭṭi Kanarese Kādamba inscription. Date of the reign of the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I., and of his feudatory, the Kādamba (of Goa) Jayakēśin I., 'the lord of Koṅkaṇa' :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 19). — Sa(śa)ka-kāḷaṁ guṇa-sapta-Naṁda-mṛi(mi)tam=āgal=varttakam Nandan-ābdakam.

(For an earlier date in the same inscription see above, No. 147).

165. — Ś. 975. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 260, and Plate. Keḷawaḍi Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara I.) Trailōkyamalla, and of his feudatory, the Daṇḍanāyaka Bhōgadēvarasa, recording a grant by the latter's nephew, the minister Supparasa :—

(L. 21). — Sa(śa)ka [va]rsha 975neya Vijaya-saṁvatsarada ut[t\*]arāyaṇasaṁkrāntiy-amdu.

166. — Ś. 976. — *PSOCI.* No. 158; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 56, p. 121. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara I.) Trailōkyamalla Āhavamalla :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 15). — Sa(śa)ka-varshada 976neya Jaya-saṁvatsarada Vaiśākha-baḥuḷa akshaya-tri(tri)tiyad=amavāse Ādivāra-nimittam.

For the *akshaya-tritīyā* new-moon, *i.e.* the new-moon of Chaitra, the date regularly corresponds to Sunday, 10th April A.D. 1054; in the original date the word *Vaiśākha* has been put erroneously for *Chaitra*.

167. — Ś. 976. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 272. Honwād (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) Sanskrit and Kanarese Jaina inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara I.) Trailōkyamalla, recording grants made at the request of his queen Kētaladēvī :—

(L. 33). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 976neya Jaya-saṁvatsarada Vaisā(śā)khaḍ=amāvāśye(sye) Sōmavārad=amḍina śū(sū)ryyagrahaṇa-nimitya(tta)dim.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 553; and below, No. 181.

2. See *ibid.* p. 439, note 1; and p. 567; and compare below, Nos. 249 and 254.

3. Described as 'a lion to the elephant Chōḷa,' *etc.*; see below, No. 741 ff.



10th May A.D. 1054, with a solar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was a Tuesday, not a Monday; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 7, No. 150.

The inscription mentions, in the Mūla-saṃgha, Sēna-gaṇa and Pogari-gachchha; Brahmasēna, his disciple Āryasēna, his disciple Mahāsēna and his disciple Chāṅkirāja (Chāṅkaṇārya or Chāṅkimayya, the son of Kommarāja of the Vānasa family), an officer of Kētaladēvī.

168. — **Ś. 977.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 203. Notice of a Baṅkāpur Kanarese inscription of the time of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI.** (while viceroy under his father Sōmēśvara I.) and of the Kādamba *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Harikēśarin.*<sup>1</sup>

'The inscription is dated in the Śaka year 977, being the Manmatha *saṃvatsara.*'

169. — **Ś. 984.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 209, No. 16. Date of a Hulgūr Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara I. :—**

(L. 11). — Sa(śa)ka[n]ṛipakāl-ākraṇtā-saṃvatsara-śataṃga[!\*] 984neya Śubhakṛit-saṃvatsaram pravarttise tadvarsh-ābhyantarada Pushya-bahula-saptame(mi) Ādityavāramum=uttarāyaṇa-saṃkrāntiy-andu.

24th December A.D. 1062;<sup>2</sup> but the day was a Tuesday, not a Sunday; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 7, No. 151.

170. — **Ś. 984.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 209, No. 15. Date of a Chillūr-Baḍṇi Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara I. :—**

(L. 26). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṃvatsara-sa(śa)taṃga[!\*] 984neya [Śu]bhakṛitu-saṃvatsarada Pauśya(sha)-su(śu)ddha-dasa(śa)mi Ādityavāram=uttarāyaṇasaṃkrānti vyatīpātad=andu.

The date is irregular; compare above, No. 169.

171. — **Ś. 986.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 213, and Plate. Jaṭiṅga-Rāmēśvara Hill Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Vishṇuvardhana Vijayāditya**, described as 'the warrior of Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.)' and son of Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I.), governing the Nolambavāḍi Thirty-two thousand (as viceroy) at Kampili :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 12). — Śaka-varshaṃ [9]86neya Krōdhi-saṃvatsarada Vai[śā]khada puṇṇame Sōmavārada [cha]n[dr]agrahaṇa-parbba(rvva)-nimittade.

Monday, 3rd day A.D. 1064; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

172. — **Ś. 988.** — *PSOCI.* No. 136; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 11, p. 19, Dāvaṇagere Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara I.**) **Trailōkyamañña**, and of his son **Vishṇuvardhana Vijayāditya :—**

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 563.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 10 h. 33 m. after mean sunrise.

3. Compare below, No. 741.



(L. 17). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 988neya Parābhava-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada=amāvāsye Maṅgalavāra sūryya-grahanad=amdu.

The date is irregular.

173. — Ś. 990. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 170, p. 320 (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV, p. 206, No. 3). Banavāsi Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara I.) Trailōkyamalla and of his feudatory, the Kādamba (of Hāngal) Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kīrtivarman II., 'lord of Banavāsi':<sup>1</sup>—

'In the Śaka year 990, the year Kīlaka, the month Chaitra, the 1st day of the moon's increase (rest not copied)'.

174. — Ś. 993. — *PSOCI.* No. 159; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 70, p. 144. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara II.) Bhuvanaikamalla, and of his feudatory, the Daṇḍanāyaka Udayāditya, residing at Baṅkāpura :—

(L. 12). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 993neya Virōdhikṛit-saṁvatsarada Pushya-su(śu)ddha 1 Sōmavārad=amdu=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti=prabha(rvva)-nimittadiṁ.<sup>2</sup>

25th December A.D. 1071; but the day was a Sunday, not a Monday; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV, p. 7, No. 152.

175. — Ś. 993. — *PSOCI.* No. 160; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 78, p. 164. Another Baḷagāṁve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara II.) Bhuvanaikamalla and his feudatory, the Daṇḍanāyaka Udayāditya; of the same date.

176. — Ś. 993. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV, p. 215, and plate. Jaṭiṅga-Rāmēśvara Hill Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya Jayasimha III.,<sup>3</sup> styled 'the lion of his elder brother' (Sōmēśvara II.), encamped (as viceroy) near Gondavāḍi :—

(L. 8). — Sa(śa)ka-varsga 993neya Virōdhikṛit-saṁvatsarada Pā(phā)lguṇa(na)d=amavāse Buddhavāraṁ.

Wednesday, 21st March A.D. 1072 (?).<sup>4</sup>

177. — Ś. 996. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X, p. 127. Bijāpur Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (Sōmēśvara II.) Bhuvanaikamalla,<sup>5</sup> and of his feudatory, the Daṇḍanāyaka Nākimayya :—

(L. 10). — Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 996neya Ānaṁda-saṁvatsarada Puśya(shya)-su(śu)-dhdha(ddha) 5 Bri(bṛi)haspativārad=amdin=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti-parvva-nimittam=āgi.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 561. Kīrtivarman II was the son of Tailapa I. in No. 210.

2. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII, p. 212, No. 55.

3. The full name is Trailōkyamalla-Noḷamba-Pallava-Permāḍi-Jayasimha; see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 453; and below, No. 188; compare also No. 753.

4. The *tithi* of the date only commenced 13 h. 6 m. after mean sunrise.

5. In line 42 commences a second inscription, undated and apparently unfinished, of (Vikramāditya VI.) Tribhuvanamalla.



Tuesday, 25th December A.D. 1074; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 115, No. 15.

178. — Ś. 997. — *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. III. p. 105; Vol. I. Plate xiii.; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. I. p. 141; *PSOCI.* No. 92. Kādarōḷi Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara II.**) **Bhuvanaikamalla**, and of his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka Kēdavāditya:—*

(L. 19). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 997neya Rākshasa-samvatsarada Pushyada puṇṇame Ādityavāra uttarāyaṇaśam(sam)krānti-vyatīpātad-amdu.

25th December A.D. 1075; but the day was a Friday, not a Sunday; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 7, No. 153.

179. — Ś. 997. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 208; *PSOCI.* No. 161; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 69, p. 142. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara II.**) **Bhuvanaikamalla**, and of his feudatory **Gaṅgapermāṇaḍi Bhuvanaikavīra Udayāditya**:<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 30). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 997neya Rākshasa-samvatsarada Pushya-śudhdha(ddha) 1 Sōmavārad=andin=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti-parbbha(rvva)-nimittadin=

The date is irregular; compare above, No. 178.

Before Bhuvanaikamalla the inscription enumerates Satyāśraya [Iṇivabeḍaṅga], Vikramāditya [V.], Ayyaṇa [II.], Jayasimha [II.], and Trailōkamalla [Sōmēśvara I.].

180. — *PSOCI.* No. 162; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 61, p. 132. Baḷagāmve incomplete Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara II.**) **Bhuvanaikamalla**, and of his feudatory **Bhuvanaikavīra Udayāditya**.

181. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 213. Saundatti fragmentary Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara II.**) **Bhuvanaikamalla**, and of his feudatory, the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kārtavīrya (Katta) II.*, 'lord of Lattalūr'.

Genealogy of Kārtavīrya II.: King Nanna; his son Katta (Kārtavīrya) [I.];<sup>2</sup> his son Dāyima (Dāviri); his younger brother Kanna (Kannakaira) [I.]; his son Eṇga (Eṇaga);<sup>3</sup> his younger brother Aṅka;<sup>4</sup> Eṇaga's son Sēna [I.], married Maiḷaladēvī; their son Katta (Kārtavīrya) [II.], married Bhāgaladēvī; their son Sēna [II.].

182. — *PSOCI.* No. 177; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 73, p. 151. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription, 'probably of' W. Chālukya '**Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**' (according to *Mys. Inscr.* of **Sōmēśvara II. Bhuvanaikamalla**).<sup>5</sup>

1. He is described as belonging to the lineage of Brahmakshatras and as 'lord of Kōḷālapura' and 'lord of Nandagiri.'

2. See above No. 141.

3. See above No. 158.

4. See above No. 163.

5. The date is illegible; *Mys. Inscr.* gives the year Rākshasa (which would be Ś. 997).



183. — **Ś. 998.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 38. Guḍigere fragmentary Kanarese Jaina inscription, recording gifts of the *Āchārya Śrīnandi-panḍita* :—

(L. 19). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 998neya Naḷa-saṁvatsarada śrāheyolu.

The inscription mentions Kuṅkumamahādēvī, the younger sister of the Chālukya *Chakravartin* Vijayādityavallabha (*i.e.*, probably, the W. Chālukya Vijayāditya<sup>1</sup>), as having formerly founded a certain Jaina temple. It also mentions a Bhuvanaikamalla-Śāntināthadēva, *i.e.*, a Jaina temple or image of Śāntinātha that had been built or set up by the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara II. Bhuvanaikamalla.

184. — **Ś. 999.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 209, No. 17. Date of a Hulgūr Kanarese inscription of the W. Chalukyas **Vikramāditya VI.**, and **Jayasimha III.** :—

(L. 14). — Sa(śa)kanṛipak[āl]-ātīta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)taṁgaḷu 999neya Piṁgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍa(ḍha)-su(śu)ddha 2 Ādityavāra saṁkrānti-pavitrārōhaṇad=aṁdu.

Sunday, 25th June A.D. 1077; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 116, No. 16.

185. — **Chā. Vi. 2.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 11. Yēūr Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājadhirāja* **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, residing at his capital of Kalyāṇa :—

Śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 2neya Piṁgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-paurṇamāsi Ādityavāra sōmagrahaṇa-mahāparvva-nimittadiṁ.

[Piṁgaḷa=Ś. 999]: Sunday, 6th August A.D. 1077; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXII. p. 109, No. 1.

Genealogy<sup>2</sup> as far as Jayasimha [II.] Jagadēkamalla as in No. 154; his son [Sōmēśvara I.] Āhavamalla; his son [Sōmēśvara II.] Bhuvanaikamalla; his younger brother Vikramāditya [VI.] Tribhuvanamalla.

186. — **Chā. Vi. 2.** — *PSOCI.* No. 163; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 60, p. 129. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, residing at Ētagiri,<sup>3</sup> and of his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Barmadēva**.

(L. 39). — śrīmach-Chālukya Vikrama-varsha 2neya Piṁgaḷa=samvatsarada Pushya-su(śu)ddha 7 Ādityavārad=aṁdin=uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrāntiya parbba(rvva)-nimittam.<sup>4</sup>

[Piṁgaḷa = Ś. 999]: Sunday, 24th December A.D. 1077.

187. — **Chā. Vi. 2.** — *PSOCI.* No. 164; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 77, p. 163. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, residing at Ētagiri, and of his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Barmadēva** :—

1. See above No. 32 ff.

2. The genealogy is in Sanskrit and is professedly taken from a copper-plate charter.

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 450, note 2.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 190, No. 5.



(L. 26). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varishada yeraḍe(ḍa)neya Piṅgala-saṁvatsarada Māghada puṇṇame Sōmavārad=andina sōmagrahaṇa-parvva-nimittadiṁ.<sup>1</sup>

[Piṅgala = Ś. 999]: 30th January A.D. 1078, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was a Tuesday, not a Monday.

188. — Chā. Vi. 3 (for 4?). — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 165, p. 305. Anantapur Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his younger brother, the *Yuvarāja Jayasimha III.* :<sup>2</sup>—

'In the 3rd year of Chālukya Vikrama, the year Siddhārthi, at the time of uttarāyaṇa saṁkrānti.'

[Siddhārthin = Ś. 1001.]

189. — Chā. Vi. 7. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 308. Tiḍgundi plates of the reign of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, recording that the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Muñja*, 'lord of Bhōgāvati,' (a son of Sindarāja who was the eldest son of Bhīma) of the Sinda family,<sup>3</sup> sold some villages to the [Raṭṭa] *Mahāsāmanta Kanna-sāmanta*<sup>4</sup> (**Kannakaira II.**) :—

(L. 12). — śrī Vikru(kra)makāla-saṁvatsarēshu shaṭsu atītēshu saptamē Duṁdubhi-saṁvatsarē pravarttamānē tasya Kā[r\*]ttika-su(śu)ddha-pratipad-Ādivārē.

[For **Dundubhi** = Ś. 1004] the date is irregular.

190. — Chā. Vi. 9. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 92. Hadali Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, recording a grant by **Jñānaśakti-panḍita**,<sup>5</sup> the disciple of Dēvaśakti-panḍita :—

(L. 5). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 9neya Raktākshi-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-su(śu)dhdha(ddha) 1 Sōmavārad=aṁdu.

[For **Raktāksha** = Ś. 1006] the date is irregular.

191. — Ś. 1008 (for 1009). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 305, and Plate. Sītābaldī (now Nāgpur Museum) inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatory, the *Mahāsāmanta Dhāḍibhaṇḍaka* (also called the *Rāṇaka Dhāḍiadēva*), 'who had emigrated from Latalaura,' of the Mahārāshtrakūṭa lineage :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsar-āmtarggata-daśaśata ya[tra] asṭatyadhikē (possibly altered to asṭādhikē) Saku 1008 Prabhava-saṁvatsarē <sup>6</sup>Vaisākha-su[dha]-trītiyā-Su(śu)kradinē.

1. See *ibid.* No. 7.

2. The full name is Trailōkyamalla-Vīra-Noḷamba-Pallava-Permanaḍi-Jayasimha; compare above No. 176.

3. He is also described as 'the frontal ornament of the Nāga family.'

4. See below Nos. 193 and 201.

5. In the original the name is written *Nyāna*.

6. Read *Vaiśākha-śuddha*.



Perhaps the 8th April A.D. 1087, but the day was a Thursday, not a Friday.

192. **Ś. 1009.** *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 173. Notice of a Saundatti Kanarese inscription containing a date (of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI.**, and) of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kārtavīrya II.*, and his wife Bhāgaladēvī :<sup>1</sup>—

Śaka 1009, 'the Prabhava *saṁvatsara*, on the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun on Sunday, the day of the new-moon of the month Śrāvaṇa.'

Sunday, 1st August A.D. 1087; a total eclipse of the sun, visible in India.

(For an earlier date in the same inscription see above, No. 163).

193. — **Chā. Vi. 12.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 287; *PSOCI.* No. 93. Koṇṇūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla** of his son **Jayakarna**<sup>2</sup> and of the *Daṇḍādhipa Chāmaṇḍa*, and the Raṭṭa *Maṇḍalēśvara Sēna II.* (?), and the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kanna II.* :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 56). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada 12neya Prabhava-saṁvatsarada Pausha-kṛishṇa-chaturdāśī Vaddavārad=uttarāyaṇasamkrāntiy-aṁdu.

[**Prabhava = Ś. 1009**]: Saturday, 25th December A.D. 1087; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the 13th not the 14th of the dark half; compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 111, No. 12.

(The same inscription in line 63 contains another date for **Jayakarna**, of the 46th year and the year Plava = Ś. 1043, but some of the details of it are illegible).

194. — **Chā. Vi. 16.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 21. Notice of an Ālūr Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI.** **Tribhuvanamalla** being a record of grants dated.

'at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north, on Thursday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of the month Pushya of the Prajāpati *saṁvatsara*, which was the sixteenth of the years of the glorious Chālukya king Vikrama'.

[**Prajāpati = Ś 1013**]: Thursday, 25th December A.D. 1091; see *ibid.* Vol. XXII. p. 110, No. 3.

(The same inscription contains another record of grants, dated in the 46(?49)th year, the Krōdhin *saṁvatsara* = Ś. 1046; but the given date is irregular).

195. — **Chā. Vi. 16.** — *PSOCI.* No. 217; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 106, p. 202. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla** :—

1. Compare below No. 201.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, pp. 455 and 554.

3. See Nos. 189 and 201.



'The sixteenth year (in words, 1, 20) of his reign,<sup>1</sup> the Prajāpati *saṁvatsara*; Sunday; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month and lunar day are not given.'

[For **Prajāpati** = **Ś. 1013**] the date is irregular; see above, No. 194.

196. — **Chā. Vi. 18.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 342, and Plate (facing p. 46); *PSOCI.* No. 165; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 38, p. 73. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya IV.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, recording grants made to Sōmēśvara-panḍita<sup>2</sup> (the disciple of Śrīkaṇṭha-panḍita who was the disciple of Kēdāraśakti), the priest of the god Nakharēśvaradēva at Tāvaragere :—

(L. 27). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshade(da) 18neya Śrīmukha-saṁvatsarada Pā(phā)lguṇa(na)d=amavāsyē Ādivāra sūryya-grahaṇad=amdu.

[**Śrīmukha** = **Ś. 1015**]: Sunday, 19th March A.D. 1094; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 110, No. 7.

197. — **Chā. Vi. 18 (?)**. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 173, p. 328. Date in a Heggere Kanarese Hoysala inscription :<sup>3</sup>—

'in the (?) 18th year of Chālukya Vikrama, the month Jēshṭha, the 5th day of the moon's increase, Monday, at the Saṅkramaṇa.

For **Chā. Vi. 18** = **Ś. 1015** the date is incorrect; for **Ś. 1013** = **Chā. Vi. 16** it would regularly correspond to Monday, 26th May A.D. 1091.

198. — **Chā. Vi. 19 (for 20 ?)**. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 185. Dambaḷ Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla** and of his queen **Lakshmādēvī**, recording grants to two Buddhist *vihāras* (or monasteries) :—

(L. 17). — śrī-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 19neya Yuva-saṁvatsarada Māgha-su(śu)ddha-panchamī Ādityavārad=amdu uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti-vyatīpātad=amdu.

The date is intrinsically wrong and of course irregular both for **Yuvan** = **Ś. 1017**, and for **Ś. 1016**.

199. — **Chā. Vi. 21.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 138, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 71. Kaṭṭagēri Kanarese inscription, recording a grant for the purpose of maintaining a tank :—

(L. 1). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 21neya Dhātu-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-su(śu)ddha 5 Ādityavārad=andu.

[**Dhātṛi** = **Ś. 1018**]: Sunday, 2nd March A.D. 1096; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 110, No. 6.

1. The original has *Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada*.

2. Compare *Mys. Inscr.* p. 91.

3. Compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 500, note 6.



200. — **Chā. Vi. 21.** — *PSOCI*. No. 166; *Mysore inscr.*, No. 84, p. 170. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla** and of his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Sarvadēva** :—

(L. 47). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada 21neya Dhātu-samvatsarada Pushya-su(śu) 5 Ādivāradh(d)=amdin=uttarāyaṇasamkrānti-vyatīpātad=amdu.<sup>1</sup>

[For **Dhātṛi** = **Ś. 1018**] the date is irregular; compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 111, No. 11.

201. — **Chā. Vi. 21.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 194; *PSOCI*. No. 88. Saundatti Sanskrit and Kanarese Raṭṭa inscription, recording several grants. Date of the time of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**) **Permāḍidēva**, and (?) of the Raṭṭa **Sēna II.** :—

(L. 39). — Vīra-Vikrama-kāla-nāmadhēya-samvatsar-aikaviṃśati-pramitēshv=atītēshu | varttamāna-Dhātu-samvatsarē Pushya-bahula-trayōdaśyām=Ādivār-ōttarāyaṇasamkrāntō(ntau).

[For **Dhātṛi** = **Ś. 1018**] the date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 111, No. 11.

Of Sēna II. the inscription gives the following genealogy:<sup>2</sup> — In the race of the Raṭṭas there was, as a son of king Nanna, Kārtavīrya [I.], a feudatory of [the W. Chālukya Taila II.] Āhavamalla; his son Dāvari; his younger brother Kannakaira [I.]; his son Eṛaga; his younger brother Anka; Eṛaga's son Sēna (Kālasēna) [I.], married Maḷalādēvī; their son Kannakaira (Kanna) [II.]; his younger brother Kārtavīrya [II.]; his son Sēna (Kālasēna) [II.].

The *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kārtavīrya [II.], 'lord of Lattalūr,' is also mentioned separately as a feudatory of [Vikramāditya VI.] Tribhuvanamalla and it is stated that his wife was Bhāgalāmbikā.<sup>3</sup>

(For another date in the same inscription see above, No. 79).

202. — **Chā. Vi. 22 (for 23).** — *PSOCI*. No. 167; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 47, p. 107. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatories, the *Daṇḍanāyakas* **Bhīvaṇayya**<sup>4</sup> and **Padmanābhayya** :—

(L. 39). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada 22neya Bahudhānya-samvatsarada Pushyad=amavāsyey=Ādityavāram=uttarāyaṇasamkrānti-vyatīpātad=amdu.<sup>5</sup>

[**Bahudhānya** = **Ś. 1020**]: 25th December A.D. 1098; but the day was a Saturday, not a Sunday.

203. — **Chā. Vi. 24.** — *PSOCI*. No. 113, Kiruvatti Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla** :—

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 191, No. 17.

2. Compare above, No. 181.

3. Compare above, No. 192.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 451.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 191, No. 19.



(L. 34). — Chālukya-Vikrama-varishada 24neya Pramāthi-samvatsarada Jyēshṭha-śuddha-paurṇa(rṇa)māsi Ādityavāra sōma-grahanad=aṃdu.<sup>1</sup>

[Pramāthin = Ś. 1021]: Sunday, 5th June A.D. 1099; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 110, No. 4.

204. — Chā. Vi. 27. — *PSOCI.* No. 168; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 40, p. 78. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatories, the *Daṇḍanāyakas* **Anantapāla** and **Gōvindarasa** :—

(L. 47). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 27neya Chitrabhānu-samvatsarada Paushya(sha)-śuddha 13 Budhavārad=uttarāyaṇasamkrāntiy=aṃdu.

[Chitrabhānu = Ś. 1024]: Wednesday, 24th December A.D. 1102.

205. — Chā. Vi. 27. — *PSOCI.* No. 169; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 85, p. 173. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet [of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla** ?]:<sup>2</sup>—

'The twenty-seventh year (in figures, 1, 6) of his reign, the Chitrabhānu samvatsara; Monday, the first day of the dark fortnight of Phālguna;' (*Mys. Inscr.* 'the 27th year of Chālukya-Vikrama').

[For Chitrabhānu = Ś. 1024] the date is irregular.

206. — Chā. Vi. 27. — *PSOCI.* No. 170; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 58, p. 127. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription<sup>3</sup> of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla** [and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Gōvindarasa**] :—

(L. 41). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 27neya Chitrabhānu-samvatsarada Phālguna(na)d=amāvāsye Ādityavāra samkramaṇa-vyatīpātad=aṃdu.<sup>4</sup>

[For Chitrabhānu = Ś. 1024] the date is irregular.

207. — Chā. Vi. 28. — *PSOCI.* No. 171; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 68, p. 139. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatories, the *Daṇḍanāyakas* **Anantapāla** and **Gōvindarāja** :—

(L. 45). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha 28neya Subhānu-samvatsarada Pushya-ba 10 Su(śu)kravārad=aṃdin=uttarāyaṇa-samkramaṇadalli.

[Subhānu = Ś. 1025]: Friday, 25th December A.D. 1103.

1. See *ibid.* No. 20.

2. According to *Mys. Inscr.* the inscription is of the time of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Permaḍidēva, 'chief of the great city of Kolālapura.' This apparently would be the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Udayāditya-Gaṅga-Permāḍi, of the W. Gaṅga family, mentioned in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 452.

3. "The inscription is almost wholly illegible."

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 191, No. 126.



208. — **Chā. Vi. 32.** — *PSOCI*. No. 218; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 104, p. 199. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatories, the *Daṇḍanāyakas* **Anantapāla** and **Gōvindarāja** :—

(L. 20). — Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada mūvatt-eraḍe(ḍa)neya Sarvvajit-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-su(śu)ddha-tadige Bri(bṛi)haspativāradaḷu.<sup>1</sup>

[For **Sarvajit** = **Ś. 1029**] the date is irregular.

209. — **Chā. Vi. 32.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 252. Date of Hūli Kanarese memorial tablet:—

'Vaddḍavāra, the fifth *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa of the Sarvajit *saṁvatsara*, which was the thirty-second year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-kāla.'

[**Sarvajit** = **Ś. 1029**]: Saturday, 10th August A.D. 1107.

210. — **Chā. Vi. 33.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 251. Kargudari Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatory, the Kādamba (of Hāṅgal) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Tailapa II.**, 'lord of Banavāsi,' ruling at Pānthīpura :—

(L. 38). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 33neya Sarvvadhāri-saṁvatsarada Herjjuggiya<sup>2</sup> puṇṇami Sōmavārad=andina śubha-lagnadoḷ.

[**Sarvadhārin** = **Ś. 1030**]: Monday, 21st September A.D. 1108; see *ibid.* Vol. XXII. p. 110, No. 5.

The inscription gives the genealogy of the Kādambas from Mayūravarma<sup>3</sup> [I.] to Jayavarman [II.] as stated in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 559. Jayavarman [II.] had five sons, *viz.* Māvulidēva, Tailapa [I.], Śāntivarman [II.], Chōkidēva and Vikrama; of these, Śāntivarman [II.] married Siriyadēvī of the Pāṇḍya family; their son Tailapa [II.], married Bāchaladēvī of the Pāṇḍya family.

211. — **Chā. Vi. 33.** — *PSOCI*. No. 137; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 10, p. 17. Dāvaṅgere Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Bammarasa** (**Barmarasa**) :—

(L. 28). — Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada 33neya Sarvvadhāri-saṁvatsarada Pushya-śuddha-paṁchami Bri(bṛi)havārad=uttarāyaṇasaṁkramaṇa-vyatipāta-nimittam=āgi.

[For **Sarvadhārin** = **Ś. 1030**] probably Thursday, 24th December A.D. 1108; but this day fell in the dark, not the bright half of Pausha.

212. — **Chā. Vi. 37.** — *PSOCI*. No. 172; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 41, p. 82. Baḷagāṁve Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI.** **Tribhuvanamalla**, and

1. See *ibid.* p. 192, No. 29.

2. *Herjuggi* or *Hejjuggi* is the day of the full-moon of Āśvina; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 15.

3. Compare below, No. 603.



of his feudatory, the Pāṇḍya *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Kāmadēva*, 'lord of Gōkarṇa,' 'ruler of the Koṅkaṇa *rāshṭra*'<sup>1</sup>:-

(L. 58). — giri-Bhavalōchana-37-pramita-Vikrama-varsha-ja-Nandan-ākhyā-vatsara-bhava-Paushya(sha)māsa=sitapaksha-chaturtthi Mahījavāradoḷ=beras-iral=uttarāyaṇadoḷ.<sup>2</sup>

[Nandana = Ś. 1034]: Tuesday, 24th December A.D. 1112.

213. — Chā. Vi. 38 (for 37 ?). — *PSOCI*. No. 173; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 79, p. 166. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatories, the *Daṇḍanāyakas Anantapālayya* and **Gōvindarasa** :—

(L. 4). — śrīmatu-Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 38neya Namdana-samvatsarada;<sup>3</sup> (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'in the 4th year . . . , the year Siddhārti, the month Śrāvaṇa, the 5th' ?).

[Nandana = Ś. 1034].

214. — Chā. Vi. 38. — *PSOCI*. No. 103. Hāngal Kanarese memorial tablet of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla** :—

(L. 1). — [śrī]mat(ch-)Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 38neya Vijaya-samvatsarada Chaitra-śuddha-pāṇḍiva Buddha(dha)vārada=aṁdu.<sup>4</sup>

[Vijaya = Ś. 1035]: Wednesday, 19th March A.D. 1113.<sup>5</sup>

215. — Chā. Vi. 38 (or 39 ?). — *PSOCI*. No. 174; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 96, p. 185. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his *Daṇḍanāyakas Gōvindarasa*.<sup>6</sup>

216. — Chā. Vi. 39. — *PSOCI*. No. 175; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 88, p. 175. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatories, the *Daṇḍanāyakas Anantapāla* and **Gōvindarāja (Gōvindamayya)** :—

(L. 49). — śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada 39neya Jaya-samvatsarada Chaitrada punṇave Ādivāra grahaṇa-vyatīpāta-samkramaṇad=aṁdu.<sup>7</sup>

[In **Jaya** = Ś. 1036] the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise of Sunday, 22nd March A.D. 1114; but there was no eclipse and the Mēsha-samkrānti only took place on the 24th March A.D. 1114.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 452.

2. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 190, No. 3.

3. See *ibid.* p. 192, No. 30.

4. See *ibid.* No. 31.

5. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 5 h. 10 m. after mean sunrise.

6. The details of the date seem quite doubtful.

7. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 192, No. 32.



217. — **Chā. Vi. 43.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 75, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 82. Aihole Kanarese inscription, recording donations to a temple :—

(L. 1). — Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 43[ne\*]ya Viḷambi saṁvatsarada uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇad=aṁdu.

[Vilamba = Ś. 1040].

218. — **Chā. Vi. 45<sup>1</sup>** (for 47 ?). — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XI. p. 247. Koḍikop Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, reigning of Jayantīpura and of his feudatory, the Sinda *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ācha (Āchama) II.* :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 16). — śrīmat(ch-)Chālukya-Vikrama-kālada 45neya Śubhakri(kṛi)t-saṁva-chchha(tsa)rada Chaitra-su(śu)ddha 8 Sōmavāra Uttarāyaṇasaṁkrāntiy-aṁdu.

The date is intrinsically wrong and of course irregular for both Śubhakrit = Ś. 1044 and Ś. 1042.

219. — **Chā. Vi. 46.<sup>3</sup>** — *PSOCI.* No. 138; *Mysore Inscr.* 7, p. 14. Dāvāṅgere Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatory, his *Mahāmaddalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍyadēva*, 'lord of Kāñchīpura,' ruling the Noḷambavāḍi Thirty-two-thousand :—

(L. 37). — Chālukya-Vikrama-varshada 46neya Plava-saṁvatsarad=Āśvija-bahula-paṁchami Ādivārad=aṁdu.

[Plava = Ś. 1043]: Sunday, 2nd October A.D. 1121.

220. — **Ś. 1045.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 15. Tērdāl Kanarese Jaina inscription. Date of a grant of the *Maṇḍalika Goṅka<sup>4</sup> (Goṅkidēvarasa)* of Tēridāḷa, a dependent of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla Permāḍirāya**, and of his feudatory, the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kārtavīrya II.,<sup>5</sup>* 'lord of Lattanūra :—

(L. 49). — Sa(śa)ka-va[r\*]sha 1045neya Śu(śō)bhakri(kṛi)t-saṁvatsarada Vaiśākhada puṇṇami Bra(bṛi)haspativāradalu.

Thursday, 12th April A.D. 1123; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 116, No. 19.

1. For a Drākshārāma inscription dated in Ś. 1042 and in the Chālukya-Vikrama year 45, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 37.
2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 574; and below, No. 224.
3. For two Kanarese inscriptions at the fort of Gutti, of the year 46 and 47 (Plava and Śubhakrit), see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. p. 167.
4. He is stated to have sprung from the family of Jīmūtavāhana; compare below, No. 301 ff.
5. But the date of the grant does not belong to his time; see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 554, note 4; and above, No. 201.



The inscription mentions, as Goṅka's preceptor, the *Maṇḍalāchārya* Māghaṇandi-saiddhāntika, the priest of the temple of Rūpa-Nārāyaṇa at Kollāpura (Kollagira). The same Māghaṇandi-saiddhāntika also is described as the preceptor of the *Sāmanta* Nimbadēva.<sup>1</sup>

(For later dates in the same inscription see below, Nos. 256 and 258).

221. — §. 1047. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 212, No. 56. Date of a Narēndra Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI.** :—

(L. 108). — Śaka-varshaṁ 1047neya Visvā(śvāvasu-saṁvatsarada [Bhā]drapada-ba 13 Śukravāra mahātithi-yugādiy-aṁdu.

Friday, 28th August A.D. 1125; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 67.

222. — *PSOCI.* No. 176; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 63, p. 135. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya (**Vikramāditya VI.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Guṇḍamarasa**.

223. — *PSOCI.* No. 108. Chauḍadāmpur incomplete Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla**; of his feudatory, the *Mahāsāmantādhipati* **Gōvindarasa**, and of a subordinate (?) of the latter, the Gutta *Mahāsāmanta* (?) **Malla (Mallidēva)**,<sup>2</sup> the son of Gutta I. who was the son of Māgutta.

224. — [§. 872\*]. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XI. p. 224. Narēgal incomplete Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Vikramāditya VI. Tribhuvanamalla Permāḍi**, and of the Sinda *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Permāḍi I.**, ruling at Erambarage; records a grant which is stated to have been made :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 47). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 872neya Saumya-saṁvatsarada Pushya-su(śu)ddha-puṇṇime Sōmvāra sōma-grahaṇam=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrāntiy-aṁdu.

The *tithi* of the date ended on Monday, 7th January A.D. 950; but there was no eclipse and Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti had taken place already on the 23rd December A.D. 949; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 12, No. 173.

In the Sinda family, Āchugi [I.]; his younger brother Nāka, Siṅga [I.], Dāsa, Dāva, Chaṇḍa (Chāvunḍa) [I.] and Chāva; Āchugi's son Bamma; after him Āchugi (Ācha) [II.] (put to flight the Poysaḷa, took Gōve, put to flight Lakshma, seized upon the Koṅkaṇa, *etc.*), married Mahādēvī (Mādēvī); their son Permāḍi [I.]<sup>4</sup>

1. See also below, Nos. 319 and 413.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 80. The time of the inscription according to Dr. Fleet is about A.D. 1115. Compare below, No. 298.

3. The date, of course, has nothing to do with the reign of Vikramāditya VI. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 575, note 3. Compare below, No. 234.

4. Compare below, No. 243.



225. — **Ś. 1045 (?)**. — *PSOCI*. No. 146; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 4, p. 8. Chitaldurg Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Jagadēkamalla II.**,<sup>1</sup> and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva,<sup>2</sup> 'lord of Kāñchīpura,' residing at Uchchaṅgī and ruling the Nolambavāḍi Thirty-two-thousand :—*

'Śaka 1045 (in figures, the last two effaced, 1, 28), the Śōbhakṛit *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'a the time of the equinox' ?).

The date is irregular.

226. — **Ś. 1051\***. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 212, No. 57. Date of an Inḡlēshwar Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara III.**, and of his feudatory, the Kaḷachurya *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Permāḍi* :<sup>3</sup>—

Śakha(ka)-varusha 1051neya Kīlaka-saṁvatsarada Kārttika-paurṇamāseyoḷ sōmagrahaṇa-nimittam.

8th November A.D. 1128, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 127, No. 84.

227. — *PSOCI*. No. 178; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 42, p. 87. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese inscription of the third year of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara III. Bhūlōkamalla**, and of his feudatory, the Kādamba (of Hāṅgal) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Taila II.*,<sup>4</sup> 'lord of Banavāsapura' :—

'The third year (in figures 1, 70) of his reign, the Kīlaka *saṁvatsara*; Thursday, the day of the new-moon of Māgha.'

[For **Kīlaka** = **Ś. 1050**] the date is irregular; it would correspond to Wednesday, 20th February A.D. 1129.

228. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 132. Hunaśīkaṭṭi Kanarese inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara III.**) **Bhūlōkamalla**, recording a gift by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mārasimhadēvarasa* :—

(L. 1). — śrīmad-Bhūlōkamalladēvara varśa(rsha) 6neya Sāvā(dhā)raṇa-saṁvatsarada Phālguna(na)-śu 5 Ādivārad=aṁdu.

[For **Sādhārana** = **Ś. 1052**] the date is irregular.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 457, note 3; compare also below, No. 229. According to Dr. Fleet, Jagadēkamalla, at the time of the date, 'may possibly have held some administrative post under his grandfather (Vikramāditya VI.). But the record speaks of him as if he were himself the paramount sovereign.'

2. Described as 'defeater of the designs of Rājiga-Chōḷa' (*i.e.* Rājēndra-Chōḷa II. Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.); see below, Nos. 250 and 257.

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 470; and compare below, No. 288, where the name (in Sanskrit) is Paramardin.

4. The Tailapa II. in No. 210.



229. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 140; *PSOCI.* No. 44. Bādāmi Kanarese inscription of the second year (of the reign) of the W. Chālukya *Pratāpa-chakravartin Jagadēkamalla II.*, recording a grant by his *Daṇḍanāyakas Mahādēva* and *Pāladēva* :—

(L. 21). — Chālukya-Jagadēkamalla-varishada eraḍe(ḍa)neya Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarada Kārttika-su(śu)ddha-trayōdasi(śi) Sōmavārad-amdu.

[**Siddhārthin** = Ś. 1061]: Monday, 6th November A.D. 1139.

230. — *PSOCI.* No. 179; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 62, p. 134. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the reign<sup>1</sup> of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara III.**) **Bhūlōkamalla** :—

'The Siddhārthi *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the thirteenth day (in words, l. 21) of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.'

[For **Siddhārthin** = Ś. 1061] the date is irregular.

231. — *PSOCI.* No. 139; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 8, p. 16. Dāvaṅgere Kanarese inscription of the reign<sup>2</sup> of the W. Chālukya (**Sōmēśvara III.**) **Bhūlōkamalla** and of his feudatory **Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva**, residing at Uchchaṅgīdurga and ruling the Noḷambavāḍi Thirty-two-thousand :—

'Monday, the eleventh day (in words, l. 26) of the (?) bright fortnight of Pushya of the Dundubhi *saṁvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.'

[For **Dundubhi** = Ś. 1064] the date is irregular.

232. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 15. Managōḷi Kanarese inscription of the 6th year of the reign of the Kaḷachurya Bijjala (below, No. 278); in lines 1-59 refers to certain events of the time of the W. Chālukya *Pratāpa-chakravartin Jagadēkamalla II.* (and his feudatory, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Bammaṇayya), and gives the following date of the 5th year of that king's reign :—

(L. 39). — nija-bhuja-vijaya-nām-āṁkita-varshada 5neya Duṁdubhi-saṁvatsarada Puishya-śuddha 10 Bri(bṛi)haspativārad=amdu=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti-vyatīpāta-nimittav-āgi.

[For **Dundubhi** = Ś. 1064] the date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 11.

The inscription, before Ayyaṇa [I.] (the father of Vikramāditya IV.), mentions a Chalukya Kattiyaradēva.<sup>3</sup> It also states that Taila [II.] annihilated the Rāshtrakūṭas Kakkara (Kakkarāja II.), and Raṇakambha (Raṇastambha); see above, No. 150.

233. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XI. p. 253. Koḍikop Kanarese inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of the W. Chālukya *Pratāpa-chakravartin Jagadēkamalla II.*, and of his feudatory, the Sinda *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jagadēkamalla Permāḍi I.* :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 22). — Jagadēkamalla-varshada 7neya Raktākshi-saṁvatsarada Pushyad=amāvāsye Sōmavāra uttarāyaṇasaṁkramaṇa-vyatīpāta-sūryyagrahaṇad=amdu.

1. But see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 455, note 6.

2. But see *ibid.* Part of the inscription is illegible.

3. Compare above, No. 51.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 575.



[For **Raktāksha** = **Ś. 1066**] probably Monday, 25th December A.D. 1144; the Uttarāyana-saṁkrānti took place on Sunday, the 24th December and there was a solar eclipse which was visible in India on Tuesday, the 26th December, A.D. 1144.

234. — [**Ś. 872**]. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XI. p. 239. Narēgal incomplete Kanarese inscription of the reign of the W. Chālukya **Jagadēkamalla II.**, and of the Sinda *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jagadēkamalla Permāḍi I., ruling at Erambirage; records a grant which is stated to have been made :<sup>1</sup>—*

(L. 37). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 872neya Sādhāraṇa-saṁvatsarada Kārttikad=amavāsye Vṛi(bṛi)haspativārad=aṁdina sūryya-grahaṇadoḷ.

The date is irregular; but see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 5, No. 144.

Permāḍi [I.] vanquished Kulaśēkharāṅka, besieged and beheaded Chatṭa, put to flight [the Kādamba of Goa] Jayakēśin [II.], and defeated Biṭṭiga (*i.e.* the Hoysala Vishṇuvardhana).

235. — *PSOCI.* No. 97. Lakshmēshwar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the 10th year (of the reign) of the W. Chālukya *Pratāpa-chakravartin Jagadēkamalla II.*, and of the [Kādamba of Goa ?] *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jayakēśin [II. ?]* :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 55). — Jagadēkamallaḍēva-varshada 10neya Prabhava-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍha-śuddha 12 Bṛihaspativāra dakshināyanasamkramaṇa-vyatipātam (?).

[For **Prabhava** = **Ś. 1069**] probably Thursday, 26th June A.D. 1147; but this day fell in the dark, not the bright half of Āshāḍha.

236. — *PSOCI.* No. 116; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 34, p. 67. Harihar Kanarese inscription<sup>3</sup> of the W. Chālukya **Perma Jagadēkamalla II.**, and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva, ruling the Noḷambavādi Thirty-two-thousand :—*

*Mys. Inscr.*: 'in the 10th year of the emperor Jagadēkamalla, the year Prabhava, the month Asvija, new-moon day, Sunday.'

[**Prabhava** = **Ś. 1069**]: Sunday, 26th October A.D. 1147.

237. — *PSOCI.* No. 180; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 44, p. 97. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the 13th (?) year<sup>4</sup> (of the reign) of the W. Chālukya *Pratāpa-chakravartin Jagadēkamalla II.*, and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Jagaddēva*<sup>5</sup> of the Śāntara family of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura :—

1. The date, of course, has nothing to do with the reign of Jagadēkamalla II. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 575, note 3. Compare above, No. 224.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 569; and compare below, Nos. 249 and 254 and No. 405, note.

3. Much of the inscription is illegible.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 457, note 5.

5. Compare below, Nos. 388 and 584.



(L. 40). — Jagadēkamalladēva-varshada 13neya Śukla-samvatsarada Kārttikada paurṇamāsye Sōmavāra sōma-grahaṇad=aṁdu.

[For Śukla = Ś. 1071] the date is irregular.

238. — *PSOCI*. No. 119; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 32, p. 60. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the time<sup>1</sup> of the W. Chālukya **Jagadēkamalla II.**, and of the Kaḷachurya **Bijjala** and his servant, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva**, the ruler of the Noḷambavāḍi Thirty-two-thousand (an official of whom was a person of Sinda descent, called king **Īśvara**,<sup>2</sup> 'lord of Karahāṭa').

239. — Ś. 1076. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 209, No. 18.. Date of a Hulgūr Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Taila III.** :—

(L. 18). — Śakanri(nṛi)pakāl-ātīta-śataṁgaḷ 1076neya Bhāva-samvatsarada Āśā(shā)-ḍa(ḍha)-su(śu)ddha 5 Bri(bṛi)haspativārad=aṁdu.

Thursday, 17th June A.D. 1154; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 116, No. 21.

240. — *PSOCI*. No. 181; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 45, p. 100. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of the W. Chālukya (**Taila III.**) **Trailōkyamalla**, and of the Kaḷachurya *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Bijjana**, 'lord of Kālañjara' and his *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Mahādēva** :—

(L. 44). — Trailōkyamalla-varshada 6neya Yuva-samvatsarada Māghad=amāvāsyy=uttarāyaṇasamkrānti-Sōmavāra-vyatīpātad=aṁdu.

[For **Yuvan** = Ś. 1077] the day may be the 25th December A.D. 1155, but this was a Sunday and the new-moon day of Pausha.

241. — Ś. 1080. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 273. Siddāpur Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Kādamba (of Goa) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Śivachitta Permāḍi**, 'lord of Banavāsī,' and (his brother) the *Yuvarāja* **Vijayāditya II.**,<sup>3</sup> staying near Sampagāḍi :—

(L. 28). — Śaka-varśam(rasham), 1080neya Bahudhānya-samvatsarada Āśā(shā)ḍa(ḍha)d=amavāsya Sōmavārad=aṁdu dakṣiṇāyanasamkrānti-vyatīpātada puṇya-tithiyolu.

27th June A.D. 1158, but this was a Friday, not a Monday; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 8, No. 154.

242. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 296. Golihalli Kanarese inscription of the 14th, 17th and 26th years (of the reign) of the Kādamba *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Kaṅkaṇa-chakravartin** **Śivachitta Permāḍi**, 'lord of Banavāsī,' ruling at his capital of Gōve (Goa) :—

(L. 33). — śrī-Kādamba-Śivachitta-śrī-Vīra-Permmāḍidēva-varshada 14neya Vikrama-samvatsarada Vaiśākha-māsada śuddha-daśamī Sōmavārad=aṁdu.

[For **Vikrama** = Ś. 1052 = Ky. 4261] the date is irregular.

1. The photograph does not show the date; see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 470.

2. See *ibid.* p. 577.

3. Compare below, Nos. 249 and 254.



(L. 37). — Permmāḍidēva-varshada 17neya Svabhānu-saṁvatsarada Mārggaśira-bahula-daśamī (?)<sup>1</sup> Sōmavārad=am̐du.

[Subhānu = Ś. 1085 = Ky. 4264]: Monday, 18th November A.D. 1163.

(L. 54). — Permmāḍidēva-varshada 26neya Nandana-saṁvatsara Māghamāsa-śuddha-daśamī Brīhaspativārad=andu.

[Nandana = Ś. 1094 = Ky. 4273]: Thursday, 25th January A.D. 1173.

243. — Ś. 1084 (for 1085). — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XI. p. 259; *PSOCI.* No. 67. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription of the Sinda *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chāvuṇḍa II.*, (who was, or rather had been) a feudatory of the W. Chālukya **Nūrmaḍi-Taila (Taila III.)**:<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 66). — Sa(śa)ka-varshada sāsirad-em̐bhatta-nālke(lka)neya Subhānu-saṁvatsarada Jē(jyē)shṭha-su(śu)ddha-paurṇamāsyē Sōmavāra sōmagrahaṇa-vyatīpāta-saṁkramaṇada puṇya-tithiyal.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 15, No. 187.

In the Sinda family, Āchugi [I.]; his brothers Nāka, Siṁha [I.], Dāsa, Dāma, Chāvuṇḍa [I.], and Chāva. Ācha's (Āchugi's) son Bamma; his younger brother Siṅga [II.]; his son Ācha [II.] (burnt Gōve and repulsed [the Śilāhāra] Bhōja [I.]); his son Pem̐ma (Permāḍi) [I.]; his younger brother Chāvuṇḍa [II.], married Dēmaladēvī; their sons Āchidēva [III.], and Pem̐māḍi [II.].<sup>3</sup>

244. — *PSOCI.* No. 140; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 9, p. 17. Dāvaṅgere Kanarese inscription<sup>4</sup> of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva*, who ruled the Noḷambavāḍi Thirty-two-thousand and resided at Uchchaṅgī, of the 15th year of the reign of (?) the W. Chālukya **Tailapa Trailōkyamalla (Taila III.)**, the year Pārthiva.<sup>5</sup>

[Pārthiva = Ś. 1087.]

245. — *PSOCI.* No. 120; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 30, p. 57. Harihar Kanarese inscription<sup>6</sup> of the time of the W. Chālukya **Nūrmaḍi-Tailapa (Taila III.)**, and of the Kaḷachurya **Bijjala** and his dependent **Kasapayya-nāyaka**.<sup>7</sup>

246. — *PSOCI.* No. 104 and No. 105. Two Hāṅgal Kanarese memorial tablets of the time of the W. Chālukya **Nūrmaḍi-Tailapa (Taila III.)**.

1. According to the translation the should be *pañchamī* and the European equivalent of the date, given above, is for the *tithi*.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 575.

3. Compare Nos. 224 and 247.

4. Part of the inscription is illegible.

5. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 459, note 3 and p. 463, note 1. According to Dr. Fleet, the record belongs to a period subsequent to the death of Taila III.

6. The date is illegible; see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 472.

7. See below, Nos. 279 and 281.



247. — **Chā. Vi. 94.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 97; *PSOCI.* No. 83. Aihole Kanarese inscription of the Sinda *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chāmuṇḍa (Chāvunḍa) II.*, and his sons (by Siriyādēvī) **Bijjala** and **Vikrama** :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 23). — śrīmach-Chālukya-[Vikrama-varshada] 94neya Virōdhi-saṁvatsarada . . .<sup>2</sup>

[Virōdhi = Ś. 1091.]

248. — **Ś. 1091.** — *PSOCI.* No. 141; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 13, p. 23. Dāvāṅgere Kanarese inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva*, 'lord of Kāñchīpura,' residing at Uchchaṅgī and ruling the Noḷambavāḍi Thirty-two-thousand :—

(L. 16). — śrīmat-Saka-varshada<sup>3</sup> 1091neya Virōdhi-saṁvatsarada dvitīya-Śrāvaṇa-śuddha-puṇṇami Sōmavārad=aṁdu.<sup>4</sup>

In the given year Śrāvaṇa was intercalary, but otherwise the date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 15, No. 188.

249. — **Ky. 4270 and 4272.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 278; *Ind. Inscr.* No. 32. Halsī inscription<sup>5</sup> of the 23rd year of the reign of the Kādamba (of Goa) **Śivachitta Paramardin**, and of the 25th year (of his reign and) of his younger brother **Vishṇuchitta**; (the first part of the inscription was composed by **Madhusūdanasūri**, the second by Yajñēśvarasūri) :<sup>6</sup>—

(L. 18). — Saṁnivṛittē Kalēḥ kālē kha-sapta-dvi-payōnidhau | pravardhamānē tad-rājyē trayō-vimśē-Virōdhini | saṁvatsarē Śuchau māsē darsē vārē Vṛi(bṛi)haspatēḥ | dakṣiṇāyana-saṁkrāntau.

[Virōdhi = Ś. 1091 = Ky. 4270]: Thursday, 26th June A.D. 1169; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVII. p. 264, No. 15.

(L. 34). — Saṁnivṛittē Kalēḥ kāla(lē)-śva(śvi)-sapta-dvi-payōnidhau | pravardhamānē tad-rājyē pañcha-vimśē samē Kharē | Māghē cha śuddha-dvādaśyām māsē vārē Vṛi(bṛi)haspatēḥ | saṁprāptē Vaidhṛitau yōgē.

[For **Khara** = Ś. 1093 = Ky. 4272] this date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 265, No. 16.

The mythical Jayanta (Trilōchana); in his race, Jayakēśin [I.], conquered the Ālupas and established the Chālukyas in their kingdom and took his abode at Gōpakapaṭṭana (Goa); his son Vijayāditya [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [II.] married Mailalamahādēvī, the daughter of the [W.] Chālukya Vikramārka (Vikramāditya VI.); their son Paramardin Śivachitta; his younger brother Vishṇuchitta.

1. Compare above, No. 243.

2. The full details of the date are illegible.

3. Read *śrīmach-Chhaka-*

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 156, No. 37.

5. Professedly copied from a copper-plate (or copper-plates). The descriptions of the boundaries contain Kanarese words and inflections.

6. Compare below, No. 269.



250. — Ś. 1093\* and 1095\*. — *PSOCI*. No. 118; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 28, p. 51. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva*,<sup>1</sup> 'lord of Kāñchīpura,' and of his *Daṇḍanātha Vijaya-Permādi* :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 49). — Śaka varsha 1093re(ṛa)neya Vikṛita-saṁvatsarada Pushya-bahula-pāḍiva Śukravārad=uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇad=aṁdu

(L. 63). — Śaka-varsha 1095neya Naṁdana-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada-śuddha-tadige Bṛihaspativārad=aṁdu.

Friday, 25th December A.D. 1170;<sup>3</sup> and Thursday, 24th August A.D. 1172.

251. — *PSOCI*. No. 117; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 35, p. 71. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaras Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva* and *Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva*.<sup>4</sup>

252. — *PSOCI*. No. 135; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 36, p. 71. Harihar Kanarese inscription of *Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva* (?).<sup>5</sup>

253. — Ś. 1095 and 1103. — *As. Res.* Vol. IX. p. 431; Colebrooke's *Misc. Essays*, Vol. II. p. 271. Translation of a 'Curugode' (Kurgōḍ, now Calcutta Museum) Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription<sup>6</sup> of the reign<sup>7</sup> of the W. Chālukya *Tribhuvanamalla Vīra-Sōmēśvara* (*Sōmēśvara* IV.), reigning at Kalyāṇa; recording grants by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Irmaḍi-Rāchamalla (surnamed Sindagōvinda) of Kurugōḍadurga :—

'The year of Śālivāhan<sup>8</sup> 1095 in the Vijaya year of the cycle and on the 30th of the month Mārgaśira, on Monday, in the time of an eclipse of the sun.'

'The year of Śālivāhan<sup>8</sup> 1103, of the cycle Plava and on the 15th Kārttika, on Monday, in the gracious time of the moon's eclipse.'

Both dates are irregular.

In the lineage of the long-armed Sinda was Rāchamalla; to him and his wife Sōvaladēvī was born Iruṅgula; and to him and his wife Ēchaladēvī were born Irmaḍi-Rāchamalla and Sōma.

1. Described as 'defeater of the designs of Rājiga-Chōḷa;' see above, No. 225.

2. The inscription also mentions a Kādamba *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kētarasa, 'lord of Uchchaṅgiri;' see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 564.

3. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 2 h. 36 m. after mean sunrise.

4. The inscription is almost entirely illegible. The given in *Mys. Inscr.* is quite incorrect.

5. The greater part of the inscription is illegible.

6. I owe an account of this inscription to Dr. Fleet; for some fantastic characters in it see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XV. p. 364.

7. But compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 463, note 4.

8. 'Śālivāhana' really does not occur in these dates; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 208, note 29.



254. — **Ky. 4275.** — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. pp. 266 and 287. Two Dēgāmve inscriptions<sup>1</sup> of the 28th year of the reign of the Kādamba **Śivachitta Permāḍi**, residing at Gōpakapurī (Goa); recording a grant made at the request of his queen **Kamalādēvī**; (composed by Gōvindadēva) :—

(P. 269, l. 33, and p. 291, l. 42). — Pañchasaptatyadhika-dviśatōttara-chatuḥsahasrēshu Kaliyuga-saṁvatsarēshu parāvṛittēshu pravartamānē cha śrī-Kādamba-Śivachitta-Vīra-Permāḍidēvasya pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē ashtāvimśē Jay-āhvayē Mārgaśīrshē amāvāsyām Bhaumavārē sūryagraṇa-parvaṇi.

[**Jaya = Ś. 1096 = Ky. 4275**]: Tuesday, 26th November A.D. 1174; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVII. p. 266, No. 17.

The mythical Trilōchana-Kadamba; in his lineage, the Kādamba kings; in their family, Gūhalla Vyāghramārin; his son Shashṭhadēva [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [I.], a god of death to the king of Kāpardika-dvīpa, uprooted Kāmadēva *etc.*; his son Vijayāditya [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [II.], married Mailalamahādēvī, the daughter of the [W.] Chālukya Vikrama (Vikramāditya VI.); their son Śivachitta Permāḍi, married Kamalādēvī, the daughter of Kāmadēva of the lunar race and of his wife, the Pāṇḍya princess Chaṭṭaladēvī.

255. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 294. Dēgāmve Kanarese inscription, recording the construction of two temples at the command of **Kamalādēvī**, the queen of the Kādamba (of Goa) **Śivachitta Permāḍi** (and daughter of king Kāma, here described as belonging to the solar race and Chaṭṭaladēvī, here described as belonging to the lunar race<sup>2</sup>).

256. — **Ś. 1104\***. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 15. Tērdāl Kanarese Jaina inscription. Date of a private grant :—

(L. 59). — Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1104neya Plava-saṁvatsarada Āśvayuja-bahula 3 Ādivāradalu.

Sunday, 27th September A.D. 1181; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 129, No. 100.

(For other dates in the same inscription see Nos. 220 and 258).

257. — **Ś. 1106.** — *PSOCI.* No. 102. Dambaḷ Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara IV. Tribhuvanamalla** :—

(L. 71). — Sa(śa)kanri(nṛi)pakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara 1106neya Krōdhi-saṁvatsarad=Āśā(shā)ḍa(ḍha)d=amāvāsyē Sōmavāra sūryagrahaṇa-saṁkrānti-vyatīpātad=aṁdu.<sup>3</sup>

Perhaps Monday, 9th July A.D. 1184; but there was no eclipse and no Saṁkrānti on that day.

1. The two inscriptions are identical, one being in Nāgari and the other in Kanarese characters; compare above, No. 48. Both (called *upala-śāsana*) are perhaps copies of a copper-plate inscription.

2. Compare above, No. 254.

3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 209, No. 19.



258. — §. 1109. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 15. Tērdāl Kanarese Jaina inscription. Date of a grant by the *Daṇḍanāyaka Bhāyidēva*, the son of the *Daṇḍanāyaka Tējugi* :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 79). — Sa(śa)ka-varśam(rsham) 1109neya Plavaṅga-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-su 10 Bri(bṛi)haspativārad=aṁdu.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 15, No. 190.

(For other dates in the same inscription see above, Nos. 220 and 256).

259. — §. 1110\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 96. Toragal Kanarese inscription of (the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*) **Barma**,<sup>2</sup> ruling a Toragale, recording a grant by his wife **Suggaladēvī** :—

(L. 33). — Sa(śa)ka-varśam 1110neya Plavaṅga-saṁvatsarada Puśya(shya)-bahuḷa 10 Vaḍḍavārav=uttarāyaṇasaṁkramaṇa-vyatīpātadalu.

Saturday, 26th December A.D. 1187; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 101.

The *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Āhavamalla-Bhūtiga (as a feudatory of Nūрмаḍi-Taila, *i.e.*, Taila II., killed Pañchala<sup>3</sup>); his son Dāvarmalla [I.]; his son Chaṭṭa [I.]; his son Dāvarmalla [II.]; his son Chaṭṭa [II.]; his son Bhūta (Bhūtiga); his son Barma.

260. — §. 1111. — *PSOCI.* No. 90.<sup>4</sup> Hāngal Kanarese inscription of the W. Chālukya **Sōmēśvara IV. Tribhuvanamalla**, and of his feudatory, the Kādamba (of Hāngal) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kāmadēva* :<sup>5</sup>—

'Śaka 1111 (in words, l. 74), the Saumya *saṁvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.'

261. — **Ky. 4288**.<sup>6</sup> — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 241. Halsī plates of the 13th year of the reign of the Kādamba (of Goa) **Jayakēśin III.**; (composed by Gaṅgādharasūri, the son of Yajnēśvara<sup>7</sup>) :—

(L. 66). — sāshtāśīti-śatadvay-ādhikēshu chaturshu sahasrēshu Kaliyuga-saṁvatsarēshu parāvṛittēshu śrī-Saptakōṭīśvara-labdha-varaprasāda-śrī-Kādamba-Vīra-Jayakēśidēva-vijayarājyē pravartamānē trayōdaśē Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarē Chaitra-śuddha-dvādaśī-Guruvārē damanārōpaṇa-samanantaram.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 465. Tējugi (Tēja) is described as 'a thunderbolt in breaking the mountain Simhaṇarāya and a lion to the elephant - the brave Kaṇiṅgarāya.'

2. This person is different from the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Bamma (Bammaṇa, *etc.*) who was a son of Kāma (Kāvaṇa); see below, No. 294.

3. See above, No. 140.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 466, note 1, and p. 563.

5. A son of Tailana who was a son of Tailapa II. in No. 210. See also below, Nos. 424 and 425.

6. This is not the year in which the grant was made, but the year from which the regnal years were counted.

7. See above, No. 249.



[**Siddhārthin** = **Ś. 1121** = **Ky. 4300**]: Thursday, 11th March A.D. 1199; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVII. p. 299, No. 19.

The mythical Jayanta or Trilōchana-Kadamba; in his lineage, Shashṭhadēva [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [I.]; his son Vijayāditya [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [II.], married Mailalamahādēvī, the daughter of [the W. Chālukya] Permāḍi (Vikramāditya VI.) and younger sister of Sōma (Sōmēśvara III.); their sons Śivachitta Permāḍi and Vijayāditya [II.] (Vijayārka, Vāṇībhūṣaṇa); the latter married Lakshmī who bore to him Jayakēśin [III.].

262. — **Ky. 4289\***.<sup>1</sup> — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 304; *Ind. Inscr.* No. 33. Kittūr Kanarese inscription of the 15th year of the reign of the Kādamba (of Goa) **Jayakēśin III.**, 'lord of Banavāsī,' recording a trial by ordeal :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 3). — Kaliyuga-saṁvatsaram 4289neya saṁd=ad=āḍi(di)y-āgi . . .

(L. 12). — śrī-Vīra-Jayakēśi(śi)dēv-arasara varshaka(da) 15neya Du[r\*]mmati-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍa(ḍha)-śud[dh\*]a asṭamī 8 Ādivārad=aṁdu.

(L. 25). — tat-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍa(ḍha)-bahula 7 saptamī Ādivārad=aṁdu.<sup>3</sup>

(L. 30). — ā bahula 8 Sōmavāra de(di)vasa.

[**Durmati** = **Ś. 1123** = **Ky. 4302**]: Sunday, 10th June; Sunday, 24th June; and Monday 25th June A.D. 1201; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVII. p. 297, No. 18.

263. — *PSOCI.* No. 94; *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. III. p. 103; *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 181. Koṇṇūr much damaged Kanarese inscription of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Chakravartin **Kattama (Kārtavīrya III. ?)** :<sup>4</sup>—

'The . . . year of his reign, the . . . *saṁvatsara*; Monday, the eleventh day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.'

264. — **Ś. 1124\***. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 415, No. 9. Translation of a Rāybag inscription<sup>5</sup> of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Kārtavīrya IV.**, dated Śaka 1124, the *Durmati saṁvatsara*, Friday, the 15th of the bright half of Vaiśākha.

Friday, 20th April A.D. 1201.

265. — **Ś. 1127\***. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 220; *PSOCI.* No. 95. Kalhoḷe Kannarese inscription of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Kārtavīrya IV.**, 'lord of Lattanūr,' ruling at Vēṇugrāma and of his younger brother, the *Yuvarāja* **Mallikārjuna** :—

1. This, again, is the year from which the regnal years were counted; it is quoted here as a current year; see above, No. 261.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 571.

3. Read =aṁdu.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 555.

5. See *ibid.* p. 557.





(L. 54). — Śaka-varshaṁ 1127neya Raktākshi-saṁvatsarada Paushya(sha)-śuddha-bidige Śanivārad=aṁd=uttarāyaṇa-saṁkramaṇadalli.

Saturday, 25th December A.D. 1204; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 128, No. 90.

Sēna [II.]<sup>1</sup> married Lakshmīdēvī; their son Kattama (Kārtavīrya) [III.], married Padmaladēvī; their son Lakshmidēva (Lakshmaṇa) [I.], married Chandrike (Chandrikādēvī, Chandaladēvī); their sons Kārtavīrya [IV.] (who married Ēchaladēvī), and Mallikārjuna.

266. — Ś. 1131\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 245. Bhōj plates of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kārtavīrya IV.*, 'lord of Lattanūr,' ruling at Vēṇugrāma and of his younger brother, the *Yuvarāja Mallikārjuna*; (composed by Ādityadēva<sup>2</sup>) :—

(L. 97). — Śakaṇipa-kālasya=aikṛī(tri)mśaduttara-śatādhika-sahasratamasya Vibhava-saṁvatsarasya Kārttika-māsasya śukla-dvādaśyām Budhavāra-samanvitāyām.

Wednesday, 22nd October A.D. 1208; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 128, No. 91.

In the Raṭṭa race, raised to eminence by Kṛishṇarāja,<sup>3</sup> was Sēna [II.]; his son Kārtavīrya [III.]; his son Lakshmidēva (Lakshmīdhara) [I.], married Chandrikādēvī; their sons Kārtavīrya [IV.] (who married Ēchaladēvī), and Mallikārjuna.

267. — Ś. 1141\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 240. Nēsargi (Nēsarge) Kanarese inscription of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kārtavīrya IV.*, ruling at Vēṇupura (Vēṇugrāma) :—

(L. 57). — Sa(śa)ka-varśa(rsha) 1141neya Bahudhānya-saṁvatsarada Māgha-śuddha 7 Guruvārad=aṁd=uttarāyaṇasaṁkrānti-vyatīpāta kūḍida puṇya-tithiyal=.

Either the 25th December A.D. 1218 (but this was a Tuesday and the 7th of the bright half of Pausha) or Thursday, the 24th January A.D. 1219 (but this was the day of the Kumbha-saṁkrānti); see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 8, No. 156 and Vol. XXV. p. 293, note 64.

Genealogy from Sēna [II.] to Kārtavīrya [IV.] as in No. 266.

268. — Ś. 1151\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. X. p. 260; *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. II. p. 223, and Plate lxxiii; and Vol. III. p. 110; *PSOCI.* No. 89. Saundatti Kanarese inscription of the time of the Raṭṭa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Lakshmidēva II.*, 'lord of Lattanūr,' ruling at Vēṇugrāma, the son of Kārtavīrya IV., and Mādēvī; recording grants made at the command of the *Rājaguru* Munichandra :—

(L. 64). — Śaka-varshaṁ 1151neya Sarvvadhāri-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍhad=amavāse Sōmavārad=aṁdina sarvvagrāsi-sūryyagrahaṇad=uttama-tithiyol.

Monday, 3rd July A.D. 1228; a total eclipse of the sun, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 103.

1. See above, No. 201.

2. For another Ādityadēva see below, Nos. 288 and 300.

3. *I.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja II.



269. — **Ky. 4348.**<sup>1</sup> — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 289. Goa (now Bombay As. Soc's) plates of the 5th year of the reign of the Kādamba (of Goa) **Śivachitta Shashthadēva II.**, and of his brother-in-law **Kāmadēva (Kāvaṇa)**; (composed by Chaṭyaṇārya, the son of Sōmanātha and grandson of Yajñavarya<sup>2</sup>) :—

(L. 29). — ashtāchatvārīmśadadhika-trisatō[tta\*]rēshu chatuḥ-sahasrēshu Kaliyuga-samvatsarēshu parāvṛittēshu satsu | svarājy-ānubhava-kālē pañchamē Sādhāraṇa-samvatsarē [| ta]sy=Āśvayuja-śu[d\*]dha-pratipadi Budhavārē Tulā-rāśim=upagatavati bhagavati bhāskarē vishuva-samkrāntau | mah[ā\*]punya-kālē |

[**Sādhāraṇa** = **Ś. 1172** = **Ky. 4351**]: Wednesday, 28th September A.D. 1250; see *ibid.* Vol. XVII. p. 300, No. 20.

The mythical Jayanta in whose family were many kings. Among them was Gūhalla; then Shashtha [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [I.]; his son Vijayārka [I.]; his son Jayakēśin [II.], married Mailalamahādēvī, the daughter of the [W.] Chālukya Permāḍi (Vikramāditya VI.); their sons Permāḍi and Vijaya [II.]; Vijaya's son Jayakēśin [III.], married Mahādēvī; their son Tribhuvanamalla, married Māṇikādēvī; their son Shashtha [II.]. His sister was married to the prince Kāmadēva (Kāvaṇa), the son of Lakshmidēva and Lakshmī.

270. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 310. Dēgāṁve Kanarese **Kādamba** inscription (?).

271. — **Ś. 1182.** — *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.* Vol. V. p. 177; *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IV. p. 105. Terwaṇ plates of the reign of the Chālukya **Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kāmavadēvarāya**, 'lord of Kalyāṇapura,' recording a grant by his minister **Kēśava** :—

(L. 1). — Śrī-Śaku 1182 varshē Raudra-samvatsarē | Pushya-vadi saptami(mī) Sa(śa)ni-dinē | . . . uttarāyaṇasamkrānti-parvaṇi.

Saturday, 25th December A.D. 1260;<sup>3</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 1, No. 124.

272. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 141, and plates. British Museum (spurious) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates<sup>4</sup> of the Chālukya **Mahārājādhirāja Chakravartin Vīra-Satyāśraya**, lord of and residing at, Kalyāṇapura, the son of Gōvindarāya :—

(L. 20). — Bhāva-samvachharē Jyēshṭha-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē Sasivārē saptamyām tithau.

273. — **Ś. 366.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 94, and specimen Plate. Bangalore Musuem (spurious<sup>5</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the Chālukya **Mahārājādhirāja Chakramvartin Vīra-Nonamba**, lord of and residing at, Kalyāṇapura :—

1. This is not the year in which the grant was made, but the year from which the regnal years were counted.
2. Probably the *Yajñēśvara* of No. 249.
3. On the day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 13 h. 19 m. (and the Uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti took place 16 h. 45 m.) after mean sunrise.
4. According to Dr. Fleet referable to perhaps the 13th or 14th century A.D. Compare also *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 369.
5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 221, No. 49; the grant apparently is a quite modern forgery.



(L. 13). — Saka-varusha 366 Tāraṇa-saṁvachharē Phālguna-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē Bihavāra amāvāsyayām tithau.

For Ś. 366 the date would regularly correspond to Thursday, 22nd February A.D. 445; but Ś. 366 could be called Tāraṇa only by the southern luni-solar system, which was not in use at so early a period; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. No. 163.

274. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. II. p. 270; Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 479, No. 23. Translation of a Kōlhāpur inscription<sup>1</sup> of a Chālukya named **Sōmadēva (Sōmēśvara)**. In a Chālukya family which flourished at Saṁgamēśvara in the Koṅkaṇ was born king Kaṇa (who lived at 'Vijaypat'); his son Vētugidēva; his son Sōmadēva; his younger brother (?) Sōmadēva (Sōmēśvara), whose queen was Māṇikyadēvī.

### E. — The Kaḷachūrya.<sup>2</sup>

275. — Ś. 1079. — *PSOCI.* No. 219; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 102, p. 188. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the Kaḷachurya *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjaṇa*,<sup>3</sup> 'lord of Kālaṇjara' and his *Daṇḍanāyaka Kēśimayya (Kēśava)* :—

(L. 57). — Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1079ney=Īśvara-saṁvatcha(tsa)rada Pushyada puṇṇami Sōmavāram=uttarāyaṇasaṁkramaṇa-vyatīpātad=aṁdu.

The date is irregular.

The inscription mentions the W. Chālukya kings as far as Taila III., but conveys no distinct information as to the exact relations then existing between Taila III., and Bijjaṇa.<sup>4</sup>

276. — *PSOCI.* No. 182; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 90, p. 182. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese memorial tablet of the third (?) year of the reign of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjaṇa* :—

'The second year<sup>5</sup> (in figures, 1. 3) of his reign, the Bahudhānya *saṁvatsara*; Tuesday, the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight of Chaitra;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the month Kārttika, the last day of the moon's decrease, new-moon day, Tuesday').

[For **Bahudhānya** = Ś. 1080] the date would be irregular, with either reading.

277. — Ś. 1080. — *PSOCI.* No. 183; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 74, p. 152. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese inscription. Date of the time of the Kaḷachurya *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjala Tribhuvanamalla*, 'lord of Kālaṇjara' and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Kēśimayya (Kēśava, Kēśirāja)* :—

1. See *ibid.* p. 207.

2. See also above, Nos. 226, 232, 238, 240 and 245.

3. Here and in other inscription Bijjaṇa has the *biruda* Niśśaṅkamalla.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 473.

5. According to Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 474, the third year and probably the month Bhādrapada; (for Ś. 1080 the 14th of the dark half of Bhādrapada would correspond to Tuesday, 23rd September A.D. 1158).



(L. 62). — Śaka-varshaṃ 1080neya Bahudhānya-saṃvatcha(tsa)rada Puśya(shya)da puṇṇami Sōmavāram=uttarāyaṇasaṃkrānti-vyatīpāta-sōmagrahaṇad=aṃdu.<sup>1</sup>

Monday, 5th January A.D. 1159; but there was no lunar eclipse and no Saṃkrānti on this day.

The inscription mentions the W. Chālukya kings as far as Taila III., but conveys no distinct information as to the exact relations then existing between Taila III., and Bijjala.<sup>2</sup>

(For another date in the same inscription, of the third year of the Kaḷachurya Saṅkama, see below, No. 292).

278. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 15. Managōḷi Kanarese inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjala* :—

(L. 59). — Bijjaladēva-varshada 6neya Vish[u\*]-saṃvatsarada Bhādrapada-baḥuḷa 6 Maṃgaḷavārad=aṃd[u].

(L. 64). — Kapila-chaṭṭi-vyatīpāta-parvva-nimittav-āg[i].

[Vishu = Ś. 1083]: Tuesday, 12th September A.D. 1161, when the *nakshatra* was Rōhiṇī and the *yōga* Vyatīpāta.<sup>3</sup>

(In lines 1-59 the inscription refers to events of the time of the W. Chālukya Jagadēkamalla II., and contains a date of the 5th year of that king's reign; see above, No. 232).

279. — *PSOCI.* No. 184; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 43, p. 92. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription<sup>4</sup> of the 6th year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*<sup>5</sup> *Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjala Tribhuvanamalla*, 'lord of Kālaṅjara' and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Barmarasa*; recording a grant which was made at the request of Bijjala's dependent *Kasapayya-nāyaka* :<sup>6</sup>—

(L. 46). — 6neya Vishu-saṃvatsarada Pushya-māsad=aṃvāsye sūryya-grahaṇad=aṃdu.

[Vishu = Ś. 1083]: 17th January A.D. 1162, with a solar eclipse, visible in India.

280. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 24. Managōḷi Kanarese inscription of the 10th year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjala*, 'lord of Kālaṅjara,' reigning at his capital of Kalyāṇa and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Ammaṇayya* :—

(L. 18). — Bijjaladēva-varshada 10neya Pārtti(rtthi)va-saṃvatsarada Mārggaśirad=aṃvāsye Ādityavāra sūryyagrahaṇa-bya(vya)tīpāta-nimittadim.

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 212, No. 59.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 473.

3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 183, Bhādrapada-kṛishṇapaksha VI.

4. The inscription, besides other literary works, mentions the *Kaumāra*, *Pāṇiniya* and *Śākaṭāyana* grammars.

5. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 475.

6. See Nos. 245 and 281.



[Pārthiva = Ś. 1087]: Sunday, 5th December A.D. 1165; but there was no solar eclipse on this day; see *ibid.* p. 24.

281. — *PSOCI.* No. 121; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 33, p. 64. Harihar incomplete Kanarese inscription<sup>1</sup> of the Kaḷachurya *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjaṇa Tribhuvanamalla* and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Barmarasa*, the son of Muṇjaladēva and nephew of Kasapayyanāyaka, of the lineage of Sagara.

282. — *PSOCI.* No. 186; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 83, p. 169. Baḷagāmve memorial tablet of the time of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjaṇa* and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Padmarasa*.

283. — *PSOCI.* No. 187; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 91, p. 182. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjaṇa*.

284. — *PSOCI.* No. 223; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 110, p. 206. Sorab Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Kaḷachurya (?) *Bijjaṇa*; (according to *Mys. Inscr.*, apparently of the time of a W. Chālukya king).

285. — *PSOCI.* No. 185; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 48, p. 109. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the 16th Kaḷachurya year,<sup>2</sup> recording the transference of the government by the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Bijjaṇa Tribhuvanamalla* to his son *Sōma (Sōvidēva)*<sup>3</sup> and grants made with the latter's permission by the *Daṇḍanāyaka Boḷikeya-Kēśimayya (Kēśava)* :—

(L. 37). — śrīmat-Kaḷachuryya-varshada 16neya Sarvvadhāri-saṁvatsarada Vaiśākha-paurṇ[imā ?] Ādityavāra sōmagrahaṇa-saṁkramaṇa-vyatīpātad=aṁdu.

[For Sarvadhārin = Ś. 1090] the date is irregular.

286. — *PSOCI.* No. 188; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 86, p. 174. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 6th (?) year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Sōvidēva* :—

(L. 2) — Sōvidēva-varshada [6]neya<sup>4</sup> Khara-saṁvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-bahulaḍ=amāvāsye Sōmavārad=aṁdu.

[Khara = Ś. 1093]: Monday, 2nd August A.D. 1171.<sup>5</sup>

287. — *PSOCI.* No. 101. Narsāpūr Kanarese inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Sōvidēva* :—

(L. 84). — Sōvidēva-varshada 7neya Vijaya-saṁvatsarada Pushya-su(śu)dha(ddha) 13 Sōmavārad-aṁdu.

1. For an account of the descent of Bijjaṇa (Bijjala), taken from this inscription, see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 468.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 476, note 4.

3. Hear and elsewhere he has the *biruda* Rāya-Murāri.

4. *Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 5th year.'

5. But on this day the *tithi* of the date only commenced 10 h. 21 m. after mean sunrise.



[For **Vijaya** = Ś. 1095] the date is irregular.<sup>1</sup>

288. — Ś. 1096. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XVIII. p. 273, and Plates. Kokaṭnūr (Belgaum district) plates of the Kalachuri *Mahārājādhirāja Sōma (Sōmēśvaras, Sōvidēva)*, recording a grant which was made with his permission by his queen **Sāvaladēvī**; (composed by Ādityadēva,<sup>2</sup> the disciple of Śrīpāda) :—

(L. 71). — Shaṇṇavatyadhika-sahasratamē Śakē Jaya-saṁvatsarē Kārttika-Śukla-dvādaśyām Bṛhaspativāra-Rēvatīnakshatra-Vyatīpātayōga-Va(ba)vakaṇa-yuktāyām.

Thursday, 7th November A.D. 1174; but the day fell in the month Mārgaśīrsha, not Kārttika; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 5, No. 145.

In the Kalachuri Kshatriya lineage, king Kṛishṇa; his son Jōgama; his son Paramardin;<sup>3</sup> his son Bijjaṇa; his son Sōma.

289. — Ś. 1096. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 127. Dates in a Hulgūr Kanarese inscription of the Kaḷatūrya (Kaḷachūrya) **Sōmēśvara (Sōvidēva)** :—

(L. 18). — Śaka-varsha 1096neya Jaya-saṁvatsarada Jyēshṭhāda amāvāsye Ādityavāra sūryyagrahaṇa-vyatīpātad=amdu.

1st June A.D. 1174, with a solar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was a Saturday, not a Sunday; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 8, No. 155.

(L. 35). — Śaka-varshada 1096neya Jaya-saṁvatsarada Mārgaśīra-puṇṇami Ādityavāra sōma-graṇad=andu.

Sunday, 10th November A.D. 1174; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 117, No. 25.

(L. 40). — Śaka-varshada 1096neya Jaya-saṁvatsarada Mārgaśīra-bahulaḍ=amavāsye Maṅgalavāra sūrya-graṇad=andu.

Tuesday, 26th November A.D. 1174; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 69.

290. — *PSOCI.* No. 220; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 100, p. 187. Tālḡund Kanarese memorial tablet of the reign of the Kaḷachūrya *Chakravartin Sōvidēva* :—

(L. 1). — Sōvidēva-varushada Virōdhikri(kṛi)tu-saṁvatsarada Āśvija-bahula 8nē Ādivārad=am[du ?].

*Virōdhikṛit* may be a mistake for *Virōdhi-*; but the date is irregular for Virōdhi = Ś. 1091 (as well as for Virōdhakṛit = Ś. 1113).

1. In line 89 the inscription contains another date of Ś. 1194 (by mistake for 1094), the year Nandana; that date also is irregular.

2. See No. 300, and compare No. 266.

3. Compare above, No. 226, where the name (in Kanarese) is Permāḍi.



291. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 26. Managōḷi Kanarese inscription of third year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-chakravartin Saṅkama*, 'lord of Kālañjara' and of the *Daṇḍanāyakas Kēśimayya (Kēśava)*, and his nephew *Brahmadēva* :—

(L. 24). — Saṅkramadēva-varśa(rsha)da mūṇaneya Viḷa[m̐bi-saṁ]vatsarad=Āśā(shā)-ḍa(ḍha)-su(śu)dhdha(ddha) 11 Ādityavāra dakṣiṇāyanasaṅkramaṇa-parvva-nimittam.

[For **Vilamba** = Ś. 1100] probably the 27th June A.D. 1178, but this was a Tuesday, not a Sunday; see *ibid.* p. 26.

292. — *PSOCI.* No. 183; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 74, p. 161. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription. Date of the third year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Chakravartin Saṅkama Niśśaṅkamalla*, and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Kēśirājayya* and the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Sampakarasa* :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 81). — Saṅkamadēva-varshada 3neya Vikāri-saṁvatsarada Chaitrada puṇṇame Sōmavāra viṣṇusaṁkrānti-vyatīpāta-sōmagrahaṇad=aṁdu.

[For **Vikārin** = Ś. 1101] the date is irregular, but the intended day may be Sunday, the 25th March A.D. 1179.<sup>2</sup>

(For another date in the same inscription, of the time of the Kaḷachurya Bijjala, see above, No. 277).

293. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 46; *PSOCI.* No. 189; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 39, p. 75. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription. Date of the 5th year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya **Saṅkama**,<sup>3</sup> the younger brother of Sōma (Sōvidēva) who was the son of Bijjaṇa Tribhuvanamalla, 'lord of Kālañjara' :—

(L. 28). — Saṅkamadēva-varshada 5neya Vikāri-saṁvatsarada Vaiśākhamāsad=amāvāsye Sōmavāra Vṛishasaṁkramaṇa-vyatīpātad=aṁdu.

[For **Vikārin** = Ś. 1101] this date is irregular.

The inscription also records grants made on the same date by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaras* Tailahadēva (Tailapa), and Eṛaha;<sup>4</sup> and it also records a grant made in Ś. 1108, the *Parābhava saṁvatsara*.

294. — *PSOCI.* No. 122; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 31, p. 60. Harihar much defaced Kanarese inscription of the Kaḷachurya **Saṅkama** and his *Daṇḍanāyaka Kāvaṇa (Kāvaṇayya)*, a son of the *Daṇḍanāyaka Barmadēva*<sup>5</sup> and his wife Jakkaṇavve.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, pp. 487 and 581.

2. This was the day of the Mēsha-(vishuva)-saṁkrānti and the full-moon *tithi* of Chaitra ended on the preceding Saturday, but there was no lunar eclipse.

3. The inscription mentions as the leader of his whole army the *Daṇḍanāyaka Kāvaṇayya*.

4. Also mentioned in No. 297; see *Mys. Inscr.* p. 117.

5. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 464, note 6. Kāvaṇa (Kāma) himself had a son, again named Brahma (Bamma, Bammaṇa, Bammayya, Bammarsa, Bammidēva) and mentioned below, in No. 419.



295. — *PSOCI*. No. 190; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 95, p. 184. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Kaḷachurya *Chakravartin Āhavamalla* :—

'The Śārvari *saṁvatsara*.' Sunday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika; (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'of the moon's decrease').

[For Śārvarī = Ś. 1102] the date is irregular.

296. — *PSOCI*. No. 191; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 67, p. 138. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the reign of the Kaḷachurya *Chakravartin Āhavamalla* and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Kēśimayya* :—

(L. 1). — Āhavamalladēva-varshada Sā(śā)rvvari saṁvatsarada Phālguna(na)d=amāvāse Sōmavārad=amdu.

[Śārvarī = Ś. 1102]: Monday, 16th March A.D. 1181.<sup>2</sup>

297. — *PSOCI*. No. 192; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 55, p. 115. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the third year (of the reign) of the Kaḷachurya *Bhujabala-chakravartin Āhavamalla* and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka Kēśimayya (Kṛishṇa-Kēśava)* :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 69). — Āhavamalladēva-varshada 3neya Plava-saṁvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-bahuḷa 12 (or 13 ?) [Ādi ?]vāra<sup>4</sup> saṁkramaṇa-vyatīpātad=amdu.

[Plava = Ś. 1103]: Sunday, 9th August A.D. 1181; the 12th *tithi* ended and the 13th commenced 9 m. after mean sunrise; but there was no Samkrānti on this day.

298. — Ś. 1103 and Ś. 1110\*. — *PSOCI*. No. 230. Haraḷahallī<sup>5</sup> Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Kaḷachurya *Āhavamalla* and of his feudatory, the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jōyidēva (Jōma)* I., the son of Vīra-Vikramāditya I. who was the son of Mallidēva :<sup>6</sup>—

'Śaka 1103 (in words, l. 83), the Plava *saṁvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.'

The inscription, besides, contains the following date,<sup>7</sup> connected with the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Vikramāditya II.*, the son of Gutta II. who was the brother of Jōyidēva I. :—

'Śaka 1110 (in figures, l. 103), the Plavaṅga *saṁvatsara*; Thursday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.'

This date is irregular.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 488, note 3.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 34 m. after mean sunrise.

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 489.

4. Dr. Fleet and Mr. Rice both have 'Sunday'.

5. See *ibid.* p. 581, note 4.

6. Compare above, No. 223.

7. The same date occurs in another Haraḷahallī Kanarese inscription of the Gutta Vīra-Vikramāditya II., *PSOCI*. No. 231. Compare also below, No. 335.



299. — *PSOCI*. No. 193; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 94, p. 184. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 8th year of the reign of the Kalachurya **Āhavamalla** :—

'The eighth year (in figures, l. 3) of his reign, the Śōbhakṛit *saṁvatsara*; Monday, the the fifth day of the (?) bright fortnight of Phālguṇa;' (*Mys. Inscr.* 'the month Bhādrapada, the 13th day of the moon's decrease').<sup>1</sup>

[For Śōbhakṛit = Ś. 1105] the date is irregular, with either reading.

300. — Ś. 1105. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 275. Bēhaṭṭi plates of the Kalachuri *Mahārājādhirāja Singhana*;<sup>2</sup> (composed by Ādityadēva,<sup>3</sup> the disciple of Śrīpāda) :—

(L. 59). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātītē cha paṁchōttara-śatādhika-sahasratagē(mē) Śakē Śōbhakṛit-saṁvatsarē Āsva(śva)yukt-āmāvāsyām Sōmavārē Vyatīpāta-yōgē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 15, No. 189.

Genealogy as far as Sōma as in No. 288; his younger brother Saṅkama; his brother Āhavamalla; his younger brother Singhana.

#### F. — The Silāras, Śīlāras, Śilāhāras.<sup>4</sup>

301. — Ś. 930. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 297, and Plate. Khārēpāṭaṇ plates<sup>5</sup> of the Silāra *Maṇḍalika Raṭṭarāja*, a feudatory of the W. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja (Iṣivabedaṅga) Satyāśraya*:—

(L. 40). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-nava-śatēshu trimśad-adhikēshu pravarttamāna-Kīlaka-saṁvatsar-āntargata-Jyēshṭha-paurṇamāsyām.

In the race of the Rāshtrakūṭa lords there was Dantidurga; his father's brother Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Gōvindarāja [II.]; [his younger brother] Nirupama [Dhruvarāja]; his son Jagattuṅga [I.] [Gōvindarāja III.]; his son Amōghavarsha [I.]; his Akālavarsha [Kṛishṇarāja II.]; his grandson Indrarāja [III.]; his son Amōghavarsha [II.]; his younger brother Gōvindarāja [IV.]; his father's brother (the son of Jagattuṅga [II. who did not reign]) Vaddiga; his son Kṛishṇarāja [III.]; his brother Khōṭika (Kḥoṭṭiga); his brother's son Kakkala (Kakkarāja II.), was defeated by the [W.] Chālukya Tailapa (Taila II.), whose son Satyāśraya is represented as ruling over Raṭṭapāṭi.

Genealogy of Raṭṭarāja :— From the regent of the Vidyādhara, Jīmūtakētu's son Jīmūtavāhana, sprang the Silāra family. To that family belonged: [Sa]ṇaphulla, a favourite of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Dhammiyara (founded Valipattana); his son Aiyaparāja; his son Avasara [I.]; his son Ādityavaraman; his son Avasara [II.]; his son Indrarāja; his son Bhīma; his son Avasara [III.]; his son, the king (*rājan*) Raṭṭa (Raṭṭarāja).

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 489, note 3.

2. A postscript in Kanarese records a minor grant by the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Divākara.

3. See above, No. 288.

4. Compare above, No. 94, note, and 220, note.

5. The plates are numbered with numeral figures.



The inscription mentions the Mattamayūra line of ascetics; see *North. Inscr.* No. 405.

302. — §. 765 (?). — Kaṇheri inscription of the [Śīlāra] *Mahāsāmanta Pullaśakti*,<sup>1</sup> the successor of Kapardin I., 'the lord of Koṅkaṇa;' see above, No. 72.

303. — §. 775 (for 773). — Kaṇheri inscription of the [Śīlāra] *Mahāsāmanta Kapardin II.*, the successor of Pullaśakti, 'lord of the whole Koṅkaṇa;' see above, No. 73.

304. — §. 799. — Kaṇheri inscription of the [Śīlāra] *Mahāsāmanta Kapardin II.*, 'the lord of Koṅkaṇa;' see above, No. 80.

305. — §. 919. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 271 and, Plates. Bhādāna<sup>2</sup> plates of the Śīlāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Aparājitadēvarāja*, 'lord of Tagara,'<sup>3</sup> issued (after the downfall of the Raṭṭa, i.e. Rāshtrakūṭa, rule) from Sthānaka :—

(L. 53). — Sa(śa)kaṇipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-sa(śa)tēshu navasu(sv=) ēkōnavimśaty-uttarēshu pravarttamāna-Hēmālamva(mba)-śamvatsar-ānta<sup>4</sup> Āshāḍha-va(ba)hula-chatusyām(rthyām=) anka(nke)tō=pi samvat 919 Āshāḍha-vaḍi 4 . . . . samjāta-dakṣiṇāyana-Karkkaṭa-sa[m]krānti-parvvaṇi.

The date is not quite regular; the day intended may be the 25th or the 26th June A.D. 997; see *ibid.* p. 270.

The inscription first gives the following list of the Raṭṭa (Rāshtrakūṭa) kings :— 1. Gōvindarāja [I.]; 2. Karkarāja [I.]; 3. Indrarāja [II.]; 4. his son Dantivarman [II.]; 5. Karkarāja's son Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; 6. Gōvindarāja [II.]; 7. his younger brother Dhruva; 8. his son Jagattuṅga [I.] [Gōvindarāja III]; 9. Durlabha Amōghavarsha [I.]; 10. his son Kṛishṇarāja [II.]; 11. Jagattuṅga's<sup>5</sup> son Indradēva [III.] Nityamvarsha; 12. his son Amōghavarsha [II.] (reigned for one year); 13. his younger brother Gōvindarāja [IV.] Suvarṇavarsha; 14. his paternal uncle Vaddiga, the younger brother of Nityamvarsha; 15. Kṛishṇarāja [III.]; 16. Khoṭṭiga; 17. Nirupama's son Kakkala (Kakkarāja II.), who was overthrown by [the W. Chālukya] Tailappa (Taila II.).

Then the genealogy of Aparājita himself is given thus :— The mythical beings Jīmūtakētu and his son Jīmūtavāhana, 'the ornament of the Śīlāra family;' in his family, Kapardin [I.]; Pulaśakti; his son Kapardin [II.]; Va[ppu]vanna; his son Jhañjha; his brother Goggirāja; his son Vajjaḍa [I.]; his son Aparājita, surnamed Mṛigāṅka.

306. — §. 939. — *As. Res.* Vol. I. p. 357. Translation and lithograph of part of the text of the Ṭhāṇā plates of the Śīlāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Arikēsarīn*, 'lord of Tagara' :—

1. Below, in No. 305 ff., the name is spelt *Pulaśakti*.

2. This is the name of the village granted. The plates were found in the Bhiwaṇḍi tāluka of the Ṭhāṇā district and belong to Colonel A.F. Dobbs.

3. See Dr. Fleet in *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.* 1901, p. 537.

4. Read *-samvatsar-āntargat-Āshāḍha-*.

5. This Jagattuṅga [II.] was a son of Kṛishṇarāja II.; he did not reign.



'On the fifteenth of the bright moon of *Cārtica*, in the middle of the year Piṅgala, when nine hundred and forty years, save one, are reckoned as past from the time of King Śaca, or, in figures, the year 939, of the bright moon of *Cārtica* 15 . . . the moon being then full and eclipsed.'

6th November A.D. 1017; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 115, No. 11.

Genealogy as far as Aparājita as in No. 305; his son Vajjaḍa [II.]; his brother Arikēśarin.

307. — **Ś. 948.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 277. Bhāṇḍūp plates of the Śīlāra (or Śīlāhāra) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chhittarājadēva*, 'lord of Tagara,' ruler of the whole Koṅkaṇa country :—

(L. 32). — Sa(śa)karnṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-sa(śa)tēshu navasu(sv=) asṭachātvarīmśad-adhikēshu Kshaya-saṁvatsar-āntarggata-Kārttika-su(śu)ddha-paṁchadasyām(śyām) yatr=āmkatō-pi saṁvat 948 Kārttika-su(śu)ddha 15 Ravau saṁjātō(ta) ādityagrahaṇa-parvvaṇi.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 13, No. 179.

Jīmūtakētu's son Jīmūtavāhana; in his lineage, the Śīlāra Kapardin [I.]; his son Pulaśakti; his son Kapardin [II.] (Laghu-Kapardin); his son Ghayuvanta (? Vappuvanna); his son Jhañjha; his brother Goggi; his son Vajjaḍa [I.]; his son Aparājita; his son Vajjaḍa [II.]; his elder (?) brother Kēsidēva (? *i.e.* Arikēśarin); his nephew, Vajjaḍa's son Chhittarāja.

308. — **Ś. 982 (?)**. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IX. p. 219, and Plate; and Vol. XII. p. 329, and Plate. Kalyāṇ Ambarnāth temple inscription of the [Śīlāra] *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Māmvāṇirājadēva*, recording the construction of a temple of the god (?) of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chhittarājadēva* :—

(L. 1). — Śaka-saṁvat 982 Śrā[vaṇa ?]-śuddha 9 Su(śu)krē.<sup>1</sup>

The date is irregular for Ś. 982 current and expired.

309. — **Ś. 1016.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 33, and Plates. Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of the Śīlāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvarādhipati Anantapāla (Anantadēva)*, 'lord of Tagara,' ruler of the whole Koṅkaṇa country :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 73). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-daśa-sa(śa)tēshu Shōḍas(ś)-ādihikēshu Bhāva-saṁvatsar-āntarggata-Māgha-su(śu)ddha-pratipadāyām yatr=āmkatō=pi saṁvat 1016.

1. So the date is given in *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 329. *Ibid.* Vol. IX. p. 219, the reading is 'Śaka-saṁvat 782 Jēṭha-sudha 9 Sukrē,' for which compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 94, and Vol. XXIII. p. 113, No. 4. But a photograph of the date, taken by Mr. Cousens and given to me by Dr. Fleet, shews that the first figure of the year of the date is undoubtedly '9'. The second figure of the year, the name of the month and the number of the *tithi* seem to me doubtful. Compare also Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 543.

2. In lines 80 and 84 of the grant he is called *Kuṅkaṇ-chakravartin*.



Jīmūtakētu's son Jīmūtavāhana; in his lineage, the Śīlāra Kapardin [I.]; his son Pulaśakti; his son Kapardin [II.] (Laghu-Kapardin); his son Va[ppu]vanna; his son Jhañjha; his brother Goggi; his son Vajjaḍa [I.]; his son Aparājita<sup>1</sup> (contemporary of Gōma, Aiyapadēva and of the kings Bhillama and . . . .<sup>2</sup>); his son Vajjaḍa [II.]; his brother Arikēsarin; his nephew, Vajjaḍa's son Chhittarāja; his younger brother Nāgārjuna; his brother Mummuni; Nāgārjuna's on Anantapāla.

310. — Ś. 1076. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Burgess. British Museum inscription the reign (?) of [the Śīlāra] **Haripāladēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śaku 1076 Bhāva-samvatsarē Māgha-su(śu)ddha-paurṇamāsyām parvvaṇi . . .

(L. 4). — śrī-Haripāladēvu.

311. — Ś. 1078. — From impressions supplied by Dr. Fleet. Chiplūn (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) fragmentary inscription of the [Śīlāra] *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvarādhipati* **Mallikārjuna** :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śaku 1076 Bhāva-samvatsarē Māgha-su(śu)ddha-paurṇamāsyām . . .

(L. 4). — śrī-Haripāladēvu.

311. — Ś. 1078. — From impressions supplied by Dr. Fleet. Chiplūn (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) fragmentary inscription of the [Śīlāra] *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvarādhipati* **Mallikārjuna** :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 3. of one fragment) :— Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu daśa[sv=a]śṭasaptaty-adhikēshu Śaka-samvatu || 1078 (?) | Dhātā(tri)-samvatsarē Vaiśākha-[śuddha]-aksha[ya\*]trītiyāyām yugādi-parvvaṇi Bhauma-dinē Mṛigaśira-nakshatrē.

Tuesday, 24th April A.D. 1156; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 116, No. 22.

312. — Ś. 1107. — From impressions supplied by Dr. Fleet. Bombay As. Soc.'s inscription of the reign of [the Śīlāra] **Aparāditya** :—

(L. 1). — [Śaka-?]samvatu 1107 Visvā(śvā)vasu-samvachchha(tsa)rē Chaitra-śuddha 15 Ravau dinē.<sup>5</sup>

Sunday, 17th March A.D. 1185.

1. He is surnamed Birudaṅka-Rāma; compare Birudaṅka-Bhīma in No. 568.
2. The original has *Bhillamāmmamaṇamvuva-kshitibhṛitām*.
3. I believe this to be the king of whom three inscriptions (of Ś. 1071, 1072 and 1075) are mentioned in the *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. XIII. Part II. p. 426. This inscription contains only 9 short lines and is for the most part written in a kind of old Marāṭhī. It contains the usual curse of the ass and the woman, but no sculpture.
4. The Bombay As. Soc. has another inscription (from Bassein) of Mallikārjuna, the date of which I cannot make out with confidence. In it Mallikārjuna is described as *Mahāsāmantādhipati*, *Tagarapura-paramēśvara* and *Si(śi)lāhāra-narēndra*. The inscription contains a sculpture of an ass and a woman.
5. The date is given wrongly in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 40, note 62.



313. — Ś. 1109\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 333 and Plate. Parel (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) inscription<sup>1</sup> of the [Śilāra] *Mahārājādhirāja Koṅkaṇa-chakravartin Aparāditya* :—

(L. 1). — Śaka-samvatu 1109 Parābhava-samvatsarē || Māghē māsi ||

(L. 8). — samjāta-Māghī-parvaṇi.

314. — Ś. 1181. — From impression supplied by Dr. Fleet. Bombay As. Soc.'s inscription<sup>2</sup> of the reign of the Śilāhāra *Mahāsāmantādhīpati Koṅkaṇa-chakravartin Sōmēśvara*,<sup>3</sup> 'lord of Tagara.'

The year of the date is Ś. 1181 (in words and figures), the Siddhārthin *samvatsara*, but I am unable to give the date in full.

315. — Ś. 980. — *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.* Vol. IV. p. 281; *Cave-Temples of West. India*, p. 102, and Plates. Miraj plates<sup>4</sup> of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mārasimha*, 'lord of Tagara,' issued from Khiligiḷadurga (Kiligiḷadurga) :—

(L. 44). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śatēshu | asī(śī)tyadhika-navaśatēshv=amkēshu | pravarttatayiti<sup>5</sup> Viḷambi-samvatsarē | Pausa-māsasya śuddha-pakshē | saptamyām Bṛhaspativārē | udagayana-parvvaṇi |

Thursday, 24th December A.D. 1058; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 115. No. 14.

Jatiga [II.], the ornament of the Śiyaḷāra (Śilāhāra) family, born in the lineage of Jīmūtavāha (Jīmūtavāhana); his son Goṅka; his younger brother Gūhala [I.]; Goṅka's son Mārasimha.

316. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 102. Honnūr Kanarese inscription of the [Śilāhāra] *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaras Ballāḷa* and *Gaṇḍarāditya*.

317. — Ś. 1032\* [and 1033\*]. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XIII. p. 2, and Plates. Tālalen plates of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gaṇḍarāditya*, 'lord of the Tagara,' issued from Tīravāḍa:—

(L. 26). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-dvātrimśaduttara-sahasrē Virōdhi-samvatsarē Māgha-śuddha-daśamyām Maṅgalavārē.

(L. 31). — tatsamvatsar-ōparitana-Vikṛita-samvatsara-Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyām sōmagrahaṇa-parvaṇi.

Tuesday, 1st February A.D. 1110; and [Thursday], 5th May A.D. 1110,<sup>6</sup> with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 127, No. 83.

1. Lines 22-24 are "in the local dialect of the Koṅkaṇa language of the period. Below the inscription is a rude sculpture of an ass and a woman.

2. The inscription contains a sculpture of an ass and a woman.

3. See Dr. Bhandarkar's *Early History of the Dekkan*, p. 115.

4. These plates belonged to Mr. Wathen; they are now lost.

5. For *pravartamānē*.

6. This appears to be the date of the inscription of Gaṇḍarāditya, mentioned in Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 342, No. 1.



In the Śailāhāra family, Jatiga [I.]; his son Nāyivarman; his son Chandrarāja; his son Jatiga [II.]; his son Goṅka; his brother Gūvala [I.]; his brother Kīrtirāja; Goṅka's son Mārasimha; his son Gūvala [II.]; his brother Bhōjadēva [I.]; his brother Ballāla; his brother Gaṇḍarāditya.

318. — Ś. 1040. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 349, No. 2. Herley Kanarese inscription of the Śilāhāra **Gaṇḍarāditya**, ruling at Vaḷavāḍa; dated Śaka 1040, the Vilamba *saṁvatsara*, on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon.

The eclipse probably is the one of Wednesday, 5th June A.D. 1118, the only lunar eclipse of Ś. 1040 that was visible in India.

319. — Ś. 1058\*. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 357, No. 3; *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. II. p. 266, No. VI. Kōlhāpur Kanarese inscription of the Śilāhāra **Gaṇḍarāditya**, 'lord of Tagara,' and of his subordinate, the *Mahāsāmanta Nimbadevarasa*,<sup>1</sup> dated (in words) Śaka 1058 the Rākshasa *saṁvatsara*, Monday, the fifth of the dark half of Kārttika.

Monday, 28th October A.D. 1135.<sup>2</sup>

320. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 465, No. 20. Kōlhāpur Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of **Gaṇḍarāditya**.

321. — Ś. 1065\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 209; *Ind. Inscr.* No. 45. Kōlhāpur inscription<sup>3</sup> of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijayāditya*, 'lord of Tagara,' residing at Vaḷavāḍa :—

(L. 16). — Śaka-varshēśu paṁchashashtuttara-sahasra-pramitēshv=atītēshu pravarttamāna-Dum̐dubhi-saṁvatsara-Māgha-māsa-paurṇṇamāsyām Sōmavārē | sōmagrahaṇa-parvva-nimittam.

Monday, 1st February A.D. 1143; a lunar eclipse, visible in India, see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 127, No. 86.

In the Śilāhāra Kshatriya lineage, Jatiga [II.]; his four sons Goṅkala, Gūvala [I.], Kīrtirāja and Chandrāditya; Goṅkala's son Mārasimha; his five sons Gūvala [II.], Gaṅgadēva, Ballāla Bhōjadēva [I.], and Gaṇḍarāditya; Gaṇḍarāditya's son Vijayāditya. The inscription also mentions a *Sāmanta Kāmadēva*.<sup>4</sup>

322. Ś. — 1065\* and 1066\*. *PSOCI* No. 96. Miraj Kanarese inscription of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijayāditya*, and his minister **Mādirayya** :—

(L. 19). — [Śaka]-varsha 1065neya Dum̐dubhi-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada-su(śu)dhdha(ddha) 2 (*altered to* 6) Śukravārad-am̐du.<sup>5</sup>

1. He is mentioned also in the two Kōlhāpur Kanarese inscriptions in Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 465, No. 19, and p. 466, No. 21. Compare also above, No. 220, and below, No. 413.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 25 m. after mean sunrise.

3. The inscription ends with a Kanarese verse.

4. The inscription mentions the town of Kōlhāpur (Kollāpura) under the name Kshullakapura; the same name we have in No. 323. Kāmadēva is also mentioned below, in No. 413.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 317.



(L. 47). — Sa(śa)ka-varshaṃ 1066neya Rudhirōdgāri-saṃvatsarada Māgha-bahula 14 Vaḍḍavārad=aṃdu Śivarātreya parvva-nimittav-āgi.

The first date corresponds to Friday, 28th August A.D. 1142; the second is irregular;<sup>1</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 127, No. 85; and Vol. XXIV. p. 14, No. 186.

323. — Ś. 1073\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 212; *Ind. Inscr.* No. 43. Bāmaṇī inscription of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijayāditya*, 'lord of Tagara,' residing at Vaḷavāḍa :—

(L. 12). — Śaka-varshēshu trisaptatyuttara-sahasra-pramitēshv=atītēshu aṃkatō=pi 1073 pravarttamāna-Pramōda-saṃvatsara-Bhādrapada-paurṇamāsī-Śukravārē sōmagrahaṇa-pravva-nimittam.

Friday, 8th September A.D. 1150; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

In the Śilāhāra family, Jatiga [II.]; his sons Goṅkala and Gūvala [I.]; Goṅkala's son Mārasimha; his son Goṇḍarāditya; his son Vijayāditya.

324. — Ś. 1101\*. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 382, No. 6. Kōlhāpur Kanarese inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhōjadēva II.*, residing at Vaḷavāḍa; dated Śaka 1101, the Vilamba *saṃvatsara*, the 10th of the bright half of Āshāḍha, the Dakṣiṇāyana-saṃkramaṇa.

The 26th June A.D. 1178.<sup>2</sup>

325. — Ś. 1109. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 397, No. 7. Kōlhāpur inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhōjadēva II.*, residing at Kollāpura; dated (in words) Śaka 1109, the Plavaṅga *saṃvatsara*, on Friday, the new-moon *tithi* of the month Bhādrapada, on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun.

Friday, 4th September A.D. 1187; a solar eclipse, visible in India.

326. — Ś. 1112, 1114 [and 1115]. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 215. Kōlhāpur inscription of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Bhōjadēva II.*, residing at Pranālakadurga (also called Pannāledurga) :—

(L. 2). — Śakanṛipa-kālād=arābhya varshēshu dvādaśōttara-śatādhika-sahasrēshu nivṛttēshu varttamāna-Sādhāraṇa-saṃvatsar-āntarggata-Pushya-bahula-dvādaśyām Bhaumavārē bhānōr=uttarāyana-saṃkramaṇa-parvvaṇi.

(L. 13). Śakanṛipa-kālād=arābhya varshēshu chaturddaśōttara-śatādhika-sahasrēshu nivṛttēshu varttamāna-Paridhāvi-saṃvatsar-āntarggata-Āśvija-śuddha-pratipadi Śukravārē.

(L. 19). Pramādi-saṃvatsar-āntarggata-Phālguna-śuddha-parṃchamyām Śukravare.

The first date corresponds to Tuesday, 25th December A.D. 1190; the third to Friday, 28th February A.D. 1194; the second is irregular.

1. The *tithi* of the date ended 13 h. 11 m. after mean sunrise of Friday, 4th February A.D. 1144, and the proper day for the *Śiva-rātri* therefore would have been the preceding Thursday; see *ibid.* Vol. XXVI. p. 187.

2. On his day the 10th *tithi* of the bright half of Āshāḍha ended 15 h. 4 m. and the Dakṣiṇāyana-saṃkrānti took place 16 h. 19 m. after mean sunrise.



327. — §. 1113. — *Transactions, List. Soc. of Bombay*, Vol. III. p. 393. Sātārā plates of the Śilāhāra *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhōjadēva II.*, 'lord of Tagara,' residing at Padmanāladurga; recording a grant made at the request of the prince **Gaṇḍarāditya** :—

Śaka-varshēshu satrayōdaśa-śatādhika-sahasrēshu 1113 gatēshu vartamāna-Virōdhikṛita-saṁvatsarē Āshāḍha-śuddha-chaturthyām Bṛihaspativārē dakṣiṇāyana-saṁkramaṇa-parvaṇi.

Thursday, 27th June A.D. 1191.

In the Śilāhāra family, Jatiga [I.]; his son Nāyimma; his son Chandrarāja; his son Jatiga [II.]; his son Gōkalla (or Gōkala); his brother Gūvala [I.]; his brother Kīrtirāja; his brother Chandrāditya; Gōkalla's son Mārasimha; his son Gūvala [II.]; his brother Bhōjadēva [I.]; his brother Ballāla; his brother Gaṇḍarāditya; his son Vijayārka (Vijayāditya); his son Bhōjadēva [II.].

#### G. — The Yādavas of Sēuṇadēśa and Dēvagiri.<sup>1</sup>

328. — §. 922. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. II. p. 217. Saṁgamnēr plates of the Yādava *Mahāsāmanta Bhillama II.*, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' residing at Sindinagara; issued from Nāsika :—

(L. 1). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu navasu dvāvimśaty-adhikēshv=aṁkatō=pi saṁvatsarāḥ 922 ||

(L. 110). — Sā(śā)rvvarīsaṁvatsariya-Bhādrapad-āmāvāsyāyām . . . sūrya-grahaṇē.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 12, No. 176.

Mythical genealogy from the god Śambhu to Yadu; in his family, Sēuṇachandra [I.]; his son Dhāḍi[yappa]; [his son] Bhillama [I.]; his son Rāja (or Rājan); his son Vandiga (Vaddiga, a follower of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.]), married Voddiyavvā, a daughter of the [probably Rāshtrakūṭa] prince Dhōrappa [*i.e.*, probably, Nirupama]; their son Bhillama [II.] (defeated [the Paramāra] Muñja<sup>2</sup> for Raṇaraṅgabhīma [*i.e.*, apparently, the W. Chālukya Taila II. Āhavamalla]), married Lakshmī [on her mother's side] of the Rāshtrakūṭa family.

329. — §. 948\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVII. p. 120, and Plate. Kalas-Budrūkh plates<sup>3</sup> of the Yādava *Mahāsāmanta Bhillama III.*, whose capital was Sindinagara; (composed by Harichandra, the son of Rudrapaṇḍita) :—

(L. 14). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu navasv=ashtāchatvāri[m\*]śad-adhikēshv=aṁkatō=pi || 948 || Krōdhana-saṁvatsara-Kārttika-saṁjāt-ādityagrahaṇē.

23rd November A.D. 1025; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 129, No. 98.

1. These include the Gutta inscriptions Nos. 335, 340, 351, 363 and 364. Compare also above, Nos. 223, 292 and 298.

2. Compare above, No. 140.

3. The plates are numbered with numeral figures.



In the lineage of Yadu, Sēuṇachandra [I.]; his son Dhāḍiyappa; his son Bhillama [I.]; his son Rāja (or Śrīrāja); his son Vaddiga; his son Bhillama [II.], married Lakshmī [on her mother's side] of the Rāshtrakūṭa family; their son Vēsū; his son Bhillama [III.].

330. — §. 991. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. II. p. 225. Vāghlī inscription of the Yādava *Mahāmaṇḍalanātha Sēuṇa (Sēuṇachandra II.)*, and of his feudatory, the Maurya chief *Gōvindarāja* :—

(Page 227, l. 9). Rūpa-Naṁd-āṁka-tulyē tu 991 Śaka-kālasya bhūpatau Saumya-saṁvatsar-Āshāḍha-ravigrahaṇa-parvvaṇi ||

21st July A.D. 1069; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 66.

In the Maurya family (which sprang from Māndhātṛi of the solar race and whose capital originally was Valabhi in Surāshṭra): Kīkaṭa; Takshaka; Bhīma; Sarvaśūra; Gōvindarāja; Sādhvasika; Jhañjha; his son Dēvahastin; his son Muñja; his son Padmākara; (two names illegible); Vappaiya; his son (name not preserved); his son Vālaparāja; Sādhvasika; Śantirāja; his son Pravarasūkara (?); his son Bhāilēka; Bhīmarāja; Gōvindarāja (whose wife was Nāyakī).

331. — §. 991. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 119. Bassein plates<sup>1</sup> of the Yādava *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Sēuṇachandra II.* :—

(L. 24). — Sa(śa)ka-saṁvat ēkanavatyadhika-navasa(śa)tēshu saṁvat 991 Saumya-saṁvatsariya-Śrāvaṇa-sudī chaturdasyām(śyām) Guru-dinē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 14, No. 182.

Dṛiḍhaprahāra came from Dvārāvātī and founded (?) Chandrādityapura; his son Sēuṇachandra [I.], founded Sēuṇapura in Sindinēra; his son Dhāḍiyappa; his son Bhillama [I.]; his son Śrīrāja (or Rāja); his son Vaddiga; his son Bhillama [II.], married Lachchhiyavvā (Lakshmī), the daughter of king Jhañjha<sup>2</sup> [and on her mother's side] of the Rāshtrakūṭa lineage; their son Vēsuka (?), married Nāyaladēvī, the daughter of the *Maṇḍalikatilaka* Gōgi of the Chālukya lineage;<sup>3</sup> their son Bhillama [III.], married Hammā, also called Avvalladēvī, a daughter of the [W.] Chālukya Jayasimha [II.];<sup>4</sup> in his family, Sēuṇachandra [II.].

332. — §. 1063 (for 1064). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 126, and Plate. Anjanēri inscription of the reign of the Yādava *Mahāsāmanta Sēuṇadēva*, 'lord of Dvārāvātī' :—

(L. 1). — Śaka-saṁvat 1063 Duṁdubhi-saṁvatsar-āmtarggata-Jyēshṭha-sudī pañchadaśyām Sōmē Anurādhā-nakshatrē Siddha-yōgē asyām saṁvatsara-māsa-paksha-divasa-pūrvvāyām tithau.

Monday, 11th May A.D. 1142; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 4, No. 140.

1. The plates were bought by Dr. Bhālu Dāji, but it is not known where they are now.

2. Perhaps the Jhañjha of No. 305 ff.

3. For a Goggirāja who may be intended here, see *North Inscr.* No. 354. According to Dr. Bhandarkar perhaps the Goggirāja of No. 305 ff., above.

4. See above, No. 151 ff.



333. — §. 1075. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 39, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 283. Pāṭṇā (in Khāndēś) inscription of the **Nikumbha** family. Date of the foundation of a temple by **Indrarāja**:—

(L. 20). — Varshā[nām] pañchasaptatyā sahasrē sādrikē gatē | 1075 | Śakabhūpāla-kālasya tathā Śrīmukha-vatsarē ||

In the race of the mythical king Nikumbha who was of the solar race, Kṛishṇarāja [I.]; his son Gōvana [I.]; his son Gōvindarāja; his son Gōvana [II.]; his son Kṛishṇarāja [II.]; his son Indrarāja (whose minister was Chaṅgadēva) married Śrīdēvī of the lineage of Sagara; their son Gōvana [III.].<sup>1</sup>

334. — §. 1113. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 219. Gadag inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin Bhillama*, recording a grant which was made at the request of his minister Jaitasimha,<sup>2</sup> from the camp at Hērūrā :—

(L. 13). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu trayōdaś-ādhikēshv=ēkādaśasu varttamāna-Virōdhakṛit-saṁvatsar-āmtargata-Jyēshṭh-āmāvāsyāyām=Ādityavārē sūrya-grahāṇē.

Sunday, 23rd June A.D. 1191; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 125, No. 71.

In Yadu's family, Sēvaṇa;<sup>3</sup> his son Mallugi; his son Amaragaṅga; his younger brother Karna; his son Bhillama.

335. — §. 1113. — *PSOCI.* No. 109. Chaudadāmpur Kanarese inscription of the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Vikramāditya* II<sup>4</sup> and his *Nāyaka Khaṇḍeya-Kāra-Kāmeyanāyaka* :—

(L. 72). — Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1113neya Virōdhikr(kṛ)tu-saṁvatsarada Mārگاśīrad=amāvāse sūryya-grahāṇad=aṁdu.<sup>5</sup>

18th December A.D. 1191; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 125, No. 72.

336. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 29. Managōḷi fragmentary Kanarese inscription of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Jaitugidēva (Jaitapāla)** I., the son of Bhillama. The inscription mentions one of Jaitugi's officers, the *Daṇḍanātha* Sahadēva, whose elder brother was the *Daṇḍanātha* Mallidēva.

337. — §. 1128 (for 1129). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 341; *PSOCI.* No. 284. Pāṭṇā (in Khāndēś) inscription,<sup>6</sup> recording that the chief astrologer of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Singhaṇa, Chaṅgadēva**, a grandson of the astronomer Bhāskarāchārya, founded a college for the study of the

1. See below, No. 337.

2. *I.e.* the Jaitrasimha of No. 419.

3. Probably Sēuṇachandra II. of Nos. 330 and 331.

4. Compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 582, and see above, Nos. 223, 292 and 298.

5. In line 80 there is another date of the month Pausha of the same year, but it is irregular.

6. The concluding lines of the inscription are in old Marāṭhī.



Siddhāntaśirōmaṇi, *etc.*, which was endowed by the brothers **Sōidēva** and **Hēmāḍidēva** of the Nikumbha family, feudatories of the Yādavas. Date of Sōidēva's grant :—

(L. 21). — Śaka 1128 Prabhava-saṁvatsarē Śrāvaṇa-māsē paurṇamāsyām chaṁdragrahaṇa-samayē.

9th August A.D. 1207; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 5, No. 141.

In Yadu's race, Bhillama; Jaitrapāla [I.]; his son Siṅghaṇa (Siṁha). In Nikumbha's family (see No. 333), Kṛishṇarāja [II.]; his son Indrarāja; his son Gōvana [III.]; his son Sōidēva; after his death, his younger brother Hēmāḍidēva. Of Chaṅgadēva the following genealogy is given: In the Śaṇḍilya family, the poet Trivikrama; his son Bhāskarabhaṭṭa (received from king Bhōja the title *Vidyāpati*); his son Gōvinda-sarvajña; his son Prabhākara; his son Manōratha; his son, the poet Mahēśvarāchārya; his son Bhāskara (the astronomer); his son Lakshmīdhara (appointed chief Paṇḍit by king Jaitrapāla); his son Chaṅgadēva (chief astrologer of king Siṅghaṇa). Compare below, No. 343.

338. — Ś. 1135\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 100; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 297, No. 1. Gadag Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Siṅghaṇa** :—

(L. 34). — Śakanṛipakāl-ākrānta-saṁvatsara-śataṁgaḷu 1135neya Āṁgīrasa-saṁvatsarada Phālguṇa(na)-śudhdha(ddha)-bidige Śanaīścharavārad=aṁdu.<sup>1</sup>

The date is irregular.

339. — Ś. 1136\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 7. Khidrāpur inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin* **Siṅghaṇa (Siṁha)**, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' residing at Dēvagiri :—

(L. 8). — Śaka-varshē 1136 Śrīmukha-saṁvatsarē Chaitrē sūrya-parba(rva)ṇi Sōma-dinē.

Monday, 22nd April A.D. 1213; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 102.

340. — Ś. 1136\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 234. Harḷahalli<sup>2</sup> Kanarese inscription of the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vīra-Vikramāditya II.**, whose daughter (by Paṭṭamādēvī) **Tuḷuvaladēvī (Tuḷvaladēvī)** was married to **Ballāḷa** (son of feudatory chief named Siṁha, Siṅga, Siṅgidēva, lord of the Sāntaḷi *maṇḍala*) and whose sons were Jōvidēva (Jōyidēva) II.<sup>3</sup> and Vikrama (Vikramāditya III.) :—

(L. 63). — Śaka-varshada 1136neya Śrīmukha-saṁvatsarada Chaitrad=aṁavāsye Sōmavāra sūryyagrahaṇa-saṁkrānti-vyatīyapātad=aḍuṁ.<sup>4</sup>

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 210, No. 29.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 583, and above, No. 335.

3. See below, No. 351.

4. Read -vyatīpātad=aḍuṁ.



Monday, 22nd April A.D. 1213; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 102. (The Vṛishabha-saṁkrānti took place on the following Wednesday).

341. — Ś. 1137. — *PSOCI.* No. 201; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 37, p. 72. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Simhaṇa (Singhaṇa)*, 'lord of Dvārāvātī :—

(L. 23) — . . . 1137neya Yuva-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapadad=amāvāsye Bri(bṛi)haspati-vārad=amdu.

Thursday, 24th September A.D. 1215; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 125, No. 73.

342. — Ś. 1140. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet; Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 425, No. 11; *Ind. Inscr.* No. 48. Kōlhāpur inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Chakravartin Simhaṇa (Singhaṇa)*, the son of Jaitrapāla who was the son of Bhilama :—

(L. 10). Śaka-varsha 1140 Bahudhānya-saṁvatsarē.

343. — Ś. 1144. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 112. Bahāl (in Khāndēs) inscription, recording the foundation of a temple by *Anantadēva*, the chief astrologer of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Simha (Singhaṇa)*; (a *praśasti* composed by Anantadēva's younger brother Mahēśvara) :—

(L. 18) — Shaṭk-ōnē sadala-śat-ādhi[kē]sahasrē 1144 varshānām Śaka-prithivīpatēḥ prayātē| Chaitr-ādya-pratipadi Chitrabhānu-varshē.

The ornament of Yadu's family Bhillama; his son Jaitrapāla [I.] (made Gaṇapati<sup>1</sup> lord of the Andhra country); his son Simha (defeated king Arjuna<sup>2</sup>). Of Anantadēva the following genealogy is given: In the family of the sage Śāṇḍilya, Manōratha; his son Mahēśvara (composed astronomical works); his son Śrīpati; his son Gaṇapati; his son Anantadēva (author of astronomical works). Compare above, No. 337.

344. — Ś. 1145\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 11; *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. II. p. 233, and Plate lxxiv; and Vol. III. p. 116; *PSOCI.* No. 91. Munolli (Manōli) Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin Singhaṇa*, ruling at his capital of Dēvagiri; recording grants made by his *Daṇḍanāyaka Purushōttama* and others :—

(L. 24). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 1145neya Chitrabhānu-saṁvatsarada Kārttika su(śu)dhdha(dhha)-puṇṇami Sōmavāra sōmagrahaṇa-bya(vya)tipātadalli.

22nd October A.D. 1222, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was a Saturday, not a Monday; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 8, No. 157.

345. — Ś. 1145. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 157. Notice of a Kōlār (Kōlhār) Kanarese inscription of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Singhaṇa*, reigning at his capital of Dēvēndragiri:—

1. *I.e.* the Kākatīya Gaṇapati; compare below, No. 585 ff.

2. *I.e.* probagly, the Paramāra Arjunavarman; see *North. Inscr.* No. 195.



(L. 9). — Śaka-varusada<sup>1</sup> 1145de(da)neya Svabhānu-saumvachcharada<sup>2</sup> dvitīya-Bhādrapada-su(śu)dhdha(ddha) 5 Su(śu)kravārad=aṁdu.

Friday, 1st September A.D. 1223; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 117, No. 28.

346. — Ś. 1148\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 110. Chaudādāmpur Kanarese inscription. Date (of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Siṅghaṇa** ?) :—

(L. 26). — Śaka-varsha 1148neya Pārthiva-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapa[da\*]-śuddha 15 Sōmavāra chaṁdrōparāga-<sup>3</sup>pumṇyatithiya Madhyāhnasamaya<sup>o</sup>.

19th August A.D. 1225, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was a Tuesday, not a Monday; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 8, No. 158.

(For two later dates in the same inscription see below, Nos. 361 and 363).

347. — Ś. 1156. — *PSOCI.* No. 87. Bijāpur Kanarese inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Simhaṇa** (**Siṅghaṇa**) :—

(L. 5). — Saka-varushada<sup>4</sup> 1156neya Jaya-saṁvatsarada Vaisā(śā)kha-su(śu)ddha-pumṇname<sup>5</sup> Vaḍḍavārad=aṁdu.

Saturday, 15th April A.D. 1234; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 29.

348. — Ś. 1157. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet; Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 426, No. 12; *Ind. Inscr.* No. 47. Kōlhāpur fragmentary inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Siṅghaṇa** :—

(L. 1). — Śaka 1157 Manmatha-saṁvatsarē Śrāvaṇa-bahula 30 Gurau.

For Manmatha = Ś. 1157 the date is irregular; (for Ś. 1157\* = Jaya it would correspond to thursday, 27th July A.D. 1234); see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 16, No. 192.

349. — Ś. 1158. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet; Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 426, No. 13. Kōlhāpur inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin* **Siṅghaṇa**, 'lord of Dvārāvati' :—

(L. 1). — Śaka 1158 varshē Durmmukha-saṁvatsarē Māgha-śuddha-pūrṇamāsyām tithau Sōma-dinē |

(L. 14) — . . . . sōmē=pavi[ddhē ?] . . .

Monday, 12th January A.D. 1237; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 31.

1. Read -varshada.

2. Read -saṁvatsarada.

3. Read *punya*<sup>o</sup>.

4. Read Śaka-varshada.

5. Read -pumṇname.



350. — Ś. 1160\*. — *PSOCI*. No. 112. Tiliwalli Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Siṃhaṇa (Siṃghaṇa)**, and of his feudatory **Sāvanta-Thakkura** :—

(L. 77). — Śaka-varsha 1160neya Hēmaṇambi-[sa]m̐vatsarada Phālguna(na)-su(śu) 3 Bri(bri)haspativārad=aṃdu.

Thursday, 18th February A.D. 1238;<sup>1</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 2, No. 130.

351. — Ś. 1160\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XV. p. 386, and Plates. Haraḷahalli (now Bombay As. Soc.'s) plates<sup>2</sup> of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin* **Siṃghaṇa**, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' recording a grant by his *Daṇḍēśa* **Bīchirāya**<sup>3</sup> (**Bīcha, Vīchaṇa**), the son of Chikkadēva and younger brother of Malla, made with the consent of the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jōyidēva* II.,<sup>4</sup> 'lord of Ujjayanī' :—

(L. 62). — Śaka-varshād=ārabhya shasṭyadhika-śatōttara-Śa(sa)hasra-mitē Hēmaṇa[m̐\*]vi(bi)-śam(sam)vatsarē Phālguna-māsē saptamyām.

In the Yādava race was Amaragāṅgēya; in that family was Mallugi; from him sprang Bhillama; from him, Jaitugi [I.]; from him, Siṃghaṇa.

352. — Ś. 1162. — *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. III. p. 87, and Plate lviii; *PSOCI*. No. 286. Ambā inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Siṃha (Siṃghaṇa)**, and of his generals **Khōlēśvara** (the son of Trivikrama) and his son **Rāma** of the Maudgala family; (a *praśasti* composed by Kavirāja ?) :—

(L. 27). — Śaku 1162 Śārvarī-sam̐vatsarē | Kārtika-śuddha [da-10 ?].

353. — *PSOCI*. No. 285. Ambā inscription<sup>5</sup> of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Siṃghaṇa**, his general **Khōlēśvara**, etc.

354. — *PSOCI*. No. 111. Chauḍadāmpur Kanarese inscription. Date (l. 99) of 'the Śubhakṛit *sam̐vatsara*, in the era of the Yādava king **Siṃhaṇa (Siṃghaṇa)**; Friday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Pushya.'

[Śubhakṛit = Ś. 1164]: Friday, 26th December A.D. 1242 (the day for the celebration of the Uttarāyaṇa-sam̐krānti, which took place shortly before mean sunrise).

(For two later dates in the same inscription see below, Nos. 364 and 365).

355. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 100. Kaḍakoḷ Kanarese memorial tablet of the 37th year (of the reign) of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Bhujabala-pratāpa-chakravartin* **Siṃhaṇa (Siṃghaṇa)** :—

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 5 h. 12 m. after mena sunrise.

2. The description of the boundaries is in Kanarese.

3. Not Chikkadēva. Compare below, No. 357.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 583, and above, No. 340.

5. An edition of this inscription is desirable.



(L. 2). — Simhaṇadēva-varsha 37 Parābhava-saṁvatsarada Mārggaśira-su(śu)dha(ddha)-panchami Bri(bri)havāradalu.

[Parābhava = Ś. 1168]: Thursday, 15th November A.D. 1246.

356. — Ś. 1172\*. — Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 347, No. 14; *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. II. p. 264, No. iii. Kōlhāpur inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Kanharadēva** (**Kṛishṇa**), dated Śaka 1172, the Saumya *saṁvatsara*, "Vaiśākha-vadi 30 Śukrē."

Friday, 14th May A.D. 1249.

357. — Ś. 1171. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 304, and Plates; *PSOCI.* No. 21. Chikka-Bāgewāḍi plates of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Kanhāra** or **Kanhara** (**Kṛishṇa**, the son of Jaitugi II. who was the son of Simhaṇa, *i.e.*, Singhana); recording a grant by the minister **Mallisaiṭṭi** (**Malla**, the elder brother of Bīcha and son of Chikkadēva<sup>1</sup>), which was confirmed (by means of this copper-plate charter) by Malla's son, the minister **Chaṇḍisaiṭṭi** :—

(L. 19). — Ēkasaptatyuttara-śatādhē(dhi)ka-sahasra-saṁkhyēshu Śak-āvdē(bdē)shv=ātītēshu pravarttamānē Saum(sau)mya-saṁvatsarē tad-amta[r\*]gat-Āshāḍha-paurṇamāsyām Śanaishcharavārē Pūrvāshāḍh[ā\*]-nakshatrē Vaidhṛiti-yōge itthambhūta-puṁ(pu)nyakālē.

Saturday, 26th June A.D. 1249; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 32.

358. — Ś. 1171. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 69. Beṇḍigeri plates of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Kanhāra** or **Kanhara** (**Kṛishṇa**, described as in No. 357); recording a grant by the minister **Mallisetṭi**, for which the king's sanction (with this copper-plate charter) was obtained by his son, the minister **Chaṇḍisetṭi** :—

(L. 22). — Śaka-saṁvatsarasya śatādhika-sahasr-aikādhika-saptatyās=ch=ānāntarē Saumyē=bdē Śrāvaṇē māsi sita-pakshē dvādaśyām Guruvārē.

Thursday, 22nd July A.D. 1249; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 33.

359. — Ś. 1174\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 34. Munolli (Manōli) Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Bhujabala-prauḍha-Pratāpa-chakravartin Kandhara** (**Kṛishṇa**, the son of Jaitugi II. who was the son of Singhana), 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' residing at his capital of Dēvagiri :—

(L. 20). — Sa(śa)ka-varsha 1174neya Virō[dhikṛitu]-saṁvatsarada Jēshṭha-<sup>2</sup>bahula va(a)māvāse sūryya-grahaṇa Su(śu)kravā[rad=a]mdu.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 16, No. 193.

360. — Ś. 1175. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 42. Bēhaṭṭi plates of the 7th year (of the reign) of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Mahārājādhirāja Kanhara** (**Kṛishṇa**), 'lord of Dvārāvātī,'

1. See above, No. 351.

2. Read *Jyēshṭha*-.



recording a grant by the minister **Chaunḍa-(Chāvunḍa)-rāja**, the son of Vīchaṇa who was the younger brother of Agramalla (? Malla<sup>1</sup>) :—

(L. 51). — *Pañchasaptatyadhika-śatōttaṇṇa-sahasrakē Śaka-varshē varttamānē svasti śrīmad-Yādavanārāyaṇa-bhujava(ba)lapraudhapratāpachakravatti-śrī-Kanharadēva-varshēshu saptamē Pramādi-saṁvatsarē Chaitra-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē amāvāsyāyām Sōmavārē.*

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 16, No. 194.

In the race of the Yadus there was Amaragāṅgēya; also Jaitugi [I.]; his son Simhala (Sīnghaṇa); his grandson Kṛishṇa.

361. — *PSOCI*. No. 110. Chaudadāmpur Kanarese inscription; the four lines round the top of the stone. Date of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Kanhara (Kṛishṇa)** :—

(L. 1). — *Kanharadēva-varshada Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-bahula 15 Sō sūrya-grahaṇada samaya (?)*.

[for **Siddhārthin=Ś. 118**] the date is irregular.

(for two other dates in the same inscription see Nos. 346 and 363).

362. — **Ś. 1183**. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet. Renadāl inscription<sup>2</sup> of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-pratāpa-chakravatin Mahādēva*, 'lord of Dvārāvati' :—

(L. 1). — *Śaku 1183 Dū(du)rmmati-saṁvatsarē.*

363. — *PSOCI*. No. 110. Chaudadāmpur Kanarese inscription. Date of the third year of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Mahādēva**, and of the Gutta **Gutta III.**, the son of Vikrama (Vikramāditya III.) and Maṇḍaladēvī :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 40). — *Mahādēvarāya-vijayarājy-ōdaye(ya)da 3ṛaneya Dūmdubhi-saṁvatsarada Vayaśākha-su(śu)dhdha(ddha) 15 Sōmavāra sōma-grahaṇadalli.*

[For **Dundubhi = Ś. 1184**] the date is irregular ; see No. 364.

(For two earlier dates in the same inscription see above, Nos. 346 and 361).

364. — **Ś. 1185\***. — *PSOCI*. No. 111. Chaudadāmpur Kanarese inscription. Date of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Mahādēva** and the Gutta **Gutta III.** :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 79). — *Śaka-varsha 1185neya Dundubhi-saṁvatsarada Vayaśākha-suddha 15 Sōmavāra sōma-grahaṇad=aṁdu.*

The date is irregular ; see No. 363.

(For two other dates in the same inscription see Nos. 354 and 365).

1. Compare above, No. 851.

2. The last lines of the inscription appear to be in old Marāṭhī.

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 583, and above, No. 340.

4. See above, No. 363.



365. — *PSOCI*. No. 111. Chauḍadāmpur Kanarese inscription. Date of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Mahādēva** :—

(L. 92). — Rudhirōdgāri-[saṁvatsa]rada Jēshṭha-bahula 5 (*but possibly* 1) Ādivāra Shaḍaśītimukha-saṁkrānti tatkāladalli.

[Rudhirōdgarin= Ś. 1185]: Sunday, 27th May A.D. 1263: but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the third of the dark half; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 346, No. 4.

(For two earlier dates in the same inscription see above, Nos. 354 and 364).

366. — Ś. 1187. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet;<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Inscr.* No. 49. Kōhāpur inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praḍha-pratāpa-chakravartin Mahārāja Mahādēva*, the younger brother of Kanhara (Kṛishṇa) :—

(L. 8). — Śaka-varshē 1187 varttamāna-Krōdhana-saṁvatsarē Māghamāsa-pūrṇimāyām Śukra-dinē.

Friday, 22nd January A.D. 1266; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 34.

367. — Ś. 1189. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 128. Date of Hulgūr and Kanarese inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Mahādēva** :—

(L. 15). — Śaka-varuśada<sup>2</sup> 1189neya Prabhava-saṁvatsarada Jēshṭha-<sup>2</sup>ba 30 Bundhavāra sūrya-grahaṇad=andu.

Wednesday, 25th May A.D. 1267; a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 125, No. 74.

368. — *PSOCI*. No. 142; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 12, p. 20. Dāvāṅgere Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra**. Date of the time (?) of the Dēvagiri Yādava **Mahādēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

'The Prājapati *saṁvatsara*. No. further details of the date are given.'

[Prajāpati= Ś. 1193.]

369. — Ś. 1193. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 315. Paithaṇ (now Bombay Secretariat's ?) plates<sup>4</sup> of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāma (Rāmachandra)** :—

(L. 62). — Sa(śa)kē cha ēkādaśasu trinavaty-adhikēshv=atītēshu 1193 varttamāna-Prajāpati-saṁvatsar-āmtargata-Māgha-śuddha-dvādaśyām Vu(bu)dhē.

Wednesday, 13th January A.D. 1272; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 35.

1. Compare *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. II. p. 264, No. ii.

2. Read *-varshada* and *Jjēshṭha*.

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 628, and p. 529, note 1.

4. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX, p. 517.



In the race of Yadu, in the Moon's family, Singhaṇa; his son Mallugi; after him Bhillama; his son Jaitugi [I.] (killed the king of Trikaṇṇa and liberated king Gaṇapati<sup>1</sup> from prison); his son Singhaṇa (overthrew Ballāla,<sup>2</sup> the Andhra king, Kakkalla,<sup>3</sup> the lord of Bhambhāgiri, Bhōja,<sup>4</sup> and Arjuna<sup>5</sup>); his son Jaitugi [II.]; his son Kṛishṇa; his younger brother [Mahādēva] (defeated Vīsala<sup>6</sup>); his son Āmaṇa; from him Kṛishṇa's son Rāma took away the kingdom.

370. — §. 1194. — *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.* Vol. V. p. 183. Ṭhāṇā plates of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra**, 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' recording a grant by **Achyuta-Nāyaka** :—

Śālivāhana-Śakē 1194 Aṁgira-nāma-saṁvatsarē Āśvina-śuddha 5 Ravau.

The date is irregular.

In the race of the Yadus, Bhillama; after him, Jaitrapāla [I.]; his son Singhaṇa; after him, Kṛishṇa; his younger brother Mahādēva; Kṛishṇa's son Rāmachandra.

371. — §. 1194. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet;<sup>7</sup> Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 437, No. 15. Kōlhāpur inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin* **Rāmadēva (Rāmachandra)** :—

(L. 23). — Śaka-varshēshu 1194 vēd-āṁka-Rudra-pramitēshu vyatītēshu varttamān-Āṁgiraḥ-[saṁ]vatsara-Māgha-pūrṇimāyām sōmagrahaṇa-parvaṇi.

3rd February A.D. 1273; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 36.

372. §. — 1199\*. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Fleet; Graham's *Kolhapoor*, p. 451, No. 16. Sidnūrle inscription<sup>8</sup> of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-Pratāpa-chakravartin* **Rāmachandra** :—

(L. 13). — Śaka-varshēshu 1199 raṁdhr-āṁka-Rudra-pramitēshu gatēshu varttamāna-Dhātṛi-saṁvatsar-āṁ(ā)ntargata-Śrāvaṇa-pūrṇimāyām Sōma-dinē yajñōpavīta-parvaṇi.

Monday, 27th July A.D. 1276; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 128, No. 93.

373. — §. 1199. — *PSOCI.* No. 125; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 26, p. 44; compare *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 4. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-Pratāpa-chakravartin* **Rāmachandra**, 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' and of his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Sāluva-Tikkamadēva** :—

1. *I.e.* the Kākatiya Gaṇapati; see below, No. 585 ff.

2. *I.e.* the Hoysala Ballāla II.; see below, No. 415 ff.

3. Perhaps some prince Kokkalla of the Kalachuri (Chēdi) family.

4. *I.e.* the Śilāhāra Bhōja II.; see above, No. 324 ff.

5. *I.e.* probably, the Paramāra Arjunavarman; see above, No. 343.

6. Compare *North Inscr.* No. 225.

7. Compare *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. II. p. 264, No. iv.

8. The inscription contains a sculpture of an ass and a woman.



'Śaka 1199 (in figures, l. 67), the Īśvara *saṁvatsara*; Friday, the thirteenth day of the (?) bright fortnight of Chaitra.'

Friday, 19th March A.D. 1277.<sup>1</sup>

The inscription contains two other dates of the Bahudhānya *saṁvatsara* (Ś. 1200) and of the 'Pramādi' (Pramāthin) *saṁvatsara* (Ś. 1201).

374. — *PSOCI*. No. 202; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 57, p. 127. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra** :—

'The twelfth or thirteenth year (in figures, l. 16) of his reign, the Chitrabhānu *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha or, perhaps, Mārgaśirsha;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 14th year . . . the 1st day of the moon's increase, Sunday').

[For **Chitrabhānu** = Ś. 1204] the date is irregular, for either month.

375. — *PSOCI*. No. 225; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 111, p. 207. Sorab Kanarese memorial tablet of the 12th year of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra** :—

(L. 4). — Rāmachandradēva-vijayarājy-ōdayada 12 Svabhānu-saṁvatsarada Phālguna(na)-su(śu) 5 Vaḍḍavārad=aṁdu.

[For **Subhānu** = Ś. 1205] the date is irregular.

376. — *PSOCI*. No. 203; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 82, p. 169. Baḷagāṁvē Kanarese memorial tablet of the 14th year of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra** :—

'The fourteenth year (in figures, l. 3) of his reign, the Tāraṇa *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 3rd day').

[**Tāraṇa** = Ś. 1206]: Sunday, 19th March A.D. 1284 (which is the proper equivalent for the first *tithi* of the bright half of Chaitra).

377. — *PSOCI*. No. 204; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 52, p. 113. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 14th year of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra** :—

'The fourteenth year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the Tāraṇa *saṁvatsar*; Wednesday, the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.'

[**Tāraṇa** = Ś. 1206]: Wednesday, 26th April A.D. 1284.

378. — *PSOCI*. No. 205; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 81, p. 168. Baḷagāṁve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 16th year of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava **Rāmachandra** :—

'The sixteenth year (in figures, l. 6) of his reign, the Vyaya *saṁvatsara*. The other details of the date are illegible.'

[**Vyaya** = Ś. 1208.]

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1. The is the proper equivalent of the *tithi* for the bright half of Chaitra.



379. — Ś. 1212\*. — *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.* Vol. V. p. 178. Thāṇā plates of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Mahārājādhirāja Praudha-Pratāpa-chakravartin Rāmachandra*, 'lord of Dvārāvātī', 'recording a grant by Kṛishṇadēva, the governor of Koṅkaṇa :—

Śālivāhana-Śakē 1212 Virōdhi-saṁvatsarē Vaiśākha-śuddha-paurṇamāsyām Bhaumē.

The date is irregular.

In the race of the Yadus, Bhillama; after him, Jaitrapāla[I.]; his son Singhaṇa; after him, Jaitrapāla [II.]; after him, Kṛishṇa; his younger brother Mahadēva; Kṛishṇa's son Rāmachandra.

380. — Ś. 1219\*. — From an impression supplied by Dr. Burgess. British Museum inscription of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-Pratāpa-chakravartin Rāmachandra* :—

(L. 1). — Śaku-saṁvatu 1219 || Durmushī(khī)-saṁvatsarē Kārttika-vadi amāvāsyām Ravau.

(L. 5). — sūrya-parvaṇi.

Sunday, 28th October A.D. 1296; a solar eclipse, visible in India.

381. — Ś. 1222. — From impressions supplied by Dr. Fleet. Vēlāpur inscription<sup>1</sup> of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-Pratāpa-chakravartin Rāmachandra* :—

(L. 1). — Śak[u] 1222 Śārvarī-saṁvatsarē Mārgisaru-vadi [9?] Sōmē.

Supposing the figure for the *tithi* to be really 9, the date corresponds to Monday, 5th December A.D. 1300.

382. — Ś. 1227. — From impressions supplied by Dr. Fleet. Vēlāpur inscription of the reign of the Dēvagiri-Yādava *Praudha-Pratāpa-chakravartin Rāmachandra* :—

(L. 1). — Śāku 1227 | Viśvāvasu-saṁvachchha(tsa)rē | Mārga-su(śu)dha(ddha) 5 Sōmē.

Monday, 22nd November A.D. 1305; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 38.

## H. — The Hoysaḷas.<sup>2</sup>

383. — Ś. 961 (?). — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 174, p. 329. Date in a Sindigere Kanarese inscription.<sup>3</sup> The Poysaḷa (Hoysaḷa) *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vinayāditya Tribhuvanamalla*, 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' and his wife *Keḷeyabbarisi (Keḷeyaladēvi)*, residing at their capital of Sosavūru(?),<sup>4</sup> gave a girl in marriage to and bestowed the lordship of Sindageṛe on, the *Daṇḍanāyaka Maṛiyāne*:—

'The Śaka year 961,<sup>5</sup> the year Sarvajit, the month Phālguna, the 3rd day of the moon's increase, Monday,'

1. The inscription contains a sculpture of an ass and a woman.

2. Compare also above, Nos. 197 and 234, and below, No. 713.

3. Compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 451, note 4.

4. The translation has 'Scsulya'.

5. In the Alēsandra inscription in *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 203, No. 32, where the same date is given, the year is '967'. Sarvajit would be Ś. 969; for that year the date is incorrect and it is incorrect also for Ś. 967 current and expired.



For Ś. 961 expired, which, however, was Pramāthin, the date would correspond to Monday, 18th February A.D. 1040.

(For other dates in the same inscription see below, Nos. 385 and 401).

384. — Ś. 987 (?). — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 166, p. 307. Date (in the Nirgund inscription of the time(?) of the Hoysala Sōmēśvara, below, No. 438) of the time (?) of the W. Gaṅga *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gaṅgarasa and (?) the Hoysala *Vishṇuvardhana* :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the Śaka year 987, the year Nala, the month Pushya, the 5th day of the moon's increase, Thursday, the time of the sun's entering the northern signs.'

Nala (Anala) would be Ś. 998 expired, but for that year the date is incorrect; it is incorrect also for Ś. 987 current and expired.

385. — Ś. 1025. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 174, p. 330. Another date in the Sindigere Kanarese inscription (above, No. 383). The Hoysala **Ballāḷa I.**, reigning at his capital of Bēlāpura (Vēlāpura), married Padmaladēvī, Chāvalidēvī and Boppadēvī, the three daughters of the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Maṛiyāne of the second generation, on whom he again conferred the lordship of Sindagere :—

'The Śaka year 1025, the year Svabhānu, the month Kārttika, the 10th of the moon's increase, Thursday.'<sup>2</sup>

The date is irregular.

(For other dates in the same inscription see Nos. 383 and 401).

386. — Ś. 1037 (for 1035). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 46, p. 22. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Būchana (Būchirāja)**, the son of the *Daṇḍanāyakiti* Lakkale (Lakshmī, the wife **Gaṅgarāja**) and lay-disciple of Śubhachandra-siddhāntadēva; and the erection of a pillar in his memory by his mother :<sup>3</sup>—

Śaka-varusha 1037neya Vijaya-samvatsarada Vaiśākha-su(śu)ddha 10 Ādityavārad=andu.

[Vijaya= Ś. 1035]: Sunday, 27th April A.D. 1113.

387. — Ś. 1037. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 47, p. 23. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Mēghachandra-traividya-dēva**, the disciple of Sōmadēva (Sakalachandra); and the erection of a monument in his memory by (the lay-disciple of his disciple Prabhāchandra-siddhāntadēva) the *Daṇḍanāyakiti* Lakshmīmāti (Lakshmī), the wife of **Gaṅgarāja**, minister of the Hoysala **Vishṇuvardhana** :—

Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1037neya Manmatha-samvatsarada Mārggaśira-su(śu)ddha 14 Bṛihavāram Dhanur-lagnada pūrvvāhṇad=āru-ghaḷiyey=app=āgaḷu.

1. Compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 492, note 3.

2. The same date is given in the Alēsandra inscription, *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 203, No. 32.

3. Compare below, No. 390.



Thursday, 2nd December A.D. 1115; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. No. 17.

388. — **Ś. 1039.** — *PSOCI.* No. 18; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 146, p. 260. Bēlūr Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the Hoysaḷa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Viṣṇuvardhana Tribhuvanamalla*, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' reigning at Vēlāpura (Bēlāpura), and his *Paṭṭamahādēvī Śāntaladēvī* :—

(L. 5 of side 9). — Śaka-varsha sāsirada-mūvatt-ombhatte(tta)neya Hēmaḷambi-saṁvatsarada Chitra-śudha-pañchamiy=Ādivāra.

The date is irregular.

In Yadu's lineage (the legendary) Śala received the royal name Poysaḷa. Among the Poysaḷas, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' born in Śaśapura, was Vinayāditya, who married Keḷeyabbe (Keḷeyaladēvī). Their son Eṇeyaṅga married Ēchaladēvī; their sons Ballāḷa [I.], Viṣṇu (Viṣṇuvardhana, also called Bhujabala-Gaṅga, defeated Jagaddēva<sup>1</sup> and Narasiṁha), and Udayāditya.

(Commencing with side 11 is an undated inscription of Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.); and commencing with l. 21 of side 12 is a short inscription of Narasiṁha III., dated 'Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra of the Ānanda *saṁvatsar*; this date, for Ānanda= Ś. 1176, is irregular).

389. — **Ś. 1039.** — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 59, p. 56. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription<sup>2</sup> of the reign of the Hoysaḷa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Viṣṇuvardhana Tribhuvanamalla*, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' recording a grant by his minister, the *Daṇḍanāyaka Gaṅgarāja*, which was confirmed by the *Daṇḍanāyaka Ēchirāja* :—

Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1039neya Hēmaṇambi-saṁvatsarada Phālguṇa(na)-śuddha 5 Sōmavārad=andu.

Monday, 28th January A.D. 1118; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 116, No. 18.

Māra<sup>3</sup> married Mākaṇabbe; their son Ēchaṁ (Ēchirāja),<sup>4</sup> married Pōchikabbe; their son Gaṅgarāja (defeated the army of the [W.] Chālukya *Chakravartin* [Vikramāditya VI.] Tribhuvanamalla Permāḍidēva), married Lakshmīdēvī; he was a lay-disiple of Śubhachandra-siddhāntadēva.

390. — **Ś. 1042\*.** — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 49, p. 27. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Dēmiyyaka (Dēmatī)**, the daughter of the *Daṇḍanāyakiti* Lakkale (Lakshmī, who was the mother of Būchirāja), wife of Chānuṇḍaśeṭṭi and

1. According to Dr. Fleet perhaps an ancestor of, or identical with, the Jagaddēva in No. 237; compare also below, No. 584.
2. Identical with part of this is *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 45, p. 20; compare also below, No. 415.
3. In *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 144 (below, No. 406) is called Māramayya and described as the son of Nāgavarman.
4. Below, No. 395, called Budhamitra.



lay-disciple of Śubhachandra-siddhāntadēva; and the erection of a pillar in her memory by her mother :<sup>1</sup>—

Sa(śa)ka-varusha 1042neya Vi-āri-saṁvatsarada Phālguna(na)-bahula 11 Brihavārad=andu.

Thursday, 26th February A.D. 1120; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 129, No. 99.

391. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 63, p. 59. Inscription recording a foundation of a temple by **Lakshmī**, the wife of **Gaṅga[rāja]**.

392. — **Ś. 1043\***. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 44, p. 19. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Pōchikabbe** (**Pōchāmbike**, **Pōchaladēvī**), and the erection of a tomb in her memory by her son **Gaṅgarāja** :—

Sa(śa)ka-varsha 1043neya Sā(śā)rvvari-saṁvatsarada Sshāḍha-su(śu)ddha 5 Sōmavārad=andu.

The date is irregular.

393. — **Ś. 1044\***. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 48, p. 26. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of the *Daṇḍanāyakiti* **Lakkavve** (**Lakshmyambike**), the wife of **Gaṅgarāja** and lay-disciple of Śubhachandra-siddhāntadēva; and the erection of a monument in her memory by her husband :—

Sa(śa)ka-varsha 1044neya Plava-saṁvatsarada . . . śuddha 11 Śukravārd=andu.

394. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 64, p. 59. Kanarese inscription recording the rection of a shrine for Pochavve by her son Gaṅgarāja.

395. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 65, p. 60. Inscription recording the erection, by **Gaṅga[rāja]**, the son of Budhamitra<sup>2</sup> and Pōchāmbikā, of a shrine (for his wife Lakshmī ?).

396. — **Ś. 1045**. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 53, p. 36. Sanskrit<sup>3</sup> and Kanarese inscription. Date of grants made by **Śāntaladēvī**, the chief queen of the Hoysala *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vishṇuvardhana** (**Biṭṭidēva**),<sup>4</sup> 'lord of Dvārāvati' :—

(P. 41). — Sa(śa)ka-varusha sāyirada-nālvatt-ayde(yda)neya Śōbhakṛit-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-su(śu)ddha-pāḍiva Brihaspativārad=andu.

The date is irregular.

(For a later date in the same inscription see below, No. 400).

397. — **Ś. 1045** — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 56, p. 50. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription, recording the same grants of **Śāntaladēvī**, with the same date as in No. 396.

1. See above, No. 386.

2. This must be another name of Ēcham -Ēchirāja; see above, No. 389.

3. Only the first verse and the last are in Sanskrit.

4. He supported 'the rise of Paṭṭi-Perumāla's own kingdom,' burnt Chakragōṭṭa, defeated Adiyama (Idigama), Narasimhavarman, etc.



398. — §. 1045. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 43, p. 16. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Śubhachandra-siddhāntadēva**, the chief disciple of Maladhāridēva; and the erection of a tomb in his memory of his lay-disciple **Gaṅgarāja** :—

Bāṇ-āmbhōdhi-nabhaś-śaśāṅka-tuḷitē jātē Śak-ābdē tatō varshē Śōbhakṛit(d)-āhvayē-vyupanatē māsē punaś=Śrāvaṇē | pakshē kṛishṇa-vipaksha-varttini Sitē vārē daśamyām tithau.

Friday, 3rd August A.D. 1123; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 116, No. 20.

399. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 62, p. 59. Inscription recording the foundation of a temple by **Śāntaladēvī**, the chief queen of the Hoysala **Vishṇu (Vishṇuvardhana)**.

400. — §. 1053. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 53, p. 36. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription. Date of the death of **Śāntaladēvī**,<sup>1</sup> the chief queen of the Hoysala **Vishṇuvardhana** :—

(P. 38). — Sa(śa)ka-varusham 1050mūre(ṛa)neya Virōdhikṛit-samvatsarada Chaitra su(śu)ddha-pañchamī Sōmavārad=andu.

The date is irregular.

(For an earlier date in the same inscription see above No. 396).

401. — §. 1060\*. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 174, p. 333. Sindigere Kanarese inscription. Date of the time of the Hoysala **Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vishṇuvardhana**, 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' residing at Dōrasamudra and of the **Daṇḍanāyaka Maṛiyāne** and **Bharata (Bharataṇa, Bharatamayya)** :—

In the Śaka year 1060, the year Paṅgala, the month Pushya, the 10th day of the moon's increase, uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti.'

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 14, No. 185.

(For two earlier dates in the same inscription see above, Nos. 383 and 385).

402. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 115, p. 87. Kanarese inscription recording works of piety by the minister, the **Daṇḍanāyaka Bharatamayya (Bharata)**, the younger brother of the **Daṇḍanātha Maṛiyāne**.<sup>2</sup>

403. — §. 1061 (?). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 52, p. 34. Kanarese inscription recording the erection of a monument for **Siṅgimayya**,<sup>3</sup> the son of the **Daṇḍanāyaka Baladēva** and his wife **Bāchikabbe** :—

Sa(śa)ka-varusha 1041 (*in translation* 1061)neya Siddhārthi-samvatsarada Kārttika-su(śu)ddha-dvādasa(śī) Sōmavārad=andu.

[For **Siddhārthin** = §. 1061] the date is irregular.

1. Her *guru* was Prabhāchandra-siddhāntadēva; her father, Mārasīṅgayya; and her mother, Māchikabbe (the daughter of Baladēva and Bāchikabbe and elder sister of Siṅgimayya, Siṅga). Compare below, Nos. 403 and 404.

2. Compare *Mysore Inscr.* p. 332 f., above, No. 401.

3. See above, note 1.



404. — Ś. 1061 (?). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 51, p. 33. Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Baladēva**, a son of Nāgadēva (whose brother was Siṅgaṇa) and his wife Nāgiyakka and grandson of the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Baladēva<sup>1</sup> (whose wife was Bāchikabbe) :—

Sa(śa)ka-varusha 1041 (*in translation* 1061) Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarada Mārggasi(śi)ra-su(śu)ddha-pāḍiya Sōmavārad=andu.

[For **Siddhārthin** = Ś. 1061] the date is irregular.

405. — *PSOCI*. No. 232; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 117, p. 213. Halēbīḍ Kanarese inscription of the Hoysaḷa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vishṇuvardhana**,<sup>2</sup> 'lord of Dvārāvati'.

In Yadu's lineage (the legendary) Saḷa; Vinayāditya; his son Eṇyaṅga, married Ēchaladēvī; their sons Ballāḷa [I.], Vishṇu and Udayāditya.

406. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 144, p. 112. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the death of the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Ēcha** (**Ēchirāja**), the son of **Gaṅgarāja's**<sup>3</sup> elder brother **Bamma** and his wife Bāgaṇabbe (a disciple of Bhānukīrtidēva); the erection of a tomb for him by Gaṅgarāja's eldest son, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Boppadēva**, as well as grants by him to Mādhava-chandradēva, the disciple of Śubhachandra-siddhāntadēva; and donations by Ēchirāja's was Ēchikabbe, *etc.* In the introductory part the inscription first mentions the [W.] Chālukya [Vikramāditya VI.] Tribhuvanamalla and then the Poysaḷas (Hoysaḷas) Vinayāditya, his son Eṇyaṅga (Eṇaga), his son Ballāḷa [I.] and Ballāḷa's younger brother Vishṇuvardhana.

407. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 66, p. 60. Inscription recording the foundation of a shrine by **Ēchaṇa** (**Boppaṇa**), the son of **Gaṅga[rāja]**.

408. — Ś. 1068\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 50, p. 28. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription<sup>4</sup> recording the date of the death of **Prabhāchandra-siddhāntadēva**, the disciple of Mēghachandra-traividyadēva and fellow-student of Mēghachandra's son Vīraṇaḍin :<sup>5</sup>—

Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1068neya Krōdhana-saṁvatsarada Āśvīja-su(śu)ddha-daśamī Bṛihavārad-andu Dhanur-lagnada pūrvvāḥṇad-āru-ghaḷigey=app=āgaḷ.

Thursday, 27th September A.D. 1145; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 127, No. 87.

The inscription mentions Mēghachandra's fellow-student Śubhakīrti, the son of Bālachandra; and as a lay-disciple of Prabhāchandra the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana's *Paṭṭamahādēvī* Śāntaḷadēvī, whose mother was Māchikabbe.

1. See above, note 1.

2. He defeated [the Kādamba] Jayakēśin [II.]. Compare above, No. 235, note.

3. He killed Narasiṅga (Narasimha).

4. The inscription is partly identical with No. 387.

5. Compare above, No. 74.



409. — Ś. 1081. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 138, p. 106. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription, recording grants, *etc.*, by the Hoysala **Narasimha I.**, and his minister and senior treasurer **Huḷḷapa**, the son of **Jakkarāja** and **Lōkāmbikā**, of the **Vāji varṁśa** :<sup>1</sup>—

Ēkāśītyuttara-sahasra-Śaka-varshēshu gatēshu Pramādi(thi)-samvatsarasya Pushyamāsa-śuddha-Śukravāra-chaturddāśyām=uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrāntau.

Friday, 25th December A.D. 1159; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 117, No. 23.

In the Hoysala race, sprung from Yadu: Vinayāditya, married Kēḷiyadēvī; their son Eṇṇyaṅga (burnt Dhārā, laid waste Chakragōṭṭa), married Ēchaladēvī; their son Viṣṇu (defeated Narasimhavarman, Adiyama, the lord of Mālava, Jagaddēva<sup>2</sup> and Iruṅgōḷa), married Lakshmīdēvī; their son Nārasimha (Narasimha I., surnamed Bhujabala-Vīra-Gaṅga and Pratāpa-Hoysala), married Ēchaladēvī.

410. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 137, first part, p. 101. Kanarese inscription<sup>3</sup> of the reign of the Hoysala *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Nārasimha** (**Narasimha I.**) **Tribhuvanamalla**, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' recording works of piety and donations by himself and his minister, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Huḷḷa** (**Huḷḷarāja**, **Huḷḷapa**, **Huḷḷana**, **Puḷḷana**), the son of **Yaksharāja** of the **Vāchi varṁśa**<sup>4</sup> and husband of **Padmāvatī**.

411. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 80, p. 63. Kanarese inscription recording donations by **Huḷḷamayya**, the minister and senior treasurer of **Narasimha I.**

412. — Ś. 1085. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 39, p. 7. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of death of the *Mahāmaṇḍalāchārya* **Dēvakīrti-panḍitadēva** :—

Śaka-varsha sāsirada-emḥatt-aidaneya || Varshē khyāta-Subhānu-nāmani sitē pakshē tad-Āshāḍhakē māsē tan-navamī-tithau Budha-yutē vārē dinēś-ōdayē.

Wednesday, 12th June A.D. 1163; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 117, No. 24.

413. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 40, p. 8. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the erection of a tomb in memory of the *Mahāmaṇḍalāchārya* **Dēvakīrti-panḍitadēva** by the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Huḷḷarāja** (**Huḷḷapa**), the son of **Yaksharāja** of the **Vāji varṁśa** and **Lōkāmbike** and minister and senior treasurer of **Nārasimha** (**Narasimha I.**). The inscription mentions the temple of **Rūpa-Nārāyaṇa**<sup>5</sup> at **Kollāpura**; also the *Sāmantas* **Nimbadēva**<sup>5</sup> and **Kāmadēva**,<sup>6</sup> who were lay-disciples of **Māghanandin**.

1. Compare Nos. 410 and 413.

2. See above, No. 388.

3. The text agrees partly with the text of No. 416.

4. Compare Nos. 409 and 413.

5. See Nos. 220 and 319.

6. See No. 321.





414. — §. 1099\*. — *Inscr. of Śravanā-Belgoḷa*, No. 42, p. 12, and specimen Plate. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of Hulla's friend **Nayakīrtidēva**, the (son and) disciple of Guṇachandradēva, fellow-student of Guṇachandradēva's son Māṇikyanandin and *guru* of king Iruṅgōḷa; and the erection of the tomb in his memory by his lay-disciple, the minister **Nāgadēva**, the son of Bammadēva and Jōgāmbā :—

Śakē randhra-nava-dyu-chandramasi Durmmukhy-ākhyā-saṁvatsarē Vaiśākhe dhavaḷē chaturddaśa-dinē vārē cha Sūryātmajē | pūrvvāḥṇē praharē gatē rddha-sahitē.

Saturday, 24th April A.D. 1176; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 128, No. 89.

415. — *Inscr. of Śravanā-Belgoḷa*, No. 90, p. 71. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription,<sup>1</sup> eulogizing and recording works of piety by, **Gaṅgarāja**,<sup>2</sup> minister and general of the Hoysaḷa Viṣṇuvardhana and **Huḷḷayya (Hulla)**, minister and senior treasurer of **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)**,<sup>3</sup> and lay-disciple of Nayakīrtidēva, the son of Guṇachandradēva.

416. — §. 1104\*. — *Inscr. at Śravanā-Belgoḷa*, No. 124, p. 89. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription,<sup>4</sup> recording a grant by the Hoysaḷa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vīra-Ballāḷa Tribhuvanamalla (Ballāḷa II.)**, the son of Narasimha I. and Ēchaladēvī, 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' made at the request of his minister **Chandramauli**, the son of Śambhudēva and Akkavve :—

Śaka-varshada sāyirada-nūṛa-nālke(lka)neya Plava-saṁvatsarada Paushya(sha)-bahuḷa-tadige Su(śu)kravārd=uttarāyana-saṁkrāntiy=e(a)ndu.

Friday, 25th December A.D. 1181;<sup>5</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 1, No. 123.

Vīra-Ballāḷa laid siege to Uchchaṅgī and captured its Pāṇḍya king Kāmadēva.<sup>6</sup>

417. — *Inscr. at Śravanā-Belgoḷa*, No. 107, p. 81. Kanarese inscription recording a grant by the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)**, made at the request of **Chandramauli's** wife Āchaladēvī.<sup>7</sup>

418. — §. 1113(?). — *PSOCI*. No. 221; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 103, p. 196. Tālgund Kanarese inscription of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)** :—

(L. 51). — Sa(śa)ka-varshada 1113neya Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarada<sup>8</sup> Chaitra-su 11 Ādivāra vyatīpāta-saṁkramāṇad=<sup>9</sup>amdu.

1. Partly identical with *Inscr. at Śravanā-Belgoḷa*, No. 59; above, No. 389.

2. He defeated the Chōḷa's feudatory Adiyama, the 'liguḷa Dāman, the feudatory Dāmōdara, Narasimhavarman and other Chōḷa feudatories. Regarding Adiyama compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 331, note 7.

3. He laid siege to Uchchaṅgī and took its king Kāmadēva; compare No. 416.

4. The text partly agrees with the text of No. 410.

5. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 0 h. 30 m. after mean sunrise.

6. Compare Nos. 415 and 423.

7. A full account of her is given in *Inscr. at Śravanā-Belgoḷa*, No. 124 (above, No. 416) where her name is given also as Āchīyakka.

8. Read *Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śu*.

9. Read *vyatīpāta-saṁkramaṇad=*.



Siddhārthin would be Ś. 1121 expired; but the date is irregular for that year, as well as for Ś. 1113 current and expired.

419. — Ś. 1114. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 94; *PSOCI.* No. 98. Gadag inscription of the Hoysala *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Ballāla (Ballāla II.)*, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' recording a grant made from his camp at Lokkiguṇḍi; (composed by Agniśarman) :—

(L. 43). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śatēshu chaturddaś-ādhikēshv=ēkādaśasu aṁkatō=pi 1114 varttamāna-Paridhāvi-saṁvatsar-āmtarggata-Mārggaśīrsha-paurṇṇamāsyām Śanaīschara-vārē sōma-grahanē.

Saturday, 21st November A.D. 1192; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 117, No. 26.

In the lineage of Yadu (the legendary) king Saḷa, at Śaśakapura, acquired the name Hoysala; then after other kings, Vinayāditya; his son Eṛeyaṅga; his sons Ballāla [I.] (defeated Jagaddēva<sup>1</sup>), Viṣṇuvardhana and Udayāditya; Viṣṇuvardhana's son Narasiṁha [I.] married Ēchaladēvī; their son Vīra-Ballāla (defeated the general Brahman,<sup>2</sup> and Jaitrasimha, the right arm' of Bhillama<sup>3</sup>).

420. — Ś. 1114. — *PSOCI.* No. 200; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 46, p. 103. Baḷagāṁve Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the Hoysala *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Ballāla (Ballāla II.)*, reigning at Lokkiguṇḍi :—

'Śaka 1114<sup>4</sup> (in figures, l. 62), the Paridhāvi *saṁvatsara*; Friday, the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 6th day').

Friday, 25th December A.D. 1192.<sup>5</sup>

421. — Ś. 1114 (for 1115). — *PSOCI.* No. 224; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 109, p. 206. Sorab Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala *Vīra-Ballāla (Ballāla II.)* :—

'Śaka 1114 (in figures, l. 5), the Pramādi *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the Śaka year 1116' and 'the 8th day').

Pramādin would be Ś. 1115; but for that year the date would be irregular, for either *tithi*.

422. Ś. 1117\*. *PSOCI.* No. 194; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 89, p. 180. Baḷagāṁve Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the Hoysala *Vīra-Ballāla (Ballāla II.)* :—

1. Compare above, No. 388.

2. See No. 294, note.

3. See No. 334.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 505, note 1.

5. This is the proper equivalent for the 5th *tithi*.



(L. 34). — Sa(śa)kanṛipa-saṁvachchha(tsa)ram=ārabhya śatādhika-sahasrōpari saptada-cha(śa)mē Ā[na\*]nda-saṁvachchha(tsa)rē Mārggaśīrsh-āmāvāsyāyām Sōmavārē vyatīpāta-yōgē.<sup>1</sup>

The date is irregular.

423. — Ś. 1118\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 130, p. 97. Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Hoysaḷa *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)*, 'lord of Dvārāvātī.' Date of private donations :—

Sa(śa)ka-varsha 1118neya Rākshasa-saṁvatsarada Jēshṭha-<sup>2</sup>su 1 Bṛihavārad=andu.

The date is irregular.

Laying siege to Uchchangī, Vīra-Ballāḷa took its king Kāmadēva.<sup>3</sup>

424. — *PSOCI*. No. 106. Hangal Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysaḷa **Ballāḷa II.**, and the Kādamba (of Hāngal) **Kāmadēva** :<sup>4</sup>—

'The (?) sixteenth year (in figures, l. 12) of Kāmadēva, the Nala *saṁvatsara*; Tuesday, the . . . day of the dark fortnight of Āśvayuja.'

[Nala, Anala = Ś. 1118.]

425. — *PSOCI*. No. 107. Another Hāngal Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Kādamba (of Hāngal) **Kāmadēva**, not dated.

426. — *PSOCI*. No. 233; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 118, p. 217. Haḷēbīḍ Kanarese inscription of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)** :—

'Thursday, the first day (in words, l. 7) of the bright fortnight of Kārttika of the Nala *saṁvatsara*,' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'Sunday').

[Nala, Anala = Ś. 1118]: Thursday, 24th October A.D. 1196.

427. — Ś. 1121. — *PSOCI*. No. 99; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 298, No. 5. Gadag Kanarese inscription of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)**, and his feudatory, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāyadēva, 'lord of Āṣṭimayūrapura' :<sup>5</sup>—*

(L. 31). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsara-śataṁgalu 1121neya Siddhārthi-saṁvatsarada pratham-Āshāḍa(ḍha)-śuklapaksh-āshṭamī Bṛhaspativāra-Bya(vya)tīpāta-puṇya-dinadoḷ=ā Bya(vya)tīpāta-nimittam.<sup>6</sup>

Thursday, 3rd June A.D. 1199; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 117, No. 27.

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 210, No. 35.

2. This (for *Jyēshṭha*-) is the reading of the Roman and Kanarese texts; the translation has *Bhādrapada*.

3. Compare above, No. 416.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 563. See also above, No. 260.

5. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 506.

6. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 155.



428. — *PSOCI*. No. 195; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 75, p. 162. Baḷagāmve Kanarese inscription of the 11th year of the reign<sup>1</sup> of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)** :—

'The eleventh year (in figures, l. 4) of his reign, the Dundubhi *saṁvatsara*; Monday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.'

[For Dundubhi = Ś. 1124] the date is irregular.<sup>2</sup>

429. — *PSOCI*. No. 196; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 59, p. 128. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)** :—

'The bright fortnight of Āshāḍha of the Dundubhi *saṁvatsara*. The other details of the date are illegible.'

[Dundubhi = Ś. 1124.]

430. — *PSOCI*. No. 197; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 65, p. 137. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 15th year of the reign of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)** :—

'The fifteenth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the Krōdhana *saṁvatsara*; Monday, the eleventh day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra'.

[For Krōdhana = Ś. 1127] the date is irregular.<sup>3</sup>

431. — *PSOCI*. No. 198; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 64, p. 137. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 17th year of the reign of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)** :—

'The seventeenth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the (?) Prabhava *saṁvatsara*; (?) Sunday, the (?) thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Kārttika;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 10th day of the moon's decrease, Monday').

[For Prabhava = Ś. 1129] the date is irregular, with either reading.

432. — *PSOCI*. No. 198; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 97, p. 185. Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablet of the 18th (or 8th ?) year of the reign of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)**.

433. — *PSOCI*. No. 235. Haḷēbīḍ Kanarese inscription of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)**, and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka*, the *Kumāra* or junior **Lakshma (Lakshmīdhara, Lakhmīdēva)**.<sup>4</sup>

434. — Ś. 1145. — *PSOCI*. No. 123; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 20, p. 30. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the Hoysaḷa *Mahārājādhirāja* **Narasimha II.**, 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' residing at Dōrasamudra, and his minister, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Polōḷva**, the son of Attirāja :<sup>5</sup>—

(L. 67). — Śaka-varshaṁ 1145ne[ya] Svabhānu-saṁvatsarada Māgha-śuddha 11 Bṛihavārad=aṁdu.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 503, note 4.

2. The date would be wrong also for ś. 1244.

3. The date would be wrong also for ś. 1247.

4. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 506.

5. See *ibid.* p. 507.



The date is irregular.

In the family of Yadu (the legendary) Saḷa; Vinayāditya; Eṛeyaṅga; his son Ballāḷa [I.], Bittidēva (Bittiga, Viṣṇuvardhana) and Udayāditya; of these Viṣṇuvardhana married Lakumadēvī (Lakshmīdēvī); their son Narasiṃha [I.]; his son Ballāḷa [II.] (defeated the army of king Sōmana, *i.e.* the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara IV.), married Padmaladēvī; thier son Narasiṃha [II.], described as 'the uprooter of the Makara kingdom' and 'the establisher of the Chōḷa kingdom.'

435. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 81, p. 63. Kanarese inscription of the reign of the Hoysaḷa *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Narasiṃha (Narasiṃha II.)*,<sup>2</sup> 'lord of Dvārāvati,' recording donations by Gommaṭaseṭṭi :—

Khara-saṃvatsarada Pushya-śuddha uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti-pāḍi-diva Bri(bṛi)havārad=andu.

[Khara = Ś. 1153]: 26th December A.D. 1231; but the day was a Friday, not a Thursday.

436. — Ś. 1175\*. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 171, p. 321. Bangalore Museum Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the Hoysaḷa *Sōmēśvara (Vīra-Sōmēśvara)*, residing at Vikramapura<sup>3</sup> in the Chōḷa *maṇḍala*; recording grants made for the spiritual benefit of his *Paṭṭamahishī* (or chief queen) *Sōmaladēvī* :—

Paridhāvī(vi)-saṃvatsarasya Phālguna-māsasy=āmāvāsyāṃ sūry-ōparāgē . . . Śaka-varsha 1175neya Paridhāvī-saṃvatsarada Phālguna-māsad=amāvāsyē sūya-graḥaṇadalu.<sup>4</sup>

1st March A.D. 1253, with a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 105.

437. — *Inscr. of Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 128, p. 96. Kanarese inscription of the time of the Hoysaḷa *Sōmēśvara*, the son (?) of *Vīra-Ballāḷa (Ballāḷa II.)*, concerning the settlement of certain dues.

438. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 166, p. 307. Nirgund Kanarese inscription of the time (?) of the Hoysaḷa *Vīra-Sōmēśvara (Sōmēśvara)*.

(For a date in this inscription of Ś. 987(?) see above, No. 384).

439. — [Ś. 1176]. — A grant of the Hoysaḷa *Narasiṃha III.*, recorded at the end of the Bēlūr plates, above, No. 388.

440. — Ś. 1177. — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 6, p. 9. Niduta Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysaḷa *Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Narasiṃha (Narasiṃha III.)* :—

Śaka-varusha 1177nē Rākshasa-saṃ Vaiśākha-śudha(ddha) 11.

1. See below, No. 817.

2. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 507, note 3.

3. *I.e.* Kaṇṇaṇūr, five miles north of Śrīraṅgam. Compare also below, Nos. 864, 865 and 904.

4. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 8, note 5.



441. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 9. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the second year (of the reign) of the Poysaḷa (Hoysaḷa) **Vīra-Rāmanātha**, a son of Sōmēśvara and the Chālukya princess Dēvaladēvī :—

'The day of Bharanī, which corresponded to Wednesday, the seventh *tithi* of the first half of the month of Kumbha.'

[§. 1178]: Wednesday, 24th January A.D. 1257.

442. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 10. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Jambukēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the [7th] year (of the reign) of the Poysaḷa (Hoysaḷa) **Vīra-Rāmanātha** :—

'The day of Pūrva-Phalgunī (?), which corresponded to Wednesday, the sixth *tithi* of the second half of the month of Dhanus.'

[§. 1183]: Wednesday, 14th December A.D. 1261; but the *nakshatra* on this day was Uttara-Phalgunī.

443. — §. 1184\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 19; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 147, p. 270. Bēlūr Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the Hoysaḷa *Niśśaṅka-pratāpa-chakravartin* **Narasimha III.**, 'lord of Dvārāvati,' residing at Dōrasamudra and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Perumālē** :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 18 of the fourth side). Śaka-varshasya chaturadhika-sāśītiśa-ōttara-sahasratamasya Durmmati-saṁvatsarasya Chaitra-śuddha-dvā[da\*]śyām Bhaumavārē.

Tuesday, 15th March A.D. 1261.

In the lineage of Yadu (the legendary) Saḷa, the founder of the Hoysaḷa family; in that family, Vinayāditya; his son Eṇeyaṅga; his son Viṣṇu; his son Narasimha [I.]; his son Ballāḷa [II.]; his son Nṛisimha [II.]; his son Sōma, married Bijjalā; their son Nṛisimha [III.].

444. — §. 1190. — *PSOCI.* No. 124; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 27, p. 48. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the (?) Hoysaḷa **Narasimha III.**, and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Sōma** :—

*Mys. Inscr.*: 'The Śaka year 1190 having passed and the year Vibhava being current.'

445. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 10. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of the Hoysaḷa **Vīra-Rāmanātha** :—

'The day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to Monday, the first *tithi* of the half of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1191]: Monday, 24th March A.D. 1270.

446. — §. 1191 (for 1195 ?). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 96, p. 74. Kanarese inscription of the time of the Hoysaḷa *Pratāpa-chakravartin* **Vīra-Nārasimha** (**Narasimha III.**), reigning at Dōrasamudra :—

Śaka-varusha 1191neya Śrīmukha-saṁvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-śuddha 15 Ādivāradallu.

1. See below, No. 451.



Śrīmukha would be Ś. 1195, and in that year the *tithi* of the date commenced 6 h. 14 m. after mean sunrise of Sunday, 30th July A.D. 1273.

The inscription records a grant to Chandraprabhadēva, the disciple of the *Mahāmaṇḍalāchārya* Nayakīrtidēva.

447. — Ś. 1192\* [and Ś. 1198]. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 166, No. 97; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 172, No. 323. Sōmanāthapura Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the Hoysala *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Nārasimha* (Narasimha III.), 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' residing at Dōrasamudra; and of his minister, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Sōma<sup>1</sup> and Sōma's sister's sons, the *Daṇḍanāyakas* Mallidēva and Chikka-Kētaya :—

Saka-varsha sāsirada-nūga-tombhatt-eraḍaneyā Śukla-saṁvatsarada Āshādha-śuddha-dvādasi(śī) Budhavārad=andu.

Wednesday, 12th June A.D. 1269;<sup>2</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 3, No. 132.

The inscription contains another date—

Dhātu-saṁvatsarads Āśvīja-śuddha-tadige Ādivārad=andu.

This date, for Dhātṛi =Ś. 1198, is irregular.

448. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 10. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of the Poysala (Hoysala) *Vīra-Rāmanātha* :—

'The day of Bharanī, which corresponded to Sunday, the eleventh *tithi* of the second half of the month of Mithuna.'

[Ś. 1192] : Sunday, 15th June A.D. 1270.

449. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 10. Date of Kaṇṇaṇūr (Poysalēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the Poysala (Hoysala) *Vīra-Rāmanātha* :—

'Tuesday, the thirteenth *tithi* of the bright half of Śrāvaṇa in the Prajāpati year, which corresponded to the twenty-fourth solar day of the month of Āḍi.'

[Prajāpati = Ś. 1193]: Tuesday, 21st July A.D. 1271.

450. — Ś. 1200. — *PSOCI.* No. 20; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 148, p. 275. Bēlūr Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the Hoysala *Niśśaṅka-pratāpa-chakravartin* *Narasimha* III., 'lord of Dvārāvātī,' residing at Dōrasamudra :—

(L. 41). — Śaka-varshasya dviśatōttara-sahasratamasya Bahudhānya-saṁvatsarasya Māgha-kṛishṇa-chaturdaśyāṁ Maṁdavārē.

Saturday, 11th February A.D. 1279.

1. He is described as the king's dear son.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 2 h. 25 m. after mean sunrise.



451. — Ś. 1208. — *PSOCI* No. 148; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 6, p. 11. Chitaldurg Kanarese inscription of the Hoysala *Pratāpa-chakravartin* **Narasimha III.**, residing at Dōrasamudra, and of his minister, the *Danḍanāyaka* **Perumāledēva**<sup>1</sup> (also called Rāuttarāya and Javanike-Nārāyaṇa) :—

(L. 14). — Śaka-varusha 1208 sā(sa)m̐da varttamāna-Bya(vya)ya-sam Chayatra-<sup>2</sup>śu 10 Bri(bṛi)d=aṁdu.

Thursday, 7th March A.D. 1286.

452. — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 7, p. 10. Niduta Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala *Pratāpa-chakravartin* **Vīra-Narasimha (Narasimha III.)**.<sup>3</sup>

453. — *PSOCI* No. 147; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 3, p. 6. Chitaldurg Kanarese inscription of the Hoysala *Mahārājādhirāja* **Ballāḷa III.**, the son of **Narasimha III.** Who was the son of **Sōmēśvara**, residing at Dōrasamudra :—

(L. 33). — <sup>4</sup>Sādhāraṇa-samvatsarada Vaiśākha-su(śu) 3 Su(śu).<sup>5</sup>

[Sādharaṇa = Ś. 1232]: Friday, 3rd April A.D. 1310.

### I — The Dynasties of Vijayanagara.<sup>6</sup>

454. — Ś. 1261 (for 1262). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X, p. 63. Bādāmi Kanarese inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vīra-Hariyappa-Voḍeyar (Harihara I.)**, and of **Chāmeya-Nāyaka (Chāmarāja)**<sup>7</sup> :—

(L. 1). — Śaka-varusha 1261neya Vikrama-samvatsarada Chaitra-su(śu) 1 Gu.

Probably Thursday, 9th March A.D. 1340; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the 10th, not the first *tithi* of the bright half of Chaitra; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 16, No. 196.

455. — Ś. 1276\*. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 346 ; *PSOCI* No. 22; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 131, p. 234. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the *Mahārājādhirāja* **Bukkarāja (Bukkarāya) I.**, the son of Saṁgama I. :—

(L. 20). — nṛipa-Śālivāhana-Śaka 1276neya Vijaya-samvatsarada Māgha-śudha(ddha) 15 Chandravāra sōmōparāma(ga)-parvaṇi vu(u)shṇakāladallu.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 17, No. 197.

1. He slew (a king) Ratnapāla; see Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 509. Compare above, No. 443.

2. Read *Chaitra*.

3. The given date is valueless.

4. The Śaka year is effaced.

5. *I.e.* Śukravāra.

6. First dynasty, Nos. 454, 500; second dynasty, Nos. 502-534; third dynasty, No. 535 ff.

7. For another Chāmarāja see below, No. 488.



456. — Ś. 1277. — *PSOCI*. No. 149; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 1, p. 2. Chitaldurg Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Bukkarāya-Voḍeyar* (Bukkarāya I.), residing at Hosapaṭṭaṇa; recording a grant by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mallinātha-Voḍeyar* :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 13). — Sa(śa)ka-varusha 1277neya Manumatha-saṁvachhchha(tsa)rada Jēshṭha-(jyēshṭha)-śudhdha(ddha) 7 Sō.

Monday, 18th May A.D. 1355;<sup>2</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. No. 134.

457. — Ś. 1278. — *PSOCI*. No. 150; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 2, p. 4. Chitaldurg Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Bukkarāya-Voḍeyar* (Bukkarāya I.), residing at Hosapaṭṭaṇa; recording a grant by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mallinātha-Voḍeyar* :—

(L. 17). — Sa(śa)kha(ka)-varusha 1278neya Durmmukha-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍha-bahula-tadige Guruvāradalu.

Thursday, 16th June A.D. 1356.

458. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 154, p. 167. Rock inscription at the fort of Gutti, of the time of king **Bukka** (perhaps **Bukkarāya I.**).

459. — Ś. 1278. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 24 and Plates. Biṭraguṇṭa<sup>3</sup> plates of **Samgama II.** (the verses were written on the plates by Bhōganātha,<sup>4</sup> the *narma-sachiva* of Samgama II.) :—

(L. 75). — Śāk-ābdē nāga-śaila-dhyu(dhu)maṇi-parimitē 1278 Durmukh-ābdē tru(tri)-tīyyē(yē) māsi . . . . saṁgamē chaṁdra-bā(bhā)nvōḥ.

Samgama [I.] had five sons: Harihara [I.], Kampa (Kampaṇa I.), Bukka [I.], Mārapa, and Muddapa; Kampa's son Samgama [II.].

460. — Ś. 1286 (for 1287). — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 86 and 87, pp. 118 and 121. Two Conjeeveram Tamil pillar inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyar* (*i.e.* **Kampaṇa II.**) :—

'From the month of Āḍi of the Viśvāvasu<sup>6</sup> year, which was current after the Śaka year one thousand two hundred and eighty-six.'

1. Bukka I. had a son whose name was also Mallinātha (Mallapp-Oḍeyar); compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 327, and *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI, p. 331, No. 10.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 58 m. after mean sunrise.

3. This is the name of the village granted; the plates are at Nellore. They are marked with numeral figures and also with notches.

4. Probably identical with Bhōganātha, the brother of Mādhava and Sāyaṇa.

5. The son of Bukkarāya I.; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 324. For a list of inscriptions of Kampaṇa II. see *ibid.* p. 325 ff.

6. The second inscription has *Viśvādi* instead.



461. — Ś. 1290. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 233; *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 136, p. 100. Kanarese inscription containig what is known as Rāmānujachārya's *Śāsana*, of the time (?) of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Bukkarāya* (Bukkarāya I.) :—

*Inscr. at Śr-Belg.*: Śaka-varsha 1290neya Kīlaka-samvatsarada Bhādrapada-śu 10 Bṛi.

Thursday, 24th August A.D. 1368.

462. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 88, p. 124. Conjeevaram Tamil inscription of the reign of **Vīra-Kampanṇa-Uḍaiyar** (*i.e.* Kampana II.) :<sup>1</sup>—

'On the day of Tēr (*i.e.* Rōhiṇī), which corresponds to Tuesday, the seventh lunar day of the latter half of the month of Makara of the Kīlaka year, which was current (during the reign) of Vīra-Kampanṇa-Uḍaiyar.'

[For **Kīlaka** = Ś. 1290] the date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. No. 9.

463. — Ś. 1293. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 330. Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) inscription of **Goppanārya** (Gōpana), (an officer of Kampana-Uḍaiyar, *i.e.* Kampana II., the son of Vīra-Bokkana-Uḍaiyar, *i.e.* Bukkarāya I.) :—

(L. 1). — bandhu-priyē Śak-ābdē.

464. — Ś. 1296. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 72, p. 103. Tirumalai Tamil inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalika Ommaṇa-Uḍaiyar*, the son of Vīra-Kampana-Uḍaiyar (*alias*) Kumāra-Kampana-Uḍaiyar (*i.e.* Kampana II.) :<sup>2</sup>—

'On the day Uttirattādi (*i.e.* Uttara-Bhadrapadā), which corresponds to Monday, the eighth lunar day of the former half of the month of Dhanus of the Ānanda year, which was current after the Śaka year 1296.'

Monday, 11th December A.D. 1374;<sup>3</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 3, No. 135.

465. — Ś. 1301. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 352. Dambal plates<sup>4</sup> of the *Rājadhirāja*<sup>5</sup> **Vīrapratāpa Haihara** (Harihara II.), residing at Vijayanagara :<sup>6</sup>—

(L. 100). — Śak-ābdē Śālivāhasya saharēṇa tribhiḥ śataiḥ | ēk-ādhikasiś=eha gaṇite Siddhaāthe=bdē śubhe dinē || Jyē(jyai)shṭhyām Bhaumē niśānāth-ōparāgē.

Tuesday, 31st May A.D. 1379; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 39.

1. See above, No. 460.

2. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 325, and above, Nos. 460 and 462.

3. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 41 m. after mean sunrise.

4. Some of the (nine) plates are numbered

5. This title occurs in verse.

6. The inscription is remarkable for the large number of villages mentioned in it. For a list of inscriptions of Harihara II. see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 327 f.



In Yadu's race, Saṃgama [I.]; his sons Haṃhara [I.] and Bukka [I.]; Bukka's son Harihara [II.].

466. — Ś. 1301. — *PSOCI*. No. 126; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 29, p. 55. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of **Harihara II.**, residing at Vijayanagara; recording a grant by the *Daṇḍanāyaka Mudda* :—

(L. 39). — Śaśi-kha-śikhi-chaṃdra-samitē Śākē Sidhdhā(ddhā)rtthi(rtthi)-samjñitē ch=ābdē [\*] Kārttika-māsasya sita-dvādaśyām Bhāskarē vārē [||].

Sunday, 23rd October A.D. 1379; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 40.

Genealogy of Harihara II. as in No. 465.

467. — Ś. 1304. — *PSOCI*. No. 23; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 146; p. 267. Bēlūr Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of **Harihara II.**, and his *Daṇḍanāyaka Muda* :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 41). — Śaka-varsha sāvīrada-mūnūṛa-nāka(lka)neya Duṃdubhi-samvatsarada Kārttika-bhula-daśami Ādivāradali.

The date is irregular.

468. — Ś. 1305 (for 1306). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 226 and Plate. Ālampūṇḍi plate of **Virūpāksha I.**,<sup>2</sup> the son of Harihara II., recording a grant made at the request of Harihara's sister (?) **Jannāmbikā** :—

(L. 13). — Śakavarsha-sahasr-ādhi-pañchōttara-śata-trayē | Raktākshī(kshi)-Pushya-samkrāntau puṇya-kālē śubhē dinē.

In the race of the Moon, Bukkarāja [I.], the son of Saṃgama [I.] and Kāmākshi; his son Harihara [II.], married Mallādēvī of the family of Rāmadēva;<sup>3</sup> their son Virūpāksha [I.].

469. — Ś. 1307. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 152, p. 156. Vijayanagara lamp-pillar inscription of the time of **Harihara II.** (the son of Bukka I. of the Yādava race), recording the building of a Jaina temple by the *Daṇḍēśa Iruga (Irugapa)*,<sup>4</sup> the son of Harihara's minister, the *Daṇḍanātha* Baicha (Baichapa) :<sup>5</sup>—

(L. 36). — Śaka-varshe 1307 pravarttamānē Krōdhana-vatsarē Phālguna-māsē kṛṣṇa-pakshē dvitīyayām tithau Śukravārē.

Friday, 16th February A.D. 1386; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 126, No. 77.

1. Compare No. 466.

2. For a list of inscriptions of his see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 328 f.

3. I.e. probably, the Dēvagiri-Yādava Rāmachandra (Rāmadēva); see above, No. 369 ff.

4. He is the author of the *Nānārtharatnamālā*. Compare below, No. 486, and under *Addenda*.

5. Compare below, No. 486.



470. — Ś. 1309\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 117. Date of the Bhaṭkaḷ Kanarese plates of the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīra-Harihara (Harihara II.)*, and his dependent *Mallāṇa-Oḍeyar*, who resided at Honnāvura (Honavar) :—

(L. 7). — [Śa]ka-varusha sāviraḍa-munūṛa-ombhattaneya Kshaya-[saṁ]vat[t\*]sarada Śimhada Guru Pushya-[bahu]la-paṁchami Guruvārada[lu].

Thursday, 10th January A.D. 1387; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 270.

471. — Ś. 1313. — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. IV. p. 115. Plates of the reign of *Harihara II.*, recording a grant by the minister *Mādhavarāja* :—

Śakē trayōdaśādhika-triśatōttara-sahasrē gatē vartamāna-Prajāpati-saṁvatsarē Vaiśakha-māsē krishṇa-pakshē amāvāsyāyām Saumya-dinē sūryōparāga-puṇyakālē.

Wednesday, 5th April A.D. 1391;<sup>1</sup> a solar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 122, No. 57, and Vol. XXV. p. 271.

472. — Ś. 1315. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 229. Conjeeveram inscription of *Harihara II.* :—

(L. 1). — Śaktyālōkē Śak-ābdē pariṇama[ti] śubhē Śśrī(śrī)mukh-Āshā[ḍha]-māsē śuddhē pakshē daśamyām Ravisuta-divasē Mitra-bhē.

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 211, note 65.

473. — Ś. 1317. — *PSOCI.* No. 24; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 149, No. 277. Hāsan Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of *Harihara II.* :—

(L. 36). — Śak-āvda(bda) ṛishi-chandr-āshni(gni)-vidhuṇ=āyata-vatsarē | Yuv-ākhyē Māgha(?)—māsē(?) cha śukla-pakshē śubh[ē\*] dinē | saptamayām cha mājā-parvaṇi.<sup>2</sup>

474. — Ś. 1317 (for 1318). — *As. Res.* Vol. IX. p. 420; Colebrooke's *Misc. Essays*, Vol. II. p. 262. Chitradurg (Chitaldurg) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of *Harihara II.* :—

Ṛishi-bhū-vahni-chandrē tu gaṇitē Dhāt[ri]-vatsarē | Māgha-māsē śukla-pakshē paurṇamāsyām mahātithau || nakshatrē pitṛi-daivatye Bhānuvārēṇa saṁyutē |

Sunday, 14th January A.D. 1397; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the first *tithi* of the dark half, not the full-moon *tithi*; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 7; No. 149.

In Yadu's family, Saṁgama [I.]; had five sons, Harihara [I.], Kampa [I.], Bukkarāya [I.], Mārāpa and Mudgapa.<sup>3</sup> Bukkarāya made Vidyānagarī his capital and married Gaurāmbikā; their son Harihara [II.].

1. But this day fell in the *amānta* month Chaitra.

2. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 213, No. 70.

3. Really Muddapa; see above, No. 459.



475. — Ś. 1321. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 120. Nallūr<sup>1</sup> plates of **Vīrapratāpa Harihara** (**Harihara II.**), residing at Vijayanagara; (the verses were composed by Mallanārādhyavṛittika, the son of Kōṭīśārādhyā<sup>4</sup>) :—

(L. 50). — Dhātri-nētra-guṇa-kshapēta(śva)ra-yutē śri(śrī)-Sālivāhē gatē [Śākhē(kē) gō]-tradhacha (?) Pramādi(thi)ni tidhau (?) māsy=Ūrjakē nāmanī (?) | pakshē tatra vaḷakshakē Budha-dinē śrī-paurṇimāsyām tidhau(thau) | kālē pu[ṇya]ma[ham]tarē śubha-karē sōmōparā-ē varē |

Wednesday, 15th October A.D. 1399; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

In the race of the Yādavas, Saṃgama [I.]; his son Vīra-Bhukka or Bhukka (Bukka I), married Gaurī; their son Harihara [II.].

476. — *PSOCI.* No. 238; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 125, p. 222. Bēlūr Kanarese inscription of **Harihara II.**, and his *Daṇḍanātha Guṇḍa*.<sup>3</sup>

477. — *PSOCI.* No. 239; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 128, p. 226. Bēlūr Sanskrit and Kanarese unfinished inscription of **Harihara II.**, and his *Daṇḍanātha Guṇḍa*.

478. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 126, p. 95. Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Harihara II.** :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 1). — Tāraṇa-saṃvatsarada Bhādrapada-bahula-daśamiyū Sōmavāradalu.

The date is irregular for both Tāraṇa = Ś. 1266 and Tāraṇa = Ś. 1326.<sup>5</sup>

479. — Ś. 1328 [and 1327]. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. 55, p. 80. Vēppambaṭṭu (near Vēlūr) Tamiḷ inscription recording a sale (which took place on the first date here given) concerning two villages that were granted (on the second date here given) by the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Bukkamahsrāya* (**Bukkarāya II.**) :<sup>6</sup>—

First date: 'On Thursday, the new-moon day of the dark half of Jyaishṭha of the Vyaya year, which follows the Pārthiva year (and) which was current after the Śaka year 132[8].'

Second date; 'Thursday, the twelfth lunar day of the bright half of Vaiśākha (of) the Pārthiva year.'

Both dates (the first for Vyaya = Ś. 1328 and the second for Pārthiva = Ś. 1327) are irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 203, note 50.

1. This is the name of the village granted. the grant was edited from Sir W. Elliot's impressions. The plates are numbered with numeral figures.
2. Compare below, No. 517.
3. Compare below, No. 501.
4. *I.e.* according to Mr. Rice, Harihara II.
5. For Ś. 1326 the date would correspond to Saturday, 30th August A.D. 1401.
6. A son of Harihara II.; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 36, note 3. For a list of inscriptions of his see *ibid.* Vol. VI. p. 329 f.



480. — Ś. 1328. — *PSOCL* No. 25; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 150, p. 279. Hāsan Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya* (Dēvarāya I.), giving the date of his coronation :—

(L. 21). — Sa(śa)ka-varsh[ē] 132[8] varttamāna-Vya[ya]-samvatsarē Kārtti(rtti)kamāsa-[krrishṇa]pakshē daśamyām Ś[u]k[r]avārē [Uta]rā(?)—Bhādrapadē Prīti-yōgē Bava-karaṇē ēvaṁ-vi[śi\*]shṭa-śubha-kālē . . . . svasya paṭṭābhishēka-samayē.

Friday, 5th November A.D. 1406; but the *nakshatra*<sup>1</sup> was Uttara-Phalgunī, not Uttara-Bhādrapadā and the *karaṇa* Bava only commenced after the expiration of the 10th *tithi*; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 204, note 51 (where it should have been stated that the *yōga* Prīti commenced 14 h. 3 m. after mean sunrise).

Samgama [I.]; his son Bukkarāya [I.]; his son Harihara [II.]; his son Dēvarāya [I.].

481. — Ś. 1332. — *PSOCL* No. 127; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 18, p. 26. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of **Dēvarāya I.** :—

(L.15). — Śakē nētr-agni-vahu-īṁdu-saṁkhyē Vikru(kṛi)ti-nāmakē varushē<sup>2</sup> Nabhasaya-dvādaśyām śuklāyām Sōmavārakē.<sup>3</sup>

Monday, 11th August A.D. 1410;<sup>4</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 41.

482. — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. p. 31. Translation of a Vijayanagara Kanarese inscription of **Dēvarāya I.**, and his minister **Lakshmaṇa** (?).

483. — Ś. 1334\*. — *PSOCL* No. 151; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 5, p. 9. Chitaldurg Kanarese inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Mallanna-Vodeyar* (a son of Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya I.), recording grants for the spiritual merit of his mother **Mallayavve** :—

(L. 4). — Sa(śa)ka-varusa(sha) 1334neya Khara-samvatsarada Kārttika-su(śu) 15 Śa.<sup>5</sup>

Saturday, 31st October A.D. 1411.

484. — Ś. 1338. — *Prāchīnalēkhamālā*, Vol. I. p. 178.<sup>6</sup> Vandavāsī Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīrapratāpa Vijayarāya* (Vīra-Vijaya), a son of Dēvarāya I. :—

Śaka-varsha 1338 vartamāna-Durmukhi-samvatsarada Bhādrapada-bauḷa-saptamiyalu.

In the lineage of Yadu, Samgama [I.]; his son Bukka [I.]; his son, from Gaurāmbikā, Harihara [II.]; his son Pratāpa-Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya I.); his son, from Hēmāmbikā, Vīra-Vijaya (Vijaya).

1. For dates in which similar mistakes occur see below, Nos. 604 and 853.

2. Read *varśhē*.

3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 214, No. 88.

4. This date fell in the *first* Bhādrapada of Ś. 1332.

5. This *akshara* is quite clear.

6. Taken from the *Madras Jour. List. Sc.*, 1881, p. 249.



485. — Ś. 1344. — *PSOCL* No. 206; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 49, p. 112. Baḷagāmve much damaged Kanarese memorial tablet of the time of **Vīra-Vijaya (?)**, a son of Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya I. :—

*Mysore Inscr.*: 'In the Śaka year 1344, the year Subhakṛit, the month Aśvija, the 5th day of the moon's increase, Sunday.'

Sunday, 20th September A.D. 1422.<sup>1</sup>

486. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 82, p. 63. Inscription recording donations by the *Dandanātha Irugapa*, the son of Maṅgapa who was the youngest son of Bukkarāya's minister Baicha (Baichapa) :—

Subhakṛiti vatsarē jayati Kārttika-māsi tithau Muramathanasya pusṭim upajagmushi śītaruchau.

[Śubhakṛit = Ś. 1344.]<sup>2</sup>

Baicha (Baichapa) had three sons, Irugapa, Bukkaṇa and Maṅgapa; Maṅgapa's sons were Baichapa and Irugapa.<sup>3</sup>

487. — Ś. 1346. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 37, and Plate. Satyamaṅgalam plates of **Dēvarāya II.**, reigning at Vijayanagara :—

(L. 40). — Tat[t\*]valōkē Śakasy=ābdē Krōdhi-samvatsarē śubhē | Āshāḍh-āmātithau puṁnyē<sup>4</sup> Sōmavāra-virājītē |

Monday, 26th June A.D. 1424;<sup>5</sup> (with a solar eclipse, not visible in India).

In the lineage of Yadu, Saṁgama [I.]; his son Bukka [I.]; his son, from Gaurī, Harihara [II.]; his son, from Malāmbikā, Pratāpa-Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya I.); his son, from Hēmāmbikā, Vīra-Vijaya; his son, from Nārayaṇāmbikā, Dēvarāya [II.]; he had a younger brother, named Pratāpa-Dēvarāya.<sup>6</sup>

488. — Ś. 1346. — *PSOCL* No. 128; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 23, p. 39. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the time (?) of **Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya II.)**, and of (the *Dandanātha*) **Chāmarāja** :<sup>6</sup>—

(L. 16). — Śaka-varusha 1346neya Krōdhi-samvachchha(tsa)rada Kārttika-śuddha 12 Sōmavāraṁ kūḍida puṇya-tithiyolu.

The date is ireegular.

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1. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 5 h. 57 m. after mean sunrise.
  2. By Mr. Rice the year is taken to be Ś. 1284.
  3. Compare above, No. 469.
  4. Read *puṇyē*.
  5. This date fell in the *first* Āshāḍha of Ś. 1346.
  6. Compare below, No. 496.
  7. For another Chāmarāja see above, No. 454.



489. — §. 1347. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 56, p. 83. Viriñchipuram Tamil inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya II.)* :—

'On the day of Anusham (*i.e.* Anurādhā), which corresponds to Wednesday, the sixth lunar day, the 3rd (solar day) of the month of Paṅguṇi of the Viśvāvasu year, which was current after the Śaka year 1347.'

Wednesday, 27th February A.D. 1426; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 113.

490. — §. 1348. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 153, p. 162. Vijayanagara Jaina inscription of *Dēvarāja II.*, residing at Vijayanagara :—

(L. 25). — Śakē-bdē pramitē yātē vasu-simḍhu-guṇ-ēṁdubhiḥ | Parābhav-ābdē Kārttikyām.

In the Yādava lineage, Bukka [I.]; his son Harihara [II.]; his son Dēvarāja [I.]; his son Vijaya (Vīra-Vijaya); his son Dēvarāja [II.] (Abhinava-Dēvarāja, Vīra-Dēvarāja).

491. — §. 1353\*. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 54, p. 79. Tellūr (near Vēlūr) Tamil inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya II.)* :—

'On the day of Tiruvōṇam (*i.e.* Śravaṇa), which corresponds to Monday, the fifth lunar day of the former half of the month of Karkaṭaka of the Sādhāraṇa year (and) the Śaka year 1353.'

Monday, 20th November A.D. 1430; but see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 6, No. 146.<sup>1</sup>

492. — §. 1353\*. — *PSOCI.* Nos. 227 and 26; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 116, p. 213, and No. 145, p. 259. Muḷbāgal Kanarese inscription and Telugu plate of the reign of *Dēvarāya II.*, the son of Vijaya :—

No. 227: (L. 1). — Śaka-varusha 1353neya Sādhāraṇa-saṁvachchha(tsa)rada Phālgu[na]-su(śu) 10.

No. 26: (L. 3). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varushaṁ[ga]ḷu 1353nē Sādhāraṇa-nāma-saṁvvatsarada Phālguṇa(na)-śu 10

493. — *South. Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 79, p. 109. Paḍavēḍu Tamil inscription of the reign of the *Rājādhirāja Vīra-Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya II.)* :—

'On the tenth day of the month of Māśi of the Pramādīcha year.'

[Pramādin = §. 1355.]

494. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 80, p. 109. Paḍavēḍu Tamil inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīra-Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya II.)* :—

'On the 2nd day of the month of Āḍi of the Ānanda year.'

[Ānanda = §. 1356.]

1. The above equivalent of the date is correct only on the supposition that the word *Karkaṭaka* of the date has been put erroneously instead of *Kārttigai*.



495. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 125, p. 95. Inscription recording the date of the death of **Pratāpa-Dēvarāya** (the younger brother<sup>1</sup> of Dēvarāya II. ?) :—

(L. 1). — Kshayāhaya-kuvatsarē dvitayayukta-Vaiśākhakē Mahītanaya-vārakē yutabalakshapaksh-ētarē | Pratāpanidhi-Dēvarāṭ pralayam=āpa hant=āsamaś=chaturadaśa-dinē katham Pitṛipatē (?)<sup>2</sup> nivārya gatiḥ ||

[Kshaya = Ś. 1368]: Tuesday, 24th May A.D. 1446; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 346, No. 5.

496. — Ś. 1368. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 71, p. 339. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the reign of **Dēvar[āya II.]** :—

'(On the day) of the *nakshatra* Pūrva-Phalgunī, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight, at the auspicious time of <sup>3</sup>. . . in the Kshaya *saṁvat[sara]* which was current after the Śaka year 1368.'

Wednesday, 29th June A.D. 1446.

497. — Ś. 1371. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 81, p. 110. Paḍavēḍu (Sōmanāthēśvara temple) incomplete Tamiḷ inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Prauḍha-Immaḍi-Dēvarāya* (*i.e.* Mallikārjuna<sup>4</sup>) :—

'On the day of Uttirāḍam (*i.e.* Uttarāshāḍhā), which corresponds to the *yōga* Āyushmat and to Saturday, the thirteenth lunar day of the former half of the month of Simha of the Śukla year, which was current after the Śaka year 1371.'

Saturday, 2nd August A.D. 1449; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 114.

498. — Ś. 1377. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 23, p. 118, and Plate v. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Sanskrit and Tamiḷ inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mēdinimīsaragaṇḍa Kaṭṭāri Sāluva-sāluva Tirumalaidēva-maharāja* :<sup>5</sup>—

'[On the 17th day] of the month of Śittirai in the Yuvan year, which was current after the Bhāva year (and) after the Śaka year one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven.'

1. Compare above, No. 487.

2. The Kanarese transcript (on p. 123) has *pitṛiyutō*; read *Pitṛi-patēr*.

3. The word that has to be supplied is *dakṣhiṇāyana-saṁkrānti*.

4. Compare *e.g.*, *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 18, and *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 346, note 6.

5. He was a brother of the Sāluva Nṛsiṁharāya, the father of Immaḍi-Nṛsiṁha, below, No. 501; compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 77, note 2.



499. — §. 1387. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 322. Date of a Conjeeveram (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the reign of **Mallikārjuna**, a son of Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya (Dēvarāya II.) :—

'On the day of Kṛittikā, which corresponded to Sunday, the full-moon *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika in the Pārthiva year, which was current after the Śaka year 1387.'

Sunday, 3rd November A.D. 1465.

500. — §. 1392. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 322. Date of a Conjeeveram (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the reign of **Virūpāksha II.**, a son of Dēvarāya II. :—

'At the auspicious time of the *Ardhōdaya* on the day of Śravaṇa, which corresponded to Sunday, the new-moon *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Makara in the Vikṛiti year, which was current after the Śaka year 1392.'

Sunday, 20th January A.D. 1471.<sup>1</sup>

501. — §. 1427\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 80, and Plate. Dēvulapalli plates of (the Sāḷuva chief) the *Mahārāya Immaḍi-Nṛisimha*, represented as ruler of the province of Penugoṇḍa :—

(L. 62). — Śakē=bdē parisamkhyātē giri-nētra-yug-ēmdubhiḥ | Raktākshy-ākhyē Bhādrapada-paurṇamāsyāṁ Ravēr=dinē | chaṁdrōparāga-samayē mahāpuṇyaphala-pradē |

Sunday, 25th August A.D. 1504; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

In the Moon's family, Guṇḍa [I.]; has six sons, Guṇḍa [II.] Bomma, Mādirāja, Gautaya [I.], Vīrabōbala, Sāvitrī-Maṅgi and Sāḷuva-Maṅgi; the last's son Gauta [II.]; his son Guṇḍa [III.], married Mallāmbikā; their son Nṛisimharāya<sup>2</sup> (surnamed Mīsaragaṇḍa, Kaṭhāri, Sāḷuva, Dharaṇīvarāha, Dharāvarāha, Barbarabāha, *etc.*) married Śrīraṅgamāmbā; their son Immaḍi Nṛishimha.<sup>3</sup>

502. — §. 1430 (for 1431). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 363; (compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 73, and *PSOCI.* No. 115). Hampe Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the *Mahārājādhirāja Kṛishṇarāya*, residing at Vijayanagara :—

(North face, l. 27). Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 1430 saṁdu mēle naḍava Śukla-saṁvatsarada Māgha-śu 14lu . . . paṭṭābhishēkōtsava-puṇyakāladalu.<sup>4</sup>

- 
1. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 5 h. 19 m. after mean sunrise.
  2. Being minister and general of the first dynasty of Vijayanagara, he overthrew that dynasty. For inscriptions of his (of §. 1394 and §. 1404) see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 116 and 119.
  3. For an inscription of his of §. 1418 see *ibid.* No. 115. See also *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 79, note 7.
  4. *I.e.* either the day of the king's coronation or an anniversary of it.



Mythical genealogy from the moon to Turvasu. In Turvasu's race, Timma (famous among the Tuḷuva kings), married Dēvakī; their son, Īśvara,<sup>1</sup> married Bukkamā, their son Narasa (Nṛsiṃha),<sup>1</sup> was succeeded by his son, from Tippājī, Vīra-Narasiṃha (-Narasimha, -Nārasimha); succeeded by Narasa's son from Nāgalā (Nāgāmbikā), Kṛishṇarāya (Kṛishṇadēva-mahārāya, Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Kṛishṇarāya).

503. — Ś. 1434 (for 1435). — *Jour. Bo. As. Soc.* Vol. XII. p. 381. Kuppēlur Sanskrit and Kanarese plates<sup>2</sup> of Kṛishṇarāya :—

(L. 52). — Śak-ābdē Śālivāhasya sahasrēṇa chatuḥ-śataih | chatustrimsat-samair=yuktē samkhyātē gaṇita-kramāt || Śrīmukhī-vatsarē ślāghyē Māghē ch=āsita-pakshakē | Sivarātrau mahātithyām <sup>3</sup>pumṇya-kālē śubhē dinē ||

Genealogy as in No. 502.

504. — Ś. 1435. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 267. Śaṅkalāpura Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of Kṛishṇarāya, the son of Nṛihari (Narasa) and Nāgāmbikā :—

(L. 76). — [Śāl]ivāhana-Śaka-varushambalu 1435neya Śrīmukhi-samvatsara nija-Bhādrapada-ba 6 Maṅgaḷavāra Ka[pi]la-shashthī-<sup>4</sup>pumṇyakāladalū.

Tuesday, 20th September A.D. 1513; see *ibid.* p. 267, and *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 345, No. 3.

505. — Ś. 1435 (for 1436). — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. p. 30. Translation of a Kṛishṇāpuram inscription of Kṛishṇarāya :—

'In the reign of Śālivāhana 1435, corresponding to the year Bhāva, in Phālguna sudi Tṛitīyā, Śukravār.'

Friday, 16th February A.D. 1515; see below, No. 506.

506. — Ś. 1436. — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. pp. 21 and 37. Kṛishṇāpuram Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of Kṛishṇarāya :—

Śālivāhana-Śak-ābdāḥ ||1436|| . . . Bā(bhā)va-nāma-samvatsara-Phālguna(na)śuddha 3 Śukravāra.

Friday, 16th February A.D. 1515; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 120, No. 43.

- 
1. They were both generals of the Nṛsiṃharāya in No. 501. After the usurpation of the Vijayanagara kingdom by Nṛsiṃharāya (see No. 501), Narasa in turn took it away from Nṛsiṃharāya's family; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 78. For a date, corresponding to the 13th December A.D. 1498, of the time of Narasa, see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 330, No. 3.
  2. The text of the inscription is interspersed with parenthetical remarks (such as would ordinarily be made by a commentator) regarding the contents and import of the different parts of the inscription.
  3. Read *punya-*.
  4. Read *-punya°*.



507. — Ś. 1436. — *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. III. p. 115. Reference to Saundatti Kanarese inscription of the time of **Kṛishṇarāya** :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varuṣaṁgaḷu 1436neya Bhāva-saṁvatsaradallu.

508. — Ś. 1437-1443. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 117. Maṅgalagiri and Kāzā pillar inscriptions<sup>1</sup> of the reign of **Kṛishṇarāya** of Vijayanagara, recording grants by his prime-minister **Sālva-(Sālva-)Tikka** (the son of the minister Rācha and grandson of the minister Vēma, and husband of Lakshmī) and by the two minister **Appa** and **Gōpa (Nādiṇḍla-Appa and Nādiṇḍla-Gōpa)**, sons of the minister Timma and his wife Kṛishṇāmbā (Kṛishṇamāmbā) who was a sister of Sālva-Tikka. The inscription records the capture of Koṇḍavīṭi (Koṇḍavīḍu) from the Gajapati (of Orissa) by Sālva-Tikka on the following date :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 47). — Sālvaṁka-Śakavatsara-gaṇy-Āshāḍha-śudhdha(ddha)-Harivāsara-Saurau (on which there is the remark: Sālvaṁka akshara-saṁjña | 1437 Śaka-varshālu).

Saturday, 23rd June A.D. 1515.

509. — Ś. 1442. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 233. Koṇḍavīḍu Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the reign of **Kṛishṇarāya** of Vijayanagara, recording grants by **Nādiṇḍla-Gōpa**, the governor of Koṇḍavīḍu, made for the benefit of Kṛishṇarāya's minister Sālva-Tikka and his wife Lakshmī (Lakshamma);<sup>3</sup> (the Sanskrit part was composed by Lōlla-Lakshmiḍhara Yajvan):—

(L. 92). — Śak-ābdē=kshi-yug-ābdhi-chandra-gaṇitē saṁvatsarē Vikramē.

(L. 109). — Jayābhyudaya-Śālivāhana-Śaka-varshāmbulu 1442agunēṁṭi Vikrama-saṁvatsara Vaiśākha-śudhdha(ddha) 15 Bu | sōmagrahaṇa-puṇyakālam=aṁdu.

Wednesday, 2nd May A.D. 1520; a lunar eclipse, visible in India.

510. — Ś. 1442. — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. p. 28. Translation of a Vijayanagara inscription of the time of **Kṛishṇarāya** :—

'In the year of Śālivāhana 1442, corresponding to . . . Vikrama, in Māgha sudi-saptamī .... on Rādhāsaptamī,<sup>4</sup> the 7th of the moon.'

511. — Ś. 1444. (for 1445). — *PSOCI.* No. 27; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 135, p. 242. Śimoggā Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of **Kṛishṇarāya** :—

(L. 77). — Śālivāhana-nirṇī(rṇī)tē Śak-ābdē daśabhiḥ śataiḥ | chatuś-śataiś=chatuś-chatvārimśatā gaṇitē kramāt | Svabhānu-vatsarē Pushya-māsē Makara-saṁkramē | Hastarkshe Bhaumavārē cha.

1. With a few explanatory remarks in Telugu. For another inscription of Ś. 1437 see below, under *Addenda*.

2. The other (very numerous) dates it is impossible to give here. In one of the dates, in lines 151 and 152, *imdra-jalad(dh)-imdu* appears to be wrong for *imdu-jaladh-śmīdra* (1441).

3. See above, No. 508.

4. This should be *ratha-saptamī*.



Tuesday, 29th December A.D. 1523; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 5, No. 142.

Genealogy as in No. 502.

512. — Ś. 1448. — *As. Res.* Vol. II. p. 39. Translation with specimen lithograph of the text of Conjeeveram plates of **Kṛishṇarāya** :—

'One thousand four hundred and forty-eight years of the *Sacābda*, or era established in memory of Śālivāhana, being elapsed; in the year *Vjaya*, in the month of *Pushya*, when the sun was entering *Macara*, in the dark fortnight, on the day of Bhrigu and on that venerable *tithi*, the tenth of the moon; under the constellation *Vīśācha*.'

Friday, 28th December A.D. 1526.<sup>1</sup>

513. — Ś. 1450 and 1451. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 399. Kṛishṇāpuram Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Kṛishṇarāya* (Kṛishṇarāya), reigning at Vijayanagara :—

(L. 1). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varushaṅḡlu 1451neya Virōdhi-samvatsarada Vaiśākha-śuda(ddha)15 Śudalū (*i.e.* Śukravāradallū). . . .

(L. 22). — Virōdhi-samvatsarada Vaiśākha-śu 15 Śudallū somagrā(gra)haṇa-punyakāladalū.

Friday, 23rd April A.D. 1529; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 120, No. 45.

(L. 45). — Śakē sārdaīś=chaturbhiḥ=<sup>2</sup>daśabhir=api śataiḥ sammitē Sarvadā(dhā)riṇy=abdhē(bdē) Chaitr-ākhyā-māsē sita-Madana-tithau Jīvavārē=ryamarkshē |

Thursday, 2nd April A.D. 1528; see *ibid.* p. 120, No. 44.

514. — Ś. 1452. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 328; *PSOCI.* No. 129; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 22, p. 38. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Rājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Achyatarāya*, recording a grant by *Nārāyaṇadēva*, the son of Timmarasa :—

(L. 4). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 1452 Vikru(kṛi)ti-samvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-bahula Sya Sōmavāra Jayamti-<sup>3</sup>punṇyakāladalī śrī-Kru(kṛi)shṇāvatāra-samayadallī.

Monday, 15th August A.D. 1530;<sup>4</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 2, No. 126.

515. — Ś. 1453. — *PSOCI.* No. 130; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 25, p. 43. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the time of *Vīrapratāpa Achyatarāya*, reigning at Vijayanagara :—

1. On this day the *thithi* of the date commenced 2 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise.

2. Read *sārdhaiś=chaturbhir=*.

3. Read *-puṇa*.

4. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 12 h. 45 m. after mean sunrise.



(L. 3). — Śālivāhana-Saka-varuśa(sha)mgaḷu 1453neya Khara-samva[tsa]rada Āśvija-śu 10 Saumyavāradalu.

Wednesday, 20th September A.D. 1531.<sup>1</sup>

516. — Ś. 1455\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 19; *PSOCI.* No. 72. Toḷachguḍ (Bādāmi) fragmentary Kanarese inscription of the reign of **Vīrapratāpa Achyutarāya**,<sup>2</sup> and of his *Sēnādhipati Chinnapa-Nāyaka* :—

(L. 4). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 1455neya Naṁdana-samvatsarada Jē(jyē)shṭha-śu 5 Guruvāradalū.

Thursday, 9th May A.D. 1532; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 129, No. 97.

517. — Ś. 1460. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 330, and Plate in Vol. V. p. 362; *PSOCI.* No. 131; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 21, p. 36. Harihar inscription of the reign of **Achyutarāya**, recording a grant by his minister **Achyutamallapaṇṇa (Akkapa)**; (the verses were composed by Vādhūla Mallanārādhyā, the son of Timmanārādhyā, of the family of Kōṭīśa<sup>7</sup>) :—

(L. 15). — Śālivāhana-nirṇīta-Śaka-varuśa-<sup>4</sup>kram-āgatē | vyōma-tarkka-chatuś-chaṁdra-samkhyayā cha samanvitē || Viḷambi-nāmakē varshē māsē Kārttika-nāmani | paurṇamāsyām sitē pakshē vārē Śāsisutasya cha || Sōmōparāga-samayē.

Wednesday, 6th November A.D. 1538; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 120, No. 46.

518. — Ś. 1461. — *PSOCI.* No. 132; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 19, p. 29. Harihar Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of **Vīrapratāpa Achyutarāya** :—

(L. 8). — Śākē chaṁdra-ras-Āmarēndra-gaṇitē . . . Bhādrapadasya . . . dvādaśy-abhikhyē tithau vārē Bhūmisutasya;<sup>5</sup> (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the 12th day of the moon's increase, the *nakshatra* being Śravaṇa').

Tuesday, 26th August A.D. 1539 (when the *nakshatra* was Śravaṇa).

519. — Ś. 1462. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 151, and Plates. Ūṇamāñjēri plates<sup>6</sup> of **Achyutarāya**, residing at Vijayanagara, recording a grant made at the request of his minister **Virūpāksha-Nāyaka**, who was born in the family of Ananta and belonged to the [Ā]diyappēndra Nāyakas; (composed by Sabhāpati) :—

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 46 m. after mean sunrise.

2. For an inscription of his of Ś. 1454, the year Nandana, see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 123, p. 133.

3. Compare above, No. 475.

4. Read *-varsha-*.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 241, No. 89.

6. The plates are marked with numeral figures.



(L. 91). — Śak-ābdē Śālivāhasya sahasrēṇa chatuś-śataiḥ | dvishashtyā-cha samāyuktē(ktai)r=gaṇanām prāpitē kramāt || Śārvarī-nāmakē varshē māsī Kārttika-nāmani | śukla-pakshē cha puṇyāyām=utthāna-dvādaśī-tithau ||

Genealogy as far as Kṛishṇarāya as in No. 502; he was succeeded by his younger brother Achyutēndra (Achyutarāya), the son of Nṛisimha (Narasa) from Ōbāmbikā.

520. — §. 1463\*. — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. p. 26. Translation of a Vijayanagara Kanarese inscription of the time **Achyutarāya** :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the year of Śālivāhana 1463, corresponding to the year Śārvarī, in the month of Kārttika, sudi-pañchamī, Guruvār.'

The date is irregular.

521. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 64, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 45. Bādāmi Kanarese pillar inscription of the time of **Sadāśivarāya**, and of the *Haḍapadaḷa*<sup>2</sup> **Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka**, and **Koṇḍarāja** :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śōbhakru(kṛi)t-samvatsarada Āshāḍa(ḍha)-śu 15lū.

[Śōbhakṛit = §. 1465.]

522. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X p. 64; *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. I. Plate xxxiv, 10; *PSOCI.* No. 46. Bādāmi Kanarese pillar inscription of **Koṇḍarāja** :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śōbhakru(kṛi)ttu(tu)-samvatsarada Āśāḍa-śu<sup>4</sup> 15lu.

[Śōbhakṛit = §. 1465.]

523. — §. 1466\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 66. Toḷachguḍ (Bādāmi) Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja* **Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivarāya**, recording a grant by the *Haḍapadaḷa*<sup>5</sup> **Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka** :—

(L. 2). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varusha 1466neya Śōbhakru(kṛi)t-samvatsarada Ā[śviḥa-śu]dha (ddha) . . . [l]ū.

524. — §. 1467. — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. p. 35. Translation of a Vijayanagara inscription of the time of **Sadāśivarāya** :—

'In the year of Śālivāhana 1467, corresponding to the year Viśvāvasu, in Krishna(!) sudi-tritīyā, Guruvāram.'

1. For an inscription of his of §. expired, the year Plava, see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 118, p. 132.

2. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. viii, note on p. 208.

3. See below, No. 531.

4. Read *Āshāḍha-śu*.

5. See above, No. 521.



525. — Ś. 1469. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 64. Bādāmi Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājadhirāja Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivarāya* :—

(L. 2). — Śālivāhana-Śaka 1469neya Plavaṅga-saṁvatsarada A(ā)śvayuja-śu 15yalū.

526. — Ś. 1470. — *PSOCI.* No. 240; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 126, p. 224. Bēlūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of *Sadāśivarāya* :—

'Śālivāhana-Śaka 1470 (in figures, l. 4), the Kīlaka *saṁvatsara*; Monday, the eleventh day of the dark fortnight of Āshāḍha.'

The date is irregular.

527. — Ś. 1471. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 57, p. 84. Viriñchipuram Tamil inscription of *Bommu-Nāyaka* [of Vēlūr<sup>1</sup>] :—

'On Thursday, the day of Punarvasu, which corresponds to the seventh lunar day of the former half of the month of Mesha of the Saumya year, which was current after the Śālivāha-Śaka year 1471.'

Thursday, 4th April A.D. 1549; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 132, No. 115.

528. — Ś. 1476. — *PSOCI.* No. 133; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 17, p. 25. Harihar Kanarese inscription of the reign of *Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivarāya*, residing at Vidyānagara, recording a grant by *Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka*, the son of Bayappa-Nāyaka :—

(L. 3). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 147[6]neya Ānamda-saṁvatsarada Vayaśākha-<sup>2</sup>ba 14 Sōmavāradalu . . . śrī-Narasihva-<sup>3</sup>jayamti-<sup>4</sup>pumṇnyakāladalu.

Monday, 16th April A.D. 1554; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 120, No. 47.

529. — Ś. 1477. — *PSOCI.* No. 241; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 127, p. 225. Bēlūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of *Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivarāya*, residing at Vidyānagara :—

'Śālivāhana-Śaka 1477 (in figures, l. 3), the Rākshasa *saṁvatsara*; the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.'

530. — Ś. 1478. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 12. British Museum (formerly Sir W. Elliot's plates<sup>5</sup> of *Sadāśivarāya*, residing at Vijayanagara (Vidyānagarī); recording a grant made at the

1. See below, No. 534.

2. Read *Vaiśākha*-.

3. Read *-Narasimha*-, and compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 180, l. 1.

4. Read *-punya*<sup>o</sup>.

5. The plates are marked with numeral figures. The grant is remarkable for the large number of villages mentioned in it.



request of (king Raṅgarāja's Śrīraṅgarāja's, son) **Rāmarāja**,<sup>1</sup> the ruler of the Kaṇṇāṭa kingdom, who had been requested in this matter by the prince **Koṇḍarāja** (descended from king Bukka of Āraṇḍi); (composed by Sabhāpati) :—

(L. 115). — Kramād=vasu-hay-ābdh-īṃdu-gaṇitē Śaka-vatsarē | Naḷa-saṃvatsarē māsi Mārgaśīrsha iti śrutē | sūryōparāgē=māvāsyā-tithā(thau) Mārttāṃḍa-vāsarē |

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 17, No. 199.

Genealogy as far as Achyutarāja as in No. 519, except that according to this inscription Ōbāmbikā bore to Nṛsiṃha (Narasa) two sons, Raṅga and Achyutarāja. Achyutarāja was succeeded by his son Veṅkaṭarāja and when the latter died, Rāma,<sup>6</sup> the ruler of the Kaṇṇāṭa kingdom and 'husband of (Sadāśiva's) sister,'<sup>2</sup> made the ministers install Sadāśivarāja, the son of (Achyutarāja's brother) Raṅga and Timmāmbā. The inscription also gives the genealogy of Koṇḍarāja.

531. — Ś. 1482 (for 1483). — *PSOCI*. No. 134; *Mysore Inscr.* of the reign of **Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivarāja**, residing at Vidyānagara :—

(L. 8). — Śālivāhana-<sup>3</sup>Śaka-varsha 1482 Durmati-saṃvatsarada Māgha-śu 15 Sōmavāra sōmōparāga-<sup>4</sup>puṇṇyakāladalū.

20th January A.D. 1562, with a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was a Tuesday, not a Monday; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 9, No. 159.

532. — Ś. 1483. — *As. Res.* Vol. XX. p. 28. Translation of a Vijayanagara inscription of the time of **Sadāśivarāja** :—

'In the year of Śālivāhana 1483, corresponding to the year Durmati, in Chaitra sudi-pañchamī, Śanivār, . . . in the season of Makara-saṃkrānti-puṇyakāla.'

The date is irregular.

533. — Ś. 1482 (? for 1485). — *PSOCI*. No. 246; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 129, p. 228. Hāsān Kanarese inscription of **Sadāśivarāja**, residing at Vidyānagara and of **Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka**, the son of Bayappa-Nāyaka :—

(L. 5). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 1482(?)ya varttamānakka(kke) nilāva<sup>5</sup> Rudhirōdgāri-saṃvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-śu 13 Sōmavāra<sup>6</sup> puṇṇyakāladalli.

1. *I.e.* Rāmarāja II. of the third Vijayanagara dynasty; see below, No. 539.

2. More probably Sadāśiva's cousin, the daughter of Kṛishṇarāja.

3. Read *Śālivāhana-*.

4. Read *-puṇya*.

5. Read *Salluva* (?).

6. Read *puṇya*.



For Rudhirōdgarin = Ś. 1485 the date would correspond to Monday, 2nd August A.D. 1563.

534. — Ś. 1488. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 43-46, p. 70 ff. Four Tamil inscriptions at Arappakkam, Ariyaūr, Arumbaritti and Śaduppēri (all near Vēlūr), of the reign of **Sadāśivarāya**; recording grants made by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tirumalarāja* (I., the younger brother of Rāmarāja II. of Kārṇāṭa<sup>1</sup>) at the request of **Śiṇṇa-Bommu-Nāyaka** of Vēlūr :<sup>2</sup>—

'On Wednesday, the twelfth lunar day of the latter half of the month of Kumbha of the Akshaya-*saṁvatsara*, which was current after the Śaka year 1488.'

Wednesday, 5th February A.D. 1567; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 133, No. 116.

535. — Ś. 1497.<sup>3</sup> — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 47-49, p. 73 ff. Three Tamil inscriptions at Śattavāchchēri, Śamaṅginellūr and Perumai (all near Vēlūr), of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Śrīraṅgarāya* II.<sup>1</sup> (usually described as I.); recording grants made by **Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka Ayyaṇ** at the request of **Śiṇṇa-Bommu-Nāyaka** of Vēlūr :<sup>4</sup>—

'On Wednesday, the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Makara of the Yuva-*saṁvatsara*, which was current after the Śaka year 1497.'

The date is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 17, No. 200.

536. — Ś. 1500. — *PSOCL* No. 242; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 121, p. 220. Bēlūr Kanarese inscription of the reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Śrīraṅgarāya* II.<sup>1</sup> (usually described as I.), recording a grant by **Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka**, [the son of] **Veṅkaṭādri-Nāyaka** :—

'Śālivāhana-Śaka 1500 or 1560 (in figures, l. 10), the Bahudhānya *saṁvatsara*; Saturday, the eighth day of the dark-fortnight of Śrāvaṇa;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the year 1500').

Saturday, 26th July A.D. 1578.<sup>5</sup>

537. — Ś. 1508. — *PSOCL* No. 28; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 140, p. 252. Dēvanahallī plates of **Śrīraṅgarāya** II.<sup>1</sup> (usually described as I.) :—

(L. 114). — Khyāt-āṁg-āṁbara-bāṇ-ēṁdu-gaṇitē Śaka-vatsarē | vatsarē Tāraṇ-ābhikhyē māsi Kārttika-nāmani || Pakshē valakshē puṇyāyām paurṇimāyām mahātithau | sō-ōparāgasamayē.<sup>6</sup>

7th November A.D. 1584; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 121, No. 48.

3. See below, No. 539.

4. See above, No. 527.

5. For plates of Śrīraṅgarāya II. of the same year see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 155.

6. See above, No. 534.

7. On this day the *tithi* of the date (which was the *Kṛishṇāshṭamī*) commenced 2 h. 42 m. after mean sunrise.

8. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 213, No. 74.



538. — **Ś. 1514.** — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 58, p. 85. Viriñchipuram Tamil inscription of the reign of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Venkaṭapati I.*,<sup>1</sup> recording a grant by **Periya-Eṇama-Nāyaka** of Puṇṇārrūr :—

'On the 6th solar day of the month of Tai of the Nandana year, which was current after the Śaka year 1514.'

539. — **Ś. 1523.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 272; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 371, and Plates. Veḷāppākam (Viḷāpāka) plates<sup>2</sup> of **Vīra-Venkaṭapati-mahārāya (Venkaṭapati I.)** of Karṇāṭa, recording a grant which was made at the request of Liṅga, the son of Bomma of Vēlūru<sup>3</sup> and grandson of Vīrappa-Nāyaka; (composed by Rāma, the son of Kāmakōṭi and grandson of Sabhāpati) :—

(L. 109). — Śakti-nētra-kaḷamb-ēṇḍu-gaṇitē Śaka-vatsarē | [Pla]va-saṁvatsarē puṇyē māśi(si) Vaiśākha-nāmani | pakshē [va]ḷakshē puṇya-rkshē puṇyāyām dvādasī(śī)-tithau |

In the Moon's race (after mythical and legendary beings), Tāta-Pinnama [I.]; his son Sōmidēva; his son Rāghavadēva; his son Pinnama [II.], lord of Āravīḍu; his son Bukka (firmly established the kingdom of Sāḷuva-Nṛisimha<sup>4</sup>); his son Rāmarāja [I.]; his son Śrīraṅgarāja [I.]; his sons Rāmarāja [II.]<sup>5</sup> Tirumalarāya [I.]<sup>6</sup> and Venkaṭādri, of whom Tirumalarāya [I.] was installed as king; his son Śrīraṅgarāja [II.];<sup>7</sup> his younger brother Venkaṭapati [I.] (defeated Mahamandaśāhu, the son of Malikibharāmā, *i.e.*, Muḥammad Shāh, the son of Malik Ibrāhīm of Golkonda).

540. — **Ś. 1543.** — *PSOCI.* No. 29; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 136, p. 247. Śimoggā Sanskrit and Kanarese plates<sup>2</sup> of the reign of **Rāmadēva** [IV. of Karṇāṭa ?] :<sup>8</sup>—

'Śaka 1543 (in words, l. 18 of the first side; *vēda*, 3; *ambudhi*, 4; *śara*, 5; and *kshōṇī*, 1), the Durmati *saṁvatsara*; Saturday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.'<sup>9</sup>

Saturday, 14th April A.D. 1621; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 121, No. 49.

541. — **Ś. 1547.** — *PSOCI.* No. 243; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 122, p. 221. Bēlūr Kanarese inscription of **Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, Venkaṭādri-Nāyaka** and others :—

1. See No. 539.

2. The plates are marked with numeral figures.

3. See No. 535. *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 138, dated Ś. 1524, records a grant by Bommu-Nāyaka's son Liṅgama-Nāyaka.

4. See No. 501.

5. See No. 530.

6. See No. 534.

7. See Nos. 535-537.

8. Compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. Table facing p. 238.

9. In the photograph the greater part of the date is illegible.



(L. 4). — Śālivāhana-Sha(śa)ka-varushaṅḡlu 1547nē Krōdhana-saṁvatsarada Māgha-ba 5 Sōmavāra.

Monday, 6th February A.D. 1626.

542. — Ś. 1556.<sup>1</sup> — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 240. Kūniyūr plates<sup>2</sup> of **Vīra-Veṅkaṭapati-mahārāya** (**Peda-Veṅkaṭa**, **Veṅkaṭapati II.**, the elder son of Śrīraṅgarāya IV. who was a son of Rāmarāja II.) of Karṇāṭa, residing at Peṇugonḍa; recording a grant which was made at the request of **Tirumala-Nāyaka** (of Madhurā); (composed by Rāma, the son of Kāmakōṭi and grandson of Sabhāpati) :—

(L. 103). — Ri(ri)tu-bāṇa-kaḷamb-ēṁdu-gaṇitē Śaka-vatsarē | Bhāv-ābhidā(dha)nakē varshē māsi Vaiśākha-nāmani | pakshē vaḷakshē puṇya-rkshē purna(rṇa)māśyām mahātithau |

For a full genealogy of the family to which Veṅkaṭapati II. belonged, see the Table facing *ibid.* P. 238.

Genealogy of Tirumala: Nāga of the Kāśyapa *gōtra*; his son Viśvanātha; his son Kṛishṇapa-Nāyaka; his son Vīrapa; his son Viśvapa-Nāyaka; his son Muddukṛishṇa; his sons Mudduvīra and Tirumala.

543. — Ś. 1558. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 128. Koṇḍyāta<sup>3</sup> (now Madras Museum) plates of **Veṅkaṭapati II.** of Karṇāṭa; (composed by Rāma, the son of Kāmakōṭi and grandson of Sabhāpati) :—

(L. 121). — Vasu-bāṇa-kaḷamb-ēṁdu-gaṇitē Śaka-vatsarē | Dhātri-saṁvatsarē(ra-)nāmni māsi ch=Āshāḍha-nāmani | pakshē vaḷakshē puṇya-rkshē dvādasyām(śyām) cha mahātithau |

The greater part of the genealogical portion of this record is identical with the corresponding portion of No. 542.

544. — Ś. 1560\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 237; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 119, p. 218. Haḷēbīḍ Kanarese inscription of the time of **Veṅkaṭādri-Nāyaka Ayya**, the son of Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka Ayya, of Bēlūr:—

'Śālivāhana-Śaka 1560 (in figures, l. 9), the Īśvara *saṁvatsara*; Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.'

Thursday, 8th February A.D. 1638;<sup>4</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 3, No. 136.

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1. For a Viriñchipura Tamiḷ inscription of the same king and of the Śrīmukha = Ś. 1556\*, see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 133, p. 136.
  2. The plates are marked with numeral figures.
  3. This is the name of the village granted; I do not know where the plates were found.
  4. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 12 m. after mean sunrise.



545. — §. 1566. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 156. Kallakurśi<sup>1</sup> plates of Śrīraṅgarāya VI. (usually described as II.) of Kaṇṇāṭa, the son of Pina(China)-Veṅkaṭa III. who was the younger brother of Veṅkaṭapati II. and adopted son of Gōpāla who was the son of Śrīraṅga V., and grandson of Veṅkaṭādri, the youngest brother of Rāmarāja II.;<sup>2</sup> (composed by Rāma, the son of Kāmakōṭi and grandson of Sabhāpati) :—

(L. 105). — Rasa-rtu-bāṇa-chaṁdr-ākhyā-gaṇitē Śaka-vatsarē [] Tāru(rā)ṇ-ākhyē mahā-varshē māsi Phālgua(na)-nāmakē | paksē vaḷakshē puṇya-rkshē dvādasyām(śyām) cha mahā-tithau |

546. — §. 1615. — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 11, p. 16. Kaṭṭepura Kanarese plate of Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, the son of Veṅkaṭādri-Nāyaka and grandson of Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, of Bēlūr :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varushagaḷu 1615neya Śrīmukha-nāma-saṁvatsarada Pushya-śu 12lu . . . . . Makarasāṅkramaṇa-puṇyakāladalli.

29th December A.D. 1693.

**J. — The Eastern Chalukyas (or Chālukyas, including those of Piṭhāpuram and Śrīkurmam), and minor chiefs of the Telugu country.<sup>3</sup>**

547. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 309, and Plate. Sātārā (now British Museum) plates of the E. Chalukya<sup>4</sup> Yuvarāja Vishṇuvardhana<sup>5</sup> I. Vishamasiddhi; of the 8th year (of the reign) of the Mahārāja (the W. Chalukya Pulakēśin II.<sup>6</sup>); issued from Kurumarathyā :—

(L. 13). — Kārttika-paurṇṇamāsyām.

(L. 35). — śrī-mahārājasya pravarddhamānaka-saṁvatsarē aṣṭamē.

In the family of the Chalukyas, Raṇavikrama Satyāśraya [Pulakēśin I.]; his son Kīrtivarman [I.]; his son Vishṇuvardhana [I.] Vishamasiddhi.

548. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 16; Dr. Burnell's *South-Ind. Palaeography*, 2nd ed., Plate xxvii. Chīpurupalle plates of the 18th year (of the reign) of the E. Chalukya Mahārāja Vishṇuvardhana I. Vishamasiddhi, the younger brother of the Mahārāja Satyāśraya (Pulakēśin II.); issued from Cherupūra :—

(L. 14). — Śrāvaṇa-māsē chandragrahaṇa-nimitte.

1. This is the name of the village granted; the grant was edited from Sir W. Elliot's impressions.

2. Compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. Table facing p. 238.

3. *Viz.*, the chiefs of Koṇḍapaḍmati, Velanāṇḍu and Kōnamaṇḍala (Nos. 581-583), the Kākatīyas (Nos. 584-589), the chief of Amarāvati and Nātavādi (Nos. 590-592), the Reddis of Koṇḍavīḍu, and Rājamahēndranagara (Nos. 593-599), the Matsyas of Oḍḍavādi (No. 600), and Nāmaya-Nāyaka of Piṭhāpurī (No. 601).

4. The original has *Chalikya*.

5. On the seal called Biṭṭarasa. He is the Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana of No. 557 ff.

6. See above, No. 9 ff.



(L. 20). — sam 19 8 mā (?) 4 (?) di 10 5.

[§. 554]: 7th July A.D. 632; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 4.

The *ājñapti* (or *dūtaka*) of the grant was Aṭavidurjaya of the Matsya<sup>1</sup> family.

549. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 137, and Plate. Pēdda-Maddāli plates of the 18th year of the reign of the E. Chalukya *Mahārāja Jayasimha I. (Sarvasiddhi)*, the son of [Vishamasiddhi<sup>2</sup>] and grandson of Kīrtivarman I.; issued from Udayapūra :—

(L. 18). — vishuva-nimitte vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē ashtādaś[ē\*].

550. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 186, and Plates in Vol. VIII. p. 320. Nellore district (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum ?) plates of the second year of the reign of the E. Chalukya *Mahārāja Vishṇuvardhana II. (Vishamasiddhi)*, the grandson of the *Mahārāja Vishṇuvardhana I.*, and son of Indra-bhaṭṭāraka who was the younger brother of the *Mahārāja Jayasimha I.* :—

(L. 65). — varddhamāna-rājya-dvaya-<sup>3</sup>saṁvatsarē Chaitra-māsē śukla-pakshē daśamyām Māgha-nakshatrē Buddavārēshu.

[§. 586]: Wednesday, 13th March A.D. 664; see *ibid.* Vol. XX. p. 8.

551. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol VII, p. 191, and plate. Maṭṭewāḍa (? , formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum ?) first and second plates<sup>4</sup> only of the 5th year of the reign of the E. Chalukya *Mahārāja Vishṇuvardhana II. (Vishamasiddhi)*, the great grandson of Kīrtivarman I., grandson of the *Mahārāja Vishṇuvardhana I.*, and son of Indra-bhaṭṭāraka who was the brother of the *Mahārāja Jayasimha I.* :—

(L. 19). — -a(ā)tmanō vijayarājya-pañchamē saṁvatsarē Phālguna(na)-māsē amāvāsyāyām sūryyagra[ha\*]ṇa-nimi[ttē\*].

[§. 589]: 17th February A.D. 668; a solar eclipse (in the *pūrṇimānta* Phālguna), *not* visible in India;<sup>5</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XX. p. 9.

552. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 105. Madras Museum plates of the 20th year of the reign of the E. Chalukya *Mahārāja Sarvalōkāśraya (Vijayasiddhi, i.e. Maṅgi-yuvarāja<sup>6</sup>)*, the son of *Mahārāja Vishṇuvardhana II.*, who was the son of Indra-bhaṭṭāraka, the younger brother of the *Mahārāja Jayasimha I.* :—

1. Compare below, No. 600.

2. *I.e.* Vishṇuvardhana I. Vishamasiddhi; the actual name is omitted in the grant.

3. Read -*dvitīya*-.

4. The two plates are numbered with numerical symbols.

5. Compare above, No. 9.

6. Compare below, No. 557 ff.



(L. 24). — uttarāyaṇa-nimittē . . . [pravarddhamāna-vija]yarājya-samvatsarē viśaḥ.<sup>1</sup>

553. — *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. I. No. 35, p. 33; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 415. British Museum (formerly Sir W. Elliot's) plates of the E. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya II. Narēndramṛigarāja*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana IV., and grandson of the *Mahārāja* Vijayāditya I. :—

(L. 42). — chandru(ndra)grahaṇa-nimittē.

The inscription mentions as *ājñapti* (or *dūtaka*) Narēndramṛigarāja's brother, the prince Nṛipa-Rudra, born in the Haihaya family.

554. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 120, and Plate. Ēḍēru (now Madras Museum) plates of the E. Chalukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vijayāditya II.*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana IV., and grandson of Vikramarāma (*i.e.* Vijayāditya I.) :—

(L. 20). — sū[r\*]yyagrahaṇa-nimittē.

555. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 186, and Plates. Ahadanakaram (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) Sanskrit and Telugu<sup>2</sup> plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārāja Viṣṇuvardhana V. (i.e. Kali-Viṣṇuvardhana<sup>3</sup>)*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Vijayāditya II., and grandson of the *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana IV.

556. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 123, and Plate. Masulipatam (? , formerly Sir W. Elliot's) plates<sup>4</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārāja Vijayāditya III.* (who in battle slew Mangi), the son of the *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana V., who was the son of the *Mahārāja* Vijayāditya II. (here also called Chāluky-Ārujuna<sup>5</sup>) :—

(L. 27). — chandragrahaṇa-nimittē.

557. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 128, and Plate. Bezwāḍda plates<sup>6</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Bhīma I., Viṣṇuvardhana* (also called **Chālukya-Bhīma I.**) :—

(L. 20). — nija-paṭṭabandha-samayē.

In the Chālukya family, Satyāśraya's<sup>7</sup> brother Kubja-Viṣṇuvardhana [Viṣṇuvardhana I.] (reigned 18 years); his son Jayasimha [I.] (33 yrs.); his younger brother Indra-bhaṭṭāraka's son Viṣṇuvardhana [II.] (9 yrs.); his son Maṅgi-yuvarāja (25 yrs.); his son Jayasimha [II.] (13 yrs.); his younger brother from a different mother, Kokkili (6 months); his eldest brother

1. Read *viśē*.

2. The whole of the donative part of the grant is in Telugu.

3. See below, No. 557 ff.

4. There is no information as to what has become of the plates.

5. He also is described as a fire of destruction to the Gaṅga family.

6. The plates are quasi-palimpsests.

7. *I.e.* Pulakēśin II., above, No. 9 ff.



Vishṇuvardhana [III.]<sup>1</sup> (37 yrs.); his son Vijayāditya-bhaṭṭāraka [Vijayāditya I.] (18 yrs.); his son Vishṇurāja [Vishṇuvardhana [IV.] (36 yrs.); his son Vijayāditya [II.] (40 yrs.); his son Kali-Vishṇuvardhana [Vishṇuvardhana V.] (1½ yrs.); his son Vijayāditya [III.] (44 yrs.); Bhīma [*i.e.* Chālukya-Bhīma I.] is the son of his brother, the *Yuvarāja* Vikramāditya [I.].

558. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 132, and Plate. Masulipatam (now Madras Museum) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārāja Ammarāja I. Vishṇuvardhana*, recording a grant to **Mahākāla**, a general and son of a foster-sister, of Ammarāja's grandfather Bhīma I.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Vijayāditya [III.] substantially as in No. 557. From his younger brother, the *Yuvarāja* Vikramāditya [I.], sprang Bhīma [I, *i.e.* Chālukya-Bhīma I.] (who reigned 30 yrs.); his son Vijayāditya [IV.] (6 months); his son Ammarāja [I.].

559. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 36, p. 39. Ēḍērn (now Madras Museum) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārāja Amma I. Vishṇuvardhana*, surnamed Rājamahēndra; recording a grant to one of the king's military officers named Bhaṇḍanāditya-Kuntāditya, of the Paṭṭavardhinī family.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns from Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana<sup>2</sup> to Vishṇuvardhana [IV.] substantially as in No. 557. Vishṇuvardhana's son Vijayāditya [II.] (reigned 44 yrs); his son Kali-Vishṇuvardhana [Vishṇuvardhana V.] (1½ yrs); his son Vijayāditya [III.] (cut off the head of Maṅgi; frightened Kṛishṇa and Saṅkila and burnt their city [Kṛiṇāpura];<sup>3</sup> reigned 44 yrs.); his younger brother Vikramāditya's son Chālukya-Bhīma<sup>4</sup> [I.] (30 yrs.); his son Vijayāditya<sup>5</sup> [IV.]; his son Amma [I.].

560. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 213, and Plates. Pāganavaram (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājadhirāja Chālukya-Bhīma II. Visṇuvardaha*, surnamed Gaṇḍamahēndra,<sup>6</sup> the son of Vijayāditya IV. and Mēlāmbā.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Vishṇuvardhana [IV.] substantially as in No. 557. His son Narēndramṛigarāja [Vijayāditya II.] (reigned 48 yrs.); his son Kali-Vishṇuvardhana [Vishṇuvardhana V.] (1½ yrs.); his son Guṇaga-Vijayāditya [Vijayāditya III.] (slew Maṅgi, and burnt Kiraṇapura;<sup>7</sup> reigned 44 yrs.); his younger brother the *Yuvarāja* Vikramāditya's son Chālukya-Bhīma [I.] (30 ys); his son Vijayāditya [IV.] (6 months); his eldest son Ammarāja [I.] (7 ys); having expelled his son Vijayāditya [V.], Tāha (one month); having slain him, Chālukya-Bhīma's son Vikramāditya [II.] (11 months); having defeated him, Amma's son

1. Compare below, No. 634.

2. The inscription mentions an enemy of his, (a king) Daddara.

3. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 226; the Kṛishṇa mentioned above is by Dr. Hultzsch suggested to be a Paramāra of Mālava; but he may be the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja II. See below, No. 560.

4. Here also called Drōhārjuna.

5. Here also called Kaliyarttyaṅka.

6. Compare above, No. 126.

7. See above, No. 559.



Bhīma (8 months); having killed him, Tāha's eldest son Malla [Yuddhamalla II.] (7 yrs.); having expelled him, [Chalukya-]Bhīma [II.].

561. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 135, and Plate. Masulipatam (? , formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* [Chālukya-Bhīma<sup>1</sup> II.] **Vishṇuvardhana**, the son of Vijayāditya IV. and Mēlāmba :—

(L. 31). — uttarā[yaṇa-nim]ittē.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Vikramāditya [II.] substantially<sup>2</sup> as in No. 560. The inscription then immediately goes on to the son of Mēlāmbā and Vijayāditya [IV.].

562. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 37, p. 44. Kolavennu (now Madras Museum) plates<sup>3</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Chālukya-Bhīma II. Vishṇuvardhana**, surnamed Rājamārtaṇḍa, the son of Vijayāditya IV. and brother of Ammarāja I., from a different mother; recording a grant made at the request of the prince **Vājījaya** of the Pānara family :—

(L. 30). — uttarāyaṇa-nimittē.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Ammarāja [I.] substantially<sup>4</sup> as in No. 560. His son Vijayāditya [V.] (reigned half a month); Tālāpa (one month); having conquered him, Chālukya-Bhīma's son Vikramāditya [II.] (one year); Chālukya-Bhīma [II.], the son of Vijayāditya [IV.] (conquered Tātabikyana and Dhalādi).

563. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 15, and Plates. British Museum (? , formerly Sir W. Elliot's) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Ammarāja II. Vijayāditya VI.**, the son of Chālukya-Bhīma II. and Lōkamahādēvi :<sup>5</sup>—

(L. 51). — somagrahaṇa-namittam.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Ammarāja [I.] substantially<sup>6</sup> as in No. 560. Having expelled his son Vijayāditya [V.], Tālāpa (reigned one month); having conquered him, Chālukya-Bhīma's son Vikarmāditya [II.] (11 months); Tālāpa's son Yuddhamalla [II.] (7 yrs.); having expelled him, Ammarāja's younger bother Bhīma [*i.e.* Chālukya-Bhīma II.] (12 yrs.). His son Ammarāja [II.] assumed the crown in the 12th year of his life on the date :—

(L. 31). — Giri-rasa-vasu-saṁkhy-ābdē Śaka-samayē Mārggaśīrsha-māsē=smin kṛṣṇa-trayōdaśa-dinē Bhṛiguvārē Maitra-nakshatrē || Dhanushi ravau Ghaṭa-lagnē.

[§. 867]: Friday, 5th December A.D. 945; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 123, No. 62.

- 
1. This name is not given in the inscription.
  2. But Guṇaga-Vijayāditya is here called Guṇaka-Vijayāditya.
  3. The grant on these plates was left incomplete.
  4. But the length of the reign of Vijayāditya II. Narēndramṛigarāja is given as 40 years (see No. 557); and Guṇaga-Vijayāditya is called Guṇakenalla-Vijayāditya.
  5. The poetry of the grant is be Mādhavabhaṭṭa.
  6. But the length of the reign of Jayasimha I. is given (wrongly) as 30 years; Guṇaga-Vijayāditya is called Guṇagāṅka-Vijayāditya; and Vijayāditya IV. is called Kollabigaṇḍa-Vijayāditya.



564. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 140, and plate. Masulipatam (now Madra Museum) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārāja Rājādhirāja*<sup>1</sup> **Ammarāja II. Vijayāditya VI.**, surnamed **Rājamahēndra**, the son of Chālukya-Bhīma II. and Lōkamahādēvi; recording a grant to the *Yuvarāja* Ball[ā]ladēva-Vēlābhata, also called Boddiya, the son of (the lady) Pammavā of the Paṭṭavardhini family.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns substantially<sup>2</sup> as in No. 563.

565. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 91, and Plates. Elavaruru plates<sup>3</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Ammarāja II. Vijayāditya VI.**, the son of Chālukya-Bhīma II. and Lōkamahādēvi:<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 54). — *uttarāyaṇa-nimittē*.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns substantially as in No. 564.

566. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII. p. 249, and Plate. British Museum (formerly Sir W. Elliot's) plates of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Ammarāja II., Vijayāditya VI.**, surnamed **Rājamahēndra**, the son of Chālukya-Bhīma II. and Lōkamahādēvi; recording a grant made at the request of the king's wife's parents Kāma and Nāyamāmbā :<sup>5</sup>—

(L. 28). — *uttarāyaṇa-nimittē*.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Bhīma (*i.e.* Chālukya-Bhīma I.) substantially as in No. 560. His Son Kollakigaṇḍa-bhāskara [Vijayāditya IV.] (reigned 6 months); his eldest son Ambarāja [Ammarāja I.] (7 yrs.); his eldest son Vijayāditya [V.] (half a month); having put him in prison, Tāla, the son of Yuddhamalla [I.] who was the paternal uncle of Chālukya-Bhīma [I.] (one month); Vikramāditya [II.] (1 yr.); Kollabigaṇḍa's son Bhīma [Chālukya-Bhīma II.], surnamed Kaṣayilladāta (12 yrs.); his son Ammarāja [II.].

567. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 38, p. 47. Masulipatam (now Madras Museum) plates<sup>6</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Ammarāja II. Vijayāditya VI.**, the son of Chālukya-Bhīma II. and Lōkamahādēvi.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Ammarāja [I.] substantially as in No. 560. After him, Tālapa (reigned one month); having expelled him, Chālukya-Bhīma's son Vikaramāditya [II.] (1 yr.); Yuddhamalla [II.] (7 yrs.); having expelled him, Ammarāja's younger brother [Chālukya-] Bhīma [II.] (12 yrs.); his son Ammarāja [II.].

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1. Perhaps a mistake for *Mahārājādhirāja*.

2. But the length of the reign of Jayasimha I.; is given (correctly) as 33 years; and Tālapa is called Tāl-ādhipa and Tāl=ādhipati.

3. The grant is partly a quasi-palimpsest.

4. The poetry of the grant is by Pōtanabhaṭṭa.

5. The poetry of the grant is by Mādhavabhaṭṭa.

6. They are all much worn, and of the third plate one entire half is lost.



568. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 351, and Plates. Raṇastipūṇḍi<sup>1</sup> plates<sup>2</sup> of the 8th year (of the reign) of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vimalāditya Vishṇuvardhana* :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 97). — asṭama-varsha-varddhānē Simha-m[ā\*]sē.

Date of Vimalāditya's coronation :—

(L. 42). — Anal-ānala-randhra-gatē Śakē-varshē Vṛishabha-māsi sita-pakshē [|\*] yash=shashṭhyām Duru-Pushyē Simhē lagnē prasiddham=abhishiktaḥ | (||)

[§. 933]: Thursday, 10th May A.D. 1011; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the 5th, not the 6th; see *ibid.* p. 349.

Mythical genealogy from Nārāyaṇa (Vishṇu), through the Moon, to Udyana who was the first of 59 kings of Ayōdhyā. Descended from them, Vijayāditya, was killed in battle with Trilōchana-Pallava; his posthumous son Vishṇuvardhana; his son (from a Pallava princess) Vijayāditya; his son Polakēśivallabha (Pulakēśin I.); his son Kīrtivarman [I.]. Then genealogy with lengths of reigns from Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana to Yuddhamalla [II.] substantially<sup>4</sup> as in No. 563. Having expelled Yuddhamalla [II.], Rājabhīma (Bhīma, Chālukya-Bhīma [II.]), the younger brother of Ammarāja [I.], (reigned 12 yrs.); his son Ammarāja [II.] (25 yrs.); Dāna or Dānārṇava, his brother from a different mother (3 yrs.); an interregnum of 27 years; Dāna's son Śaktivarman (12 yrs.); after him Vimalāditya<sup>5</sup> (Tribhuvanāṅkuśa, Birudaṅka-Bhīma,<sup>6</sup> Mummaḍi-Bhīma, Bhūpamahēndra), the son of Dāna and Āryā-mahādēvī.

569. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 50, and Plates. Korumelli (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) plates<sup>7</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Rājarāja I. Vishṇuvardhana*, the son of Vimalāditya and his wife Kundavā who was the younger sister of [the Chōḷa king] Rājēndra-Chōḍa [I.] and daughter of [the Chōḷa king] Rājarāja [I.] of the solar race :<sup>8</sup>—

(L. 103). — imdūparāgē.

Date of Rājarāja's coronation :—

- 
1. This is the name of the village granted; the plates were found in the Amalāpuram taluka and belong to an inhabitant of Amalāpuram.
  2. The description of the boundaries of the village granted is in Sanskrit and Telugu.
  3. The poetry of the grant is by Bhīmanabhaṭṭa.
  4. But Indrarāja (Indra-bhaṭṭāraka) is here stated to have reign for 7 days and Tālapa is called Tāḍapa.
  5. He amongst others defeated the Śakas, Lāṭas and Gurjaras.
  6. Compare Birudaṅka-Rāma, above, in No. 309, note.
  7. The first plate is a quasi-palimpsest.
  8. The poetry of the grant is by Chētanabhaṭṭa, the son of Bhīma (No. 568). For the Chōḷa kings Rājarāja I., and Rājēndra-Chōḍa (-Chōḷa I.) see below, Nos. 696 ff. and 721 ff.



(L. 65). — Yō rakshitum vasumatīm Śaka-vatsarēshu vēd-āmburāśi-nidhi-varttishu Śimha-gē=rkkē [|\*] kṛishṇa-dvitiya-divavas-<sup>1</sup>Öttarabhadrikāyām vārē Gurōr=Vvaṇiji lagna-varē=bhishiktaḥ ||

[§. 944]. Thursday, 16th August A.D. 1022; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 131, No. 110.

Mythical genealogy, *etc.*, as far as the interregnum substantially as in No. 568; Dāna's son Chālukya-Chandra [Śaktivarman] (reigned 12 yrs.); his younger brother Vimalāditya (7 yrs.); his son Rājarāja [I.].

570. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 303. Madras Museum Sanskrit and Telugu<sup>2</sup> plates (Nandamapūṇḍi grant) of the 32nd year of the reign of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Rājarāja I. Viṣṇuvardhana*, the son of Vimmalāditya and his wife Kundavā of the solar race<sup>3</sup>:-

(L. 78). — sōmagrahaṇa-nimittē.

(L. 92). — dvātrimśattamē vijayarājya-varsh[ē] varddha[mā\*]nē.

The lunar eclipse mentioned is probably that of the 28th November A.D. 1053 [in §. 975], which was visible in India, see *ibid.* p. 303.

Date of coronation and genealogy with lengths of reigns substantially as in No. 569.

571. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 336, and Plates. Tēki plates<sup>4</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Chōḍagaṅga Rājarāja Viṣṇuvardhana*, ruler of Vēngī, of the 17th year of the reign (of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I.); issued from Jananāthanagarī :—

(L. 108). — śrī-vijayarājya-samvatsara(rē) saptadaśē.

Date of Chōḍagaṅga's appointment as ruler of Vēngī:-

(L. 61). — Śāk-ābdē rasa-kh-āmbar-ēṁdu-gaṇitē Jyēshthē=dha(tha) māsē sitē pakshē pūrnna(rṇṇa)-tidhau(thau) dinē Suragurōr=Jyēshthām śaśāmkē gate [|\*] Śimha(hē) lagna-varē.

[For §. 1006] the date is irregular.

Genealogy, *etc.*, as far as Vimalāditya substantially as in No. 569. His son Rājarāja [I.] (reigned 41 years), married Ammaṅgadēvī, the daughter of [the Chōḷa] Rājēndra-Chōḍa [I.] of the solar race. Their son Rājēndra-chōḍa [II.], at first ruler of Vēngī, as Kulōttuṅgadēva (Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I.) was anointed in the Chōḍa kingdom.<sup>5</sup> He had many queens and from them several sons. He first appointed his son Mummḍi-Chōḍa [Rājarāja] to the sovereignty of

1. Read *-divas-*.

2. The description of the boundaries of the village granted is in Telugu.

3. The poetry of the grant is by Nanniya-bhaṭṭa.

4. Composed by Viddaya-bhaṭṭa; see Nos. 572 and 573. The plates do not refer to a grant of land, but confer certain honorary privileges.

5. See below, No. 755 ff.



Vēngī (which had been held before by Kulōttuṅga's paternal uncle Vijayāditya [VII.]<sup>1</sup> for 15 years) and Mummaḍi-Chōḍa held it for one year. Kulōttuṅga then appointed the latter's younger brother Vīra-Chōḍa, but recalled him after six years. He then appointed his eldest son Chōḍagaṅga.

572. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 39, p. 53; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIX. p. 427. Chellūr (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) plates<sup>2</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vīra-Chōḍa Vishṇuvardhana*, ruler of Vēngī, of the 21st year of the reign (of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I.) :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 113). — śrī-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē ēkaviṁśē.

Date of Vīra-Chōḍa's appointment as ruler of Vēngī :—

(L. 76). — Śak-ābdē śaśi-khadvay-ēṁdu-gaṇitē Simha-ādhirūḍē(ḍhē) ravau chaṁdrē vṛiddhimati tryōdaśa-tithau vārē Gurōr=Vvṛiśchikē [\*] lagnē=tha Śravaṇē.

[Ś. 1001\*]: Thursday, 23rd August A.D. 1078;<sup>4</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 2, No. 128.

Genealogy, *etc.*, as far as Kulōttuṅga (Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I.) substantially as in No. 571. He married Madhurāntakī, the daughter of [the Chōḷa] Rājēndradēva and appointed his son Vīra-Chōḍa to the sovereignty of Vēngī (which has been held before by Kulōttuṅga's paternal uncle Vijayāditya [VII.] for 15 years and by Vīra-Chōḍa's elder brother [Mummaḍi-Chōḍa] Rājarāja for one year).

573. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 74; specimen plate in Dr. Burnell's *South Ind. Palaeography*, 2nd ed., Plate xxix. Piṭhāpuram (now Madras Museum ?) plates<sup>5</sup> of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja Vīra-Chōḍa Vishṇuvardhana*, ruler of Vēngī, of the 23rd year of the reign (of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I.) :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 186). — uttarāyaṇa-nimitte[ē\*].

(L. 279). — śrī-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē tryutta[ra\*]-viṁśati-saṁvatsarē.

Date of Vīra-Chōḍa's appointment as ruler of Vēngī and genealogy, *etc.*, substantially<sup>6</sup> as in No. 572.

574. — Ś. 1056 (for 1065). — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 56, and Plates. Chellūr (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) plates<sup>2</sup> of the reign of the E. Chālukya **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa II.**, recording a grant by his *Daṇḍādhinātha Kāṭa*, otherwise called **Kolani-Kāṭama-Nāyaka**, *i.e.* Kāṭama-Nāyaka of Kolanu :—

1. See below, No. 754.

2. In the description of the boundaries the language is a mixture of Sanskrit and Telugu.

3. The poetry of the grant is composed by Viddayabhaṭṭa ;see No. 571.

4. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 0 h. 30 m. after mean sunrise.

5. In the description of the boundaries the language is a mixture of Telugu and Sanskrit. The grant is remarkable for the large number of donees (536 Brāhmaṇs whose names are given).

6. But Guṇaga-Vijayāditya (probably by a mistake of the writer) is stated to have reigned 40 (instead of 44) years.



(L. 49). — Śak-ābdānām pramāṇē rasa-viśikha-viyach-chaṁdra-saṁkhyām prayātē. . . . s-Ādra-rkshē pūrvva-ma(pa)kshē vishuvati sutithā(thau).

For Ś. 1056. the date is irregular; for Ś. 1065 it regularly corresponds to the 24th March A.D. 1143;<sup>1</sup> compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 9.

Genealogy<sup>2</sup> with lengths of reigns from Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana to Ammarāja [II.] substantially<sup>3</sup> as in No. 563. Ammarāja [II.] (reigned 25 years); his eldest brother Dānārṇava (30 ys.); his son Śaktivarman (12 ys.); his younger brother Vimalāditya (7 ys.); his son Rājarāja [I.] (41 ys.); his son Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa [I.] (49 ys.); his son Vikrama-Chōḍa (15 ys.); his son Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa [II.].

575. — Ś. 1079. — Date of the coronation of **Vijayāditya III.**, one of the E. Chālukyas of **Piṭhāpuram**, as given in the Piṭhāpuram inscription of Mallapadēva III. (below, No. 576) :—

(L. 74). — Yō rājēmddu[h] Śak-[ā]bdē nidhi-jaladhi-[vi]yach-chaṁdra-gē Māgha-māsē śuklē pakshē daśamyāv(m)=Inatanaya-dinē Rōhiṇī-tārakā[yām] [Mī]nē [la]gnē=bhishi[ktō]

Saturday, 11th January A.D. 1158; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 228.

576. — Ś. 1124. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 231, and Plate in Vol. VI. p. 270. Piṭhāpuram Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the **Mahārāja Malla** or **Mallapadēva III. Vishṇuvardana** *alias* **Mallapadēva-Chakravartin**, E. Chālukya of Piṭhāpuram, dated on the day of his coronation:—

(L. 78). — Śak-[ābdē] vēda-nētra-kshiti-śaśi-gaṇitē Śrēshṭha-kṛishenē [da\*]śamyām Bhānū(nō)r=vvārē [su]-lagnē mahati Mṛigapatāv=Aśvi-be(bhē) Pīṭhapu[ryyām].

(L. 85). — Śamkavarshambhu(bu)lu 11[2]4gu[nēm]ṭi Jyēshṭha-ba[hu][la\*]-daśamiyun=Ādivāramu nāmṭi Simhodayamuna |

Sunday, 16th June A.D. 1202; see *ibid.* Vol. IV. p. 228.

After giving the genealogy with the lengths of the reigns of the E. Chalukyas from Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana to Vikrama-Chōḍa (surnamed Tyāgasamudra, compare No. 807), the inscription gives the following genealogy of Mallapadēva: Bēta (Kaṇṭhikā-Bēta or Vijayāditya<sup>4</sup> [I.], who was the son of Ammarāja [I.] and had been expelled by Tādapa); his son Satyāśraya (Uttama-Chālukya), married Gaurī of the Gaṅga race; their sons Vijayāditya [II.], Vimalāditya, Vikramāditya, Vishṇuvardhan [I.], Mallapa [I.], Kāma and Rājamārtaṇḍa. Of these, Vijayāditya [II.] married Vijayā of the solar race; their sons Vishṇuvardana [II.], Mallapa [II.], and Sāmidēva. Of these, Mallapa [II.] married Chandaladēvī, the daughter of the Haihaya Brahman, lord of the Sagara-vishya; their son Vijayāditya [III.] (crowned in Ś. 1079, see No. 575), married Gaṅga, the daughter of the lord of [Āra]davāḍa; thier son Malla (Mallapa [III.] Vishṇuvardhana).

1. The writer of the date has written *rasa-viśikha*- instead of *viśikha-rasa*-.

2. An introductory verse implies that the family belongs to the *Sōma-varṁśa*.

3. Bur Indrarāja (Indra-bhṭṭaraka) is stated to have reigned for 7 days; and Tālapa is called Tādapa.

4. *I.e.* Vijayāditya V. of the E. Chālukya genealogy.



577. — §. 1195. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 32. Śrīkūrmam pillar inscription of Vijayāditya II. a descendant of the E. Chālukya Rājarāja I. :—

(L. 19). — Svasti śrī-Śaka-varshē śara-nidhi-śaśi-bhū-sammitē[=rkkē] Tulā-stē(sthē) Rudrāhē Saumyavārē sita-yuji.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 34, note 3.

In the race of the Moon, the [E] Chālukya Vimalāditya (above, No. 568); his son Rājarāja [I.] (translated into Andhra, *i.e.* Telugu, the history of the Bhārata race, *i.e.* the *Mahābhārata*; resided at Rājamāhēndrapaṭṭana). In his race, Vijayāditya [I.]; his son Rājarāja, was minister of Vīra-Nṛishmha;<sup>1</sup> his son Vijayāditya [II.].

578. — §. 1199. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 34. Śrīkūrmam Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of (the E. Chālukya) **Purushōttama**, a son of Rājarāja (and brother of Vijayāditya II.; see No. 577) :—

(L. 1). — Svasti śrī-Śaka-vatsarē [nava]-nidhi-kshōṇ-īṃdubhis=sammitē.

(L. 40. — Śaka-[va\*]rshāmbulu || 1199 yagunēmṭi.

579. — §. 1231. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 35. Śrīkūrmam and Telugu pillar inscription of the [3rd] year of the reign of the (E. Chālukya) **Sāmanta Visvanātha (Jagannātha)**, a son of Purushōttama (see No. 578); and of the reign of **Vīra-Bāṇudēva** :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 1). — Svasti śrī-Śaka-varshē śaśi-guṇa-ravi-gē ch=Ā[śvayuk-śu]kla-pakshē māsē Kaumtēya-tithyām Suraguru-divasē.

(L. 11). — śrī-Śaka-varshāmbhu(bu)lu 1231gunēm[ṭṭi] śrī-Jaga[nn]āthadēvara Vijayarājya-sam[vva]tsarāmbulu [3]gu śrāhi Kanya-śukla 5yu Guruvāramuna.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 36, note 4.

580. — §. 1240. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 36. Śrīkūrmam pillar inscription of (the E. Chālukya) **Purushōttama**, the brother of Vijayārka (Vijayāditya II.) who was a son of Rājarāja (see No. 577); (composed by Nṛisimha) :—

(L. 5). — Śakē vyōma-yug-ō[shṇa]didi(dhi)ti-yut(tē) vasē(rahē) Nabhō-va(mā)si.

581. — §. 1093. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 269. Tsandavōlu<sup>3</sup> Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription<sup>4</sup> of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Buddharāja** of **Koṇḍapaḍmaṭi** — surnamed Aniyāṅkabhīma

1. *I.e.* the E. Gaṅga king (of Kalinga) Narasimha I.; see *North Inscr.* No. 367.

2. *I.e.* the E. Gaṅga king (of Kalinga) Bhānudēva II.; see *North Inscr.* No. 369.

3. This is the modern name of Dhanadapura (Dhanadaprōlu), the capital of the chiefs of Velanāṇḍu; see below, No. 582.

4. For abstracts of 14 other inscriptions of the Koṇḍapaḍmaṭi chiefs and for the pedigrees derived from them see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 274 ff. Names of chiefs occurring in them, besides those given above, are Chīḍa (Chōḍerāja). Erra-Maṇḍa, Malla (Mallerāja), Maṇḍerāja and Manma-Maṇḍa.



and Eladāyasimha and described as 'a worshipper of the feet of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍadēva' (*i.e.* the E. Chālukya Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa II.) of the Durjaya family :—

(L. 49). — Śak-ābdē śakti-Naṁd-āmbara-śaśi-gaṇite . . saumyāyanē.

(L. 70). — Śaka-varshāmbulu 1093nēmṭi [u]ttā(tta)rāyaṇa-nimittamuna.

Buddhavarman (of the Chatruthābhijana or Śūdra caste) was a feudatory of Kubja-Vishṇu<sup>1</sup> of the lunar race. After some ancestors has passed away, there was in his family Maṇḍa (Maṇḍana) [I.]; his son Gaṇḍa; his son Maṇḍa [II.], married Kundāmbikā; their son Buddharāja (whose sister Aṅkama<sup>2</sup> was the wife of Goṅka's<sup>3</sup> son Rajēndra-Chōḍa).

582. — §. 1108. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 39, and Plate in Vol. VI. p. 270. Piṭhāpuram Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of (the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*) **Prithvīśvara**<sup>4</sup> of **Velanāṇḍu**, recording a grant by his mother Jāyāmbikā, the queen of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Goṅka III.; (composed by Ayyapillārya) :—

(L. 136). — Nāga-vyōm-ēṁdu-rūpa-pramita-Śaka-śaran-Mēshasṁkrānti-kālē pu[nyē] . . .

(L. 139). — Śakava[r\*]shāmbulu 1108gunēmṭi Mēshasṁkrānti-nimittamuna.

The inscription gives the following genealogy<sup>5</sup> of the family which belonged to the Chaturthānvaya or Śūdra caste: After a number of fictitious personages, Mall [I.]; his son Eriyavarman; his son Kuḍiyavarman [I.]; his son Malla [II.] Piḍuvaṛāditya; his son Kuḍiyavarman [II.] (feudatory of the E. Chālukya Vimalāditya; above, No. 568); his son Erraya; his son Nannirāja; his sons Vedula [I.], Gaṇḍa, Goṅka [I.] (feudatory of the E. Chālukya Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I), Mallaya, and Paṇḍa; Gaṇḍa's son Vedula [II.] (feudatory of the E. Chālukya Vīra-Chōḍa); Goṅka's son Chōḍa (feudatory and adopted son of the E. Chālukya Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa I), married Guṇḍāmbikā; their son Goṅka [II.], married Sabbāmbikā; their son Vīra-Rājēndra-Chōḍa<sup>6</sup> (Rājēndra-Chōḍa, Velanāṇṭi-Kulōttuṅga-Rājēndra-Chōḍayarāja), married Akkāmbikā;<sup>7</sup> their son Goṅka [III.] (Kulōttuṅga-Manma-Goṅkarāja), married Jayāmbikā (Jāyamāmbā, Jāyamadēvī); their son Prithvīśvara.

583. — §. 1117. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 87, and Plates in Vol. VI. p. 270. Piṭhāpuram Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaras* **Mallidēva** and **Manma-Satya II.** of **Kōnamaṇḍala** (probably dependent of "Kulōttuṅga-Prithvīśvara<sup>8</sup> of Velanāṇḍu, who was again a vassal of [a king] Rājarāja, a descendant of the E. Chālukya dynasty") :—

1. *I.e.* the E. Chālukya Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana.

2. Called Akkāmbikā in No. 582.

3. *I.e.* Goṅka II. of No. 582.

4. See No. 583.

5. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 35.

6. He killed a certain Bhīma, who had taken refuge on an island in a lake (probably the Kollerulake).

7. Called Aṅkama in No. 581.

8. *I.e.* the Prithvīśvara of No. 582.



(L. 109). — Śaka-varshambulu<sup>1</sup> 1117gunēmṭṭi Mēshasaṁkrānti-nimittamuna.

After giving the genealogy of the E. Chālukya dynasty with the lengths of the reigns as far as Maṅgi-yuvarāja and a reference to a king Rājarāja of the Chālukya family who appears to be represented as reigning at the time, the inscription gives a genealogy of the chiefs of Kōnamaṇḍala, who derived their descent from Kārtavīrya, the grandson of Haihaya, a descendant of Yadu. The names given are:<sup>2</sup> Mummaḍi-Bhīma [I.]; Venna; Rājapaṇḍu [I.]; Mummaḍi-Bhīma [II.]; Rājendra-Chōḍa [I.]; Satya [I.] (Satyāśraya); Bēta; Mallidēva; Manma-Chōḍa [II.]; Sūrya; Lōkabhūpālaka (Lōkamahīpāla); Rājapaṇḍu [II.]; Bhīma [III.]; Vallabha; Manma-Satya [II.] (Manma-Satti); Mahīpālaṇḍu.

584. — §. 1094. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XI. p. 12, and Plates. Anmakonḍa Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the **Kākatya (Kākatīya) Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rudradēva**, whose capital was Anumakonḍa (Anmakonḍa, Anmakunḍā); (composed by Achintēndravara, the son of Rāmēśvara-dīkshita and disciple of Advayāmṛita) :—

(L. 6). — Śaka-varshamulu 1084vunēmṭṭi Chitrabhānu-saṁvatsara Māgha-śu 13 Vaḍḍavāramu nāmḍu.

Saturday, 19th January A.D. 1163;<sup>3</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 2, No. 129.

In the Kākatya family, Tribhuvanamalla; his son Prōlērāja (Prōla; made captive the [W.] Chālukya Tailapadēva, *i.e.* Taila III.;<sup>4</sup> defeated Gōvindarāja and Guṇḍa of Mantrakūṭa; conquered but re-instated king Udaya, *i.e.* Chōḍodaya; put to flight Jagaddēva [compare No. 237] *etc.*) married Muppamadēvī; their son Rudradēva (subdued a certain Domma, conquered Mailigidēva,<sup>5</sup> burnt the city of Chōḍadaya, *etc.*).

585. — §. 1135.<sup>6</sup> — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 143. Chēbrōlu Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of **Jāya (Jāyana)**,<sup>7</sup> chief of the elephant-troop of the Kākatīya **Gaṇapati**<sup>8</sup> (surnamed Chhala-mattigaṇḍa) who granted to Jāya 'the city of Shaṇmukha' (*i.e.* Tāmrapurī, Chēbrōlu) on the date here given :—

1. Read -varshambulu.

2. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 85.

3. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 2 h. 29 m. after mean sunrise.

4. See above, No. 239 ff. The inscription mentions the death of Taila III.

5. According to Dr. Hultsch probably the Dēvagiri-Yādava Mullugi; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 196, and above Nos. 351 and 369.

6. The inscription itself may have been incised some years later, because it records works of piety accomplished by Jāya at Chēbrōlu.

7. For an account of another inscription of Jāya and his sovereign Gaṇapati, at Tsandavōlu, the capital of the chiefs of Velanāṇḍu, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 150.

8. Compare above, Nos. 343 and 369.



(L. 82). — Pamchatrimśad-upēta-Rudra-śata-saṁkhyātē Śak-ābdē Madhau māsi Śrīmudha-vatsarē.

In the solar race, in the family of the Raghus, Durjaya; his son Bēta [Tribhuvanamalla]; after him, Prōla; his son Rudra; his brother Mahādēva; his son Gaṇapati.

586. — §. 1153. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 84, and Plate. Gaṇapēśvaram Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the time of the Kākatiya **Gaṇapati**, and of his general **Jāya (Jāyana, Jāyapa-Nāyaka)** :—

(L. 119). — Guṇa-śam-Bhava-mita-Śākē Khara-varshē Mādhavē sitē Gauryyāḥ | tidhyām(thyām).

Prōla, residing at Anmakonḍa, 'the family capital of the kings sprung from the race of Kākati,' (defeated Mantena-Guṇḍa,<sup>1</sup> Tailapadēva, *i.e.* the W. Chālukya Taila III., and Gōvinda-Daṇḍēśa, and re-instated Chōḍōdaya), married Muppalaḍēvī; their sons Rudra and Mahādēva. Rudra succeeded his father and was succeeded by Mahādēva, whose son by Bayyāmbikā was Gaṇapati. Gaṇapati (who had defeated the kings of Chōla, Kaliṅga, Sēvaṇa,<sup>2</sup> Karṇāṭa and Lāṭa, and conquered the country of Velanāṇḍu) married Nārāma (Nārāmba) and Pērama (Pēramāmba), the elder sisters of Jāya (whose generalogy is given).

587. — §. 1157. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 39. Chēbrōlu Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the general Jāya (Jāyana), for the greatest part identical with No. 586 :—

(L. 142). — giri-śera-kshmā-chaṁdra-saṁkhyēm<sup>3</sup> Śakēṁdr-ābdē Mādhava-māsa-śndtha(ddha)-Girijā-tithyām Śanēr=vvāsarē.

Saturday, 21st April A.D. 1235.<sup>4</sup>

588. — §. 1172\*. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 200. Conjeeveram (Ēkāmrānātha temple) inscription of the Kākatiya **Gaṇapati**,<sup>5</sup> and his minister and general **Sāmanta-Bhōja** :<sup>6</sup>—

(L. 13). — Śak-ābdē tu dvisaptaty-adhika-Śiva-śata-khyāta-saṁkhyāna-mānē Saumy-ābdē Śrēshṭha-māsē bahula-Hari-dinē Bhaumavārē samē=hni.

Tuesday, 8th June A.D. 1249; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIII. p. 130, No. 104.

1. In No. 587 the name is spelt *Manthena-Guṇḍa*.

2. *I.e.* the Dēvagiri-Yādavas; compare No. 588.

3. Read *-saṁkhyē*.

4. On this day the *tithi* of the date (or as *kshāya-tithi*) commenced 0 h. 51 m. and ended 22 h. 7 m. after mean sunrise.

5. Compare below, No. 904.

6. For a short inscription of his at Kālahasti, according to which his father was the minister Dōchi, and his mother Vāchāmbā, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 93.



In the solar race, king Betmarāja [Tribhuvanamalla]; after him, Prōḍarāja Jagatikēśarin; after him, Rudradēva; his younger brother Mahādēva; his son Gaṇapati (defeated [the Dēvagir-Yādava] Simhaṇa (Singhaṇa),<sup>1</sup> the Kalinga king, *etc.*).

589. — [Ś. 1172\*].<sup>2</sup> — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 96. Yenamadala fragmentary Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the Kākatīya princess **Gaṇapāmbā**, recording the building of temples, *etc.*, in honour of her deceased husband **Bēta** and of her father **Gaṇapati**.

In the family of the Kākatīśas (Kākatīyas), Prōla; his son Mādhava (*i.e.* Mahādēva, was killed in battle); his son Gaṇapati (Gaṇapa); his daughter Gaṇapāmbā (Gaṇapāmbikā), was married to Bēta, the son of Rudrarāja and grandson of Kētarāja,<sup>3</sup> lord of the Konnātavādīvishaya (residing at Śrī-Dhānyāṅkapura, *i.e.* Amarāvati).

590. — Ś. 1104. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 148. Amarāvati Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Kēta II.** (**Kōṭa-Kētarāja**), 'lord of **Śrī-Dhānyakāṭaka**' :<sup>4</sup>—

(L. 103). — Śak-ābdē yuga-kh-ēṁdu-rūpa-gaṇitē Māghē daśamyām tithau śuklāyām Guruvāsarē.

This date<sup>5</sup> (though repeated four times) is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 147, note 6.

In the city of Śrī-Dhānyakāṭaka, in a family of kings born from the feet of the Creator (*i.e.* in the Śūdra caste), was Bhīma [I.]; his son Kēta [I.]; his son Bhīma [II.], married Sabbamādēvī (Sabbamadēvī); their son Kēta [II.],<sup>6</sup> whose elder brother was Chōḍerāja.

591. — Ś. 1123. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 159. Bezvāḍa Telugu pillar inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Rudradēvarāja**<sup>7</sup> of Maḍapalla in **Natavāḍi**, the son of Buddarāja, who was the brother-in-law of the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati :—

(L. 1). — Śaka-va[r\*]shāmbula 1123[ḍa]gu Durmukhi-saṁvatsara-Vaiśākha-śudhdha (ddha) 15 Guruvāramuna.

Thursday, 19th April, A.D. 1201.<sup>8</sup>

592. — Ś. 1156. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 157. Amarāvati Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of **Bayyamāmbā** (**Kōṭa-Bayyalamahādēvī**),<sup>9</sup> the daughter of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*

1. Compare above, Nos. 343 and 369.

2. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 95.

3. *I.e.* Kēta II. of No. 590.

4. Dhānyakāṭaka is the old name of the present Amarāvati.

5. Probably the day of the king's accession.

6. See above, No. 589.

7. Compare below, No. 592.

8. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 1 h. 38 m. after mean sunrise.

9. According to Dr. Hultzsch, she very probably was one of the wives of Kēta II. in No. 590.



Rudradēva-mahārāja, the son of Buddha and grandson of Durga, who belonged to the Chaturthakula or Śūdra caste and resided at Maḍapalli in the **Nāthavāḍi** (or **Nāthavāṭi**) district :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 212). — Śak-ābdē tarkka-bāṇa-kshiti-ra(śa)śī-gaṇitē vatasrē=smim<sup>2</sup> Jay-ākhyē Jyēshthē mā[s=ī]jyavārē Muraripu-divasē śukla-pakshē praśa[stē].

Thursday, 11th May A.D. 1234.

593. — §. 1296. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 288. Nadupūra<sup>3</sup> (formerly Sir W. Elliot's now British Museum ?) Sanskrit and Telugu plates<sup>4</sup> of **Anna-Vēma** of the **Redḍi** dynasty of **Koṇḍaviḍu**, recording a grant made for the spiritual benefit of his sister Vēmasāni :—

(L. 28). — Śak-ābdē rasa-ratna-bhānu-1296-gaṇi[tē]grastē vidhau Rāhu[n]ā Kārt[t\*]ikyām.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 287.

In the caste sprung from Viṣṇu's foot (*i.e.* the fourth of Śūdra caste) was king Prōla; his son Vēma; his son Anna-Vōta; his younger brother Anna-Vēma (Ana-Vēma, surnamed Vasantarāya and Pallava-Trinētra); his sister Vēmasāni, was married to a prince Nallanūnka.

594. — §. 1300 (for 1301). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 60, and Plate. Vānapalli (now Madras Museum) plates of **Anna-Vēma** of the Redḍi dynasty of **Koṇḍaviḍu**; (composed by Trilōchanārya) :—

(L. 41). — Śak-ābdē gagan-ābhra-viśva-gaṇitē Sidhdhā(ddha)rdhdhi(rthi)-samvatsarē Māghē kṛṣṇa-chaturdāśī-Śiva-tidhau(thau).

Genealogy of Anna-Vēma (Ana-Vēma, here surnamed Jaganobbagaṇḍa,<sup>5</sup> Kshurikākālivētāla, and Karupūravasantarāya) as in No. 593.

595. — §. 1313. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 328, and Plate in Vol. VI. p. 270. Piṭhāpuram Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the Redḍi **Vēma** (Kāṭamareḍḍi-Vēmireḍḍi, *i.e.* **Kāṭaya-Vēma**), the son of Kāṭa II. (Kāṭamareḍḍi) and Doḍḍasāni-amma (a daughter of Anna-Vōta [of Koṇḍaviḍu]), grandson of Māra and, great-grandson of Kāṭaya I. :—

(L. 4). — Śaka-varshāmbulu 1313agunēmṭi Prajāpati-samvatsara-Pushya-śu 2 gu | nāmti Makarasamkrānti-[pu]nyakālamaṇḍu.

Thursday, 28th December A.D. 1391; see *ibid.* Vol. IV. p. 328.

596. — §. 1333. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 321. Tottaramūḍi (now Madras Museum) Sanskrit and Telugu plates<sup>4</sup> of **Vēma** (**Kāṭaya-Vēma**) of **Rājamahēndranagara**, minister of **Kumāragiri** of **Koṇḍaviḍu**; (composed by Śrīvallabha, the son of Śrīvallabhārya and Lakshmī) :—

1. See above, No. 591.

2. Read =smiñ=.

3. This is the name of the village granted; the grant was edited from Sir W. Elliot's impression. Nadupūra (Vēmapura) was in Kōṇasthala.

4. The plates are numbered with Telugu numeral figures.

5. *I.e.* 'the only hero in the world.'



(L. 45). — Śrī-Śakē guṇa-Rāma-viśva-gaṇitē Kārt[t\*]iky-ahē=bdē Kharē.

In the Paṇṭa *kula* of the fourth caste, Vēma, surnamed Jaganobbagaṇḍa;<sup>1</sup> his son Ana-Vōta (Anna-Vōta); his younger brother Anna-Vēma (Ana-Vēma, surnamed Vasantarāya, and Kshurikāśahāya); Ana-Vōta's son Kumāragiri, resided at his capital of Koṇḍavīḍu. His minister Kāṭaya-Vēma (Kāṭaya-Vēmaya)<sup>2</sup> received from him the eastern country with Rājamahēndranagarī as capital.

597. — Ś. 1336. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 329. Drākshārāma Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of a subordinate of **Vēma** (Kāṭamareḍḍi-Vēmāreḍḍi, *i.e.* **Kāṭaya-Vēma**) :—

(L. 10). — Śaka-varshāmbulu 1336agunēmṭi Jaya-saṁvatsarē-Kārt[t\*]ika-śu 15 Bhā | nāmḍu.

Sunday, 28th October A.D. 1414; see *ibid.* p. 328.

The inscription mentions a son of Vēma's, named, in Telugu, Komaragiri reḍḍi.

398. — Ś. 1328 (for 1338). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 339. Drākshārāma Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscription of the wife of the subordinate, mentioned in No. 597, of **Vēma** (*i.e.* **Kāṭaya-Vēma**) :—

(L. 15). — Śaka-varshāmbulu 1328[a]gunēmṭ[i] Durmmukha-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-[śū] 11 Sō | namḍu.

Monday, 9th March A.D. 1416; see *ibid.* p. 328.

The inscription also mentions Vēma's son Komaragiri reḍḍi.

599. — Ś. 1352. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 57. Koṅkuduru (now Madras Museum) Sanskrit and Telugu plates<sup>3</sup> of the Reḍḍi **Dodḍa II.** (**Allaya-Dodḍa**) of **Rājamahēndranagara** :—

(L. 45). — Śrī-Śakē kara-bāṇa-viśva-gaṇitē Sādhāranē vatsarē Paushē=rdhōdaya-nāmni puṇya-samayē.

Sunday, 14th January A.D. 1431; see *ibid.* p. 55, and *Ind. Ant.* XXV, p. 345, No. 2.

In the Paṇṭa *kula* of the fourth caste, Dodḍa [I.] of the [Po]lvōla *gōtra*; his sons Annavrōla, Kōṭaya and Alla (Allāḍa). Of these, Alla married Vēmāmbikā (a daughter of a Chōḍa prince Bhīma), and had four sons, Vēma, Vīrabhadra, Dodḍa [II.] and Anna. The eldest of these, Vēma (Allaya-Vēma), had for his capital Rājamahēndranagara, of which he was joint ruler with Vīrabhadra. Their younger brother Dodḍa [II.] (Allaya-Dodḍa, Allāḍareḍḍi-Dodḍa) had the surnames Karpūravasantarāya, Saṁgramabhīma and Jaganobbagaṇḍa.<sup>1</sup>

1. See above, No. 594, note.

2. For his genealogy see No. 595; his mother's name here is Dodḍāmbikā; his wife was Mallāmbikā (a sister of Kumāragiri).

3. The plates (excepting the 5th and 7th) are numbered with Telugu numeral figures.



600. — Ś. 1191. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 110, and Plates. Dibbida (now Madras Museum) plates<sup>1</sup> of **Arjuna** of the Matsya family of **Oḍḍavādi** :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 31). — Śak-ābdē chaṁdra-raṁdhra-kshiti-śaśi-gaṇitē y=ākshay-ādyā tṛitīyyā(yā) Vaiśākhē māsi tasyām Ravisuta-divasē.

Saturday, 6th April A.D. 1269; see *ibid.* p. 109.

A mythical being, named Satyamārtaṇḍa, was appointed by Jayatsēna, the lord of Utkala, to rule over the Oḍḍavādi country and founded the Matsya family. In this family there were; Bhīma's younger brother Gaṅga; his son Vallabha; his son Yuddhamalla; his son Gōṇaṅga [I.]; his son Bhīma [I.]; his son Rēvaṇa [I.]; his son Kokkila; his son Guḍḍa [I.]; his son Āditya; his son Kaṇḍi [I.]; his sons Bhīma [II.] and Rēvaṇa [II.]; Rēvaṇa's sons Gōṇaṅga [II.] and Guḍḍa [II.]; Guḍḍa's son Kaṇḍi [II.]; his son Ārya (did not reign); his son Paragaṇḍa; his sons Guḍḍa [III.] and Bhīma [III.]; Bhīma's son Nṛisimha; his son Maṅkāditya; his son Bhīma [IV.]; his younger brother Jayanta, married Chiṅgamāmbā; their son Arjuna.

601. — Ś. 1259. (for 1260 ?). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 358, and Plates in Vol. V. p. 263. Donepūṇḍi<sup>3</sup> (now Madras Museum) Sanskrit and Telugu plates of the *Sāmanta Nāmaya-Nāyaka* (**Nāmi-Nīni**), surnamed Pagamechchugaṇḍa<sup>4</sup> (the son of Prōlaya-Nāyaka and Chōḍamāmbā, and grandson of Koppulakāpa-Nāyaka), of **Piṭhāpurī** :—

(L. 31). — Śak-ābdē Naṁda-bāṇ-ārkkā-mitē Bhādrapadē tathā | paurṇa(rṇṇa)māsyām Ravēr=vvārē.

Probably Sunday, 30th August A.D. 1338; see *ibid.* Vol. IV. p. 358.

#### K. — The Kadambas.<sup>5</sup>

602. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 23, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 2. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of the Kadamba *Yuvarāja Kākusthavarman*, of the 80th year; issued at Palāśikā :—

(L. 4). — svavaijayikē aśītitamē saṁvatsarē.

603. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. Introduction, p. 1. Notice of Tālgund pillar inscription,<sup>6</sup> recording the foundation of a tank by the Kadamba **Kākustha (Kākusthavarman)**; (composed by Kubja by order of Kākusthavarman's son Śāntivarman).

1. The plates are numbered with Telugu numeral figures. The text contains some Telugu words.
2. See Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1899-1900, p. 32.
3. This is the name of the village granted by this record. The plates are numbered with Telugu numeral figures.
4. *I.e.* 'the destroyer of the pride of adversaries.'
5. For the later Kādambas see above, p. 26, note 1, *c.*
6. I owe a photograph (furnished by Mr. Rice) of the inscription to Dr. Fleet. Compare Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 286, and *Nachrichten Ges. d. wiss, Göttingen*, 1899, p. 182.



In the Kadamba family was the Brāhmaṇ Mayūraśarman<sup>1</sup> (who was anointed ruler of a tract of country by the Pallavas<sup>2</sup> of Kāñchī); his son Kaṅg[a]varman; his son Bhagīratha; his son Raghu; his brother Kākustha; his son Śāntivarman.

604. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 35, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 3. Dēvagēri plates of the 3rd year of the reign of the Kadamba *Mahārāja Mṛigēśavaravarman (Mṛigēśavarman)*, the son of Śāntivaravarman, of the lineage of Kākustha; issued at Vaijayantī :—

(L. 7). — ātmanah rājyasya tṛtīyē varshē Paushē saṁvatsarē Kārttikamāsa-bahulapakshē daśamyām tithau Uttarābhadrapadē nakshatrē.<sup>3</sup>

605. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 37, and Plates; *PSOCI.* No. 4. Dēvagēri plates of the 4th year (of the reign) of the Kadamba *Dharmamahārāja Vijay-Śiva-Mṛigēśavarman*,<sup>4</sup> issued at Vaijayantī:—

(L. 4). — Mṛigēśavarmanah vijay-āyur-ārōgy-aiśvaryya-pravarddhana-karah saṁvatsarah chaturthah varshā-pakshah aṣṭamah tithih paurṇamāsī anay=ānupūrvyā.

606. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 24, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 5. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of the 8th year (of the reign) of the Kadamba king *Mṛigēśa (Mṛigēśavarman)*, the eldest son of Śāntivaravarman who was a son of Kākustha; issued at Vaijayantī :—

(L. 10). — svavaijayikē aṣṭamē Vaiśākhē saṁvatsarē Kārttika-paurṇamāsyām.

607. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 14, and Plate. Kūdgere plates of the 2nd year (of the reign) of the Kadamba *Dharmamahārāja Vijaya-Śiva-Māndhātṛivarman*, issued at Vaijayantī :—

(L. 6). — savassarē<sup>5</sup> dvitīyē Vaiśākha-paurṇamāsyām.

608. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 25, and Plates; *PSOCI.* No. 6. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of the Kadamba king *Ravi (Ravivarman)*, recording grants and ordinances made at Palāśikā. The inscription mentions the king's predecessors Kākusthavarman, Śāntivarman, and Mṛigēśa.

609. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 29, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 8. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of the Kadamba king *Ravi (Ravivarman)* (who conquered Viṣṇuvarman<sup>6</sup> and other kings), residing at Palāśikā.

1. Compare above, No. 210. The genealogical Table in *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. Introduction, p. 4, is incorrect.

2. See below, No. 616 ff.

3. Here either the *nakshatra* Uttara-Bhadrapadā has been quoted erroneously instead of Uttara-Phalgunī, or *bahula-pakshē* is a mistake for *śukla-pakshē*. Compare Nos. 480 and 853.

4. For other (Hiṇahebbāgilu) plates of the 7th year (of the reign) of the same king see *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 136, No. 18, and Plates.

5. Read *saṁvatsarē*.

6. Perhaps the Viṣṇuvarman of No. 614. See also Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 322.



610. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 28, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 7. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of the 11th year of the reign of the Kadamba *Dharmamahārāja Ravivarman*, the son of Mṛigēśa who was the eldest son of Śāntivarmna, the son of Kākustha; recording donations made by Ravivarman's younger brother **Bhānuvarman**, at Palāśikā :—

(L. 11). — pravarddhamānarājya-śrī-Ravivarmma-dharmamahārājasya ēkādaśē saṁvatsarē hēmanta-shashṭha-pakshē daśamyām tithau.

611. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 30, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 9. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of 4th year of the reign of the Kadamba *Mahārāja Harivarman*, recording donations made by him at the advice of his paternal uncle Śivaratha; issued at Uchchaśṛiṅgī :—

(L. 6). — svarājya-saṁvatsarē chaturthē Phālguṇa(na)-śukla-trayōdaśyām.

612. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 31, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 10. Halsī (now Dr. Fleet's) plates of the 5th year of the reign of the Kadamba *Mahārāja Harivarman*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Ravivarman, recording donations made at the request of king **Bhānuśakti** of the family of the Sēndrakas; issued at Palāśikā :—

(L. 8). — svarājya-saṁvatsarē pañchamē.

613. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII. p. 33, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 1. Dēvagēri plates of the Yuvarāja **Dēvavarman**, son of the Kadamba *Dharmamahārāja* Kṛishṇavarman [I. ?]; issued at Triparvata.

614. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 18, and Plate. Bannahalli (now Halēbīd) plates of the 7th year of the reign of the Kadamba *Mahārāja Kṛishṇavarman II.*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Simhavarman, who was a son of the *Dharmamahārāja* Vishṇuvarman,<sup>1</sup> who was begotten by the *Dharmamahārāja* Kṛishṇavarman I. on a daughter of Kaikēya :—

(L. 13). — varddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarē saptamē Kārttika-māsē āpūryyamāṇa-pakshē pañchamyām Jyēshṭhā-nakshatrē.

615. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 93. Koṇṇūr rock inscription of the Kadamba king **Dāmōdara**.

#### L. — The Pallavas, Gaṅga-Pallavas, Bāṇas and Gaṅga-Bāṇas.<sup>2</sup>

616. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 101, and Plate. Guṇṭūr district (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum) Prākṛit plates<sup>3</sup> of the queen of the Pallava *Yuvamahārāja Vijaya-Buddhavarman*, of the reign of the *Mahārāja Vijaya-Skandavarman* :—

(L. 1). — Siri-Vijayakhandavamma-mahārājassa saṁvvachhara . . . . .

1. For (Bīrūr spurious ?) plates of the *Dharmamahārāja* Vishṇuvarman, the eldest son of the *Dharmamahārāja* Kṛishṇavarman, recording a grant made with the permission of Vishṇuvarman's father's eldest brother (*Jyēshṭha-pitri*). The *Dharmamahārāja* Śāntivaravarman, See *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. p. 91, No. 162, and Plates.

2. Nos. 616-643; 644-658; 659-668 and 669-671.

3. The three plates numbered (wrongly) with numerical symbols. Compare also *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 2, notes.



617. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 86, and Plates.<sup>1</sup> Mayīdavōlu (now Madras Museum) Prākṛit plates<sup>2</sup> of the Pallava *Yuvamahārāja Śivaskandavarman*, of the 10th year (of the reign of his predecessor); issued from Kāñchīpura :—

(L. 25). — sa[m]vachhara[m] dasamam 10 gimhā pakho chhaṭho 6 divasam pañchamī 5.<sup>3</sup>

618. — *Ep. Ind.* I. p. 5, and Plates. Hīrahaḍagalli Prākṛit plates<sup>4</sup> of the 8th year (of the reign) of the Pallava *Dharmamahārājādhirāja Śivaskandavarman*, issued from Kāñchīpura :—

(L. 49). — samva 8 vāsa 6 diva 5.<sup>3</sup>

619. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 51, and Plates: *PSOCI*. No. 267. Uruvaupalli<sup>5</sup> plates of the Pallava *Dharmayuvamahārāja Viṣṇugōpavarman*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Skandavarman II., grandson of the *Mahārāja* Vīravarman, and great-grandson of the *Mahārāja* Skandavarman I.; of the 11th year (of the reign) of the *Mahārāja* Simhavarman I.; issued from Palakkada :—

(L. 33). — Simhavarmma-mā(ma)hārājasya vijaya-samvatsarē ēkādaśē Paushya(sha)-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē daśamyām.

620. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 155, and Plates. Maṅgaḷūr<sup>6</sup> plates of the 8th year of the reign of the Pallava *Dharmamahārāja Simhavarman II.*, the son of the *Yūvarāja* Viṣṇugōpa (Viṣṇugōpavarman), grandson of the *Mahārāja* Skandavarman II., and great-grandson of the *Mahārāja* Vīravarman; issued from Daśanapura :—

(L. 26). — samēdhamāna-vijayarājy-āshtama-samvatsara-Chaitramāsa-śuklapaksha-pañchamyām.

621. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. 145; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 168. Plates. Udayēndiram (spurious<sup>7</sup>) plates of the first year of the reign of the Pallava *Dharmamahārāja Nandivarman*, the son of the *Mahārāja* Skandavarman, grandson of the *Mahārāja* Simhavarman, and great-grandson of the *Rājā* Skandavarman; issued from Kāñchīpura :—

(L. 19). — pravardhamāna-ve(vi)je(ja)yarājya-prata(tha)[ma\*]-sa[mva\*]tsarē Va(vai)-śāka(kha)-māsē śukuksh[ē]<sup>8</sup> pañchamyā[m\*].

1. For the seal see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. Plate facing p. 294.

2. Plates ii to vii are numbered with numerical symbols. The alphabet closely resembles that of No. 1014.

3. These numbers are denoted by numerical symbols.

4. The (eight) plates are numbered with numerical symbols. See also *Ep. Ind.* Vol. II. p. 483.

5. This is the name of the village granted; the inscription was edited from Sir W. Elliot's impressions. The plates are numbered with numerical symbols.

6. The inscription records a grant to a temple founded by a *Sēnāpati* Viṣṇuvarman. See the same name above, in Nos. 609 and 614.

7. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 215, No. 9.

8. Read *śukla-pakshē*.



The plates contain a Tamil endorsement of the 26th year (of the reign) of king Parakēsarivarman who took Madirai, *i.e.* the Chōla king Parāntaka I.<sup>1</sup>

622. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 398, and Plate. Darśi (now Madras Museum) first plate only of a great-grandson of the [Pallava] **Mahārāja Vīrakōrchavarman**, issued from Daśanapura.

623. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 72, p. 341, and Plate. Vallam cave Tamil inscription, recording the foundation of a temple by **Skandasēna**, the son of Vasantapriyarāja, a vassal of Pagāppidugu<sup>2</sup> **Lalitānkura Śatrumalla Guṇabhara Mahēndrapōtarāja** (*i.e.* probably, the Pallava **Mahēndravarman I.**).

624. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 153, and Plate. Mahēndravāḍi inscription of **Guṇabhara (Mahēndra)**, (*i.e.* probably, the Pallava **Mahēndravarman I.**).

625. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 33 and 34, p. 29 f., and Plate x. facing Vol. II. p. 340; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. I. p. 59 f. Trichinopoly cave inscription of the Pallava **Guṇabhāra (Satyasam̐dha, Śatrumalla, Purushōttama)**, (*i.e.* probably, the Pallava **Mahēndravarman I.**).

626. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 320, and Plate. Śīyamaṅgalam cave inscription of **Lalitānkura** (*i.e.*, probably, the Pallava **Mahēndravarman I.**), recording the construction of a temple called Avanibhājana-Pallavēśvara.

627. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 100, and Plate; *PSOCI*. No. 38. Bādāmi fragmentary rock inscription of the time of the Pallava **[Narasim̐]havishṇu** (? , *i.e.* Narasimhavarman I. ?) :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 1). — . . [sam̐]vatsarē ātmanō rājya-varshē cha varddhamānē tra[yōdaśē]. . . .

The fragment contains the epithet or *biruda* Mahāmalla,<sup>4</sup> and the name Vātāpi.

628. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 151, p. 148; Vol. II. Plates xi. and xii. Kūram Sanskrit<sup>5</sup> and Tamil plates of the Pallava king **Paramēśvaravarman I.** (who defeated [the W. Chālukya] Vikramāditya [I.], the son of Mahēndravarman II., and grandson of Narasimhavarman I. (who defeated [the W. Chālukya] Pulakēśin[II.]);<sup>6</sup> recording a grant made at the request of the Pallava lord (*Pallav-ādhirāja*) **Vidyāvinīta**. The historical part of the grant is preceded by a mythical genealogy of Pallava (the supposed founder of the Pallava race) whose descent is derived from the god Brāhmaṇ.

1. See below, No. 634 and No. 681 ff.

2. *I.e.* 'the thunderbolt which cannot be split.'

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 328.

4. Compare above, No. 20, note.

5. The Sanskrit part is called a *praśasti*, the name of the author of which, if it was given, is broken away.

6. Compare above, No. 20.



629. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 24-26, p. 12 ff. Conjeeveram inscriptions of the Pallava **Rājasimha** (**Atyantakāma**, **Śrībhara**, **Raṇajaya**), (*i.e.* **Narasimhavarman II.**), the son of Ugradanḍa Paramēśvara (*i.e.* Paramēśvaravarman I.) who destroyed the city of Raṇarasika (*i.e.* the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya I.).<sup>1</sup>

630. *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 31, p. 24. Panamalai inscription of the Pallava **Rājasimha** (*i.e.* **Narasimhavarman II.**), consisting of one verse which is identical with the last verse of *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 24, above, No. 629.

631. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 29 and 30, p. 23 f. Conjeeveram inscriptions of **Raṅgapatākā**, the queen of the Pallava **Narasimhavishṇu** (*i.e.* **Rājasimha**, **Narasimhavarman II.**).

632. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 27, p. 22. Conjeeveram inscription of the Pallava **Mahēndra** (*i.e.* **Mahēndravarman III.**), the son of Rājasimha (*i.e.* **Narasimhavarman II.**), who was the son of Lōkāditya (*i.e.* **Paramēśvaravarman I.**) who defeated Raṇarasika (*i.e.* the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya I.).<sup>2</sup>

633. — *Madras Christian College Magazine* of August 1890. Conjeeveram Tamil inscription of the 18th year of the reign of [the Pallava] **Nandipōttaraiyaṇ** (*i.e.* **Nandivarman**).<sup>3</sup>

634. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 74, p. 365; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 274, Plates. Udayēndiram plates<sup>4</sup> of the 21st year (of the reign) of the Pallava **Nandivarman Pallavamalla**, recording a grant made at the request of his military officer of feudatory **Udayachandra** who was of the Pūchān family and lord of Vilvalapura :—

(L. 37). — tasy=aiva Nandivarmmaṇō(ṇa) ēkaviṃśati-saṁkhyām pūrayati saṁvatsarē.

Mythical genealogy from Brāhmaṇ to Pallava. In his race, Simhavishṇu; his son Mahēndravarman [I.]; his son **Narasimhavarman** [I.] (conquered Vallabharāja, *i.e.* the W. Chālukya Pulakēśin II.); his son Mahēndravarman [II.]; his son **Paramēśvaravarman** [I.] (defeated Vallabha, *i.e.* the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya I.); his son **Narasimhavarman** [II.]; his son **Paramēśvaravarman** [II.]; his son<sup>5</sup> **Nandivarman**. Udayachandra slew the Pallava king Chitramāya; defeated the Śabara king Udayaṇa,<sup>6</sup> and the Nishāda chief Prithivivyāghra; and subjected the district of Vishṇurāja (*i.e.* the E. Chalukya Vishṇuvardhana III.) to the Pallava.

1. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 329, and above, No. 20, note.

2. See above, No. 629.

3. See above, No. 49.

4. The inscription on these plates (numbered with numeral figures), if genuine, is a copy, made at a later date of two inscriptions, one of Nandivarman and one of the Chōḷa king Parāntaka I.

5. But see No. 635.

6. Possibly the Udayana of *North. Inscr.* No. 614 ff.



The inscription ends<sup>1</sup> with the same Tamil endorsement as No. 621 above, of the 26th year of king Parakēsarivarman who took Madirai, *i.e.* the Chōla king Parāntaka I.

635. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 73, and Plates. Kāśākuḍi Sanskrit<sup>2</sup> and Tamil plates of the 22nd year of the reign of the Pallava *Mahārāja Nandivarman Pallavamalla* (also called Kshatriyamalla and Śrīdhara), recording a grant made at request of his Prime-minister Brahmaśrīrāja (Brahmayuvarāja) :—

(L. 79). — sāmrajya-samvatsarē dvāvimśē[va]rttamānē.

Mythical genealogy from Brahman to Aśōkavarman. After him came the Pallava kings among whom were Skandavarman, Kalindavarman, Kāṅgōpa, Vishṇugōpa, Vīrakūrcha, Vīrasimha, Simhavarman, Vishṇusimha and others. Then came Simhavishṇu (called Avānisimha); after him, Mahēndravarman [I.]; his son Narasimhavarman [I.] (conquered Vātāpi);<sup>3</sup> his son Mahēndravarman [II.]; then, Paramēśvarapōtavārman I., (*i.e.* Paramēśvaravarman) [I.]; his son Narasimhavarman [II.]; his son Paramēśvarapōtavārman (*i.e.* Paramēśvaravarman) [II.]. At the time of the inscription his kingdom was ruled by Nandivarman (Nandipōtarāja, Nandin), who was descended from Simhavishṇu's younger brother Bhīmavarman, between whom and Nandivarman there intervened the Pallava rulers Budddhavarman, Ādityavarman, Gōvindavarman and Nandivarmn's father Hiranya (whose wife was Rōhiṇī).

636. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 137, and Plate facing p. 142. Pañchapāṇḍavamalali Tamil inscription, recording that the image, near which it is, was caused to be engraved in the 50th year (of the reign) of **Nandippōttarasār (Nandipōtarāja)**, (*i.e.* the Pallava **Nandivarman**).

637. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 17-20, p. 2, and Plate x. facing Vol. II. p. 340. Māmallapuram Dharmarāja-Ratha inscription containing *birudas* of a Pallava king **Narasimha**.

638. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 17-20, p. 4 ff., and facsimile of No. 17 on Plate x, facing Vol. II. p. 340. Māmallapuram inscriptions of a Pallava king **Atyantakāma**, a successor of Narasimha.

639. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 21-23, p. 6 ff. Śāluvaṅkuppam inscriptions of a Pallava king **Atiraṇachanda**.

640. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 28, p. 23. Conjeeveram inscription describing a temple as 'the temple of the holy Nityavinītēśvara' (founded by a Pallava king Nityavinīta ?).

641. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 32, p. 26. Amarāvati (now Madras Museum) pillar inscription<sup>4</sup> of a Pallava king Simhavarman [II.]; mentions Pallava's son Mahēndravarman, his

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1. The preceding Sanskrit part is called a *praśasti*, composed by Paramēśvara, the son of Chandradēva of the family of Mēdhāvin.
  2. The Sanskrit part, called a *praśasti*, was composed by Trivikrama.
  3. See below, No. 680.
  4. The inscription is read from the bottom upwards; compare above, No. 5. In the first verse the author appears to have imitated a verse of Bāṇa's Kādambarī.



son Simhavarman [I.], his son Arkavarman, Ugravarman, Simhavishṇu's son Nandivarman, and Simhavarman [II.]. — The inscription opens with a invocation of Buddha and with a Mythical genealogy from Brāhmaṇ to Pallava.

642. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 26. Taṇḍalam Tamiḷ rock inscription<sup>1</sup> of the 10th year (of the reign) of **Śatti (Śakti)**, the king of the Kāḍavas, *i.e.* Pallavas, recording the building of a sluice:—

'In (the year) twice five (*i.e.* ten), which was engraved on palm-leaves, from the year when (the name of) Śatti, the king of the Kāḍavas, was entered on a gold leaf.'<sup>2</sup>

643. — *Mysore Inscr.*, No. 115, p. 212; *PSOCI.* No. 226. Nandi (Bhōga-Nandi) Kanarese inscription of a Pallava **Noḷambādhirāja**.<sup>3</sup>

644. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 51, and Plate. Rāyakōṭa (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now British Museum ?) Sanskrit and Tamiḷ plates<sup>4</sup> of the 14th year (of the reign) of [the **Gaṅga-Pallava**] **Skandaśishya** (king Vijaya-Skandaśishyavikramavarman), recording a grant made at the request of (his feudatory) **Mahāvali-Vāṇarāja**.<sup>5</sup>

Mythical genealogy from Brahman to Aśvatthāman; his son (?) by a Nāga woman was the *Adhirāja* Skandaśishya; in his family was born the Skandaśishya who issued this grant.

645. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 360, and Plate. Kīḷ-Muṭṭugūr (now Madras Museum) Tamiḷ memorial stone of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Narasimhavarman**.

646. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 178, and Plate facing p. 182. Kīḷ-Muṭṭugūr (now Madras Museum) Tamiḷ inscription of the 18th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Narasimhavarman**.

647. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 23, and Plate. Baṅgavādi Tamiḷ memorial stone of the 24th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Narasimhavikramavarman**, recording the death of a servant of a Bāṇa chief named **Skanda** (Skanda-Bāṇādhirāja).

648. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 321, and Plate. Śiyamaṅgalam Tamiḷ cave inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman**,<sup>6</sup> recording the building of a *maṇḍapa* by a certain person with the permission of a Gaṅga chief named Nērguṭṭi, who must have been subordinate to Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman.

1. According to Dr. Hultzsch perhaps of about the second half of the 9th century A.D.

2. "This seems to refer to some custom observed at the coronation of king."

3. See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 332.

4. The alphabet according to Dr. Hultzsch is more developed than that of Nos. 628 and 635, but more archaic than that of No. 670.

5. An hereditary designation of the Bāṇa chiefs.

6. Identical with Nandivarman, the father of Vijaya-Nṛpatuṅgavarman in No. 652.



649. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 43, p. 93. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription<sup>1</sup> of the 17th year<sup>2</sup> (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman**, recording a grant which was made at the request of **Māvali-Vāṇarāya** *alias* **Vikkiramāditta-Vāṇarāya** (*i.e.* according to Dr. Hultzsch, probably the Bāṇa king Vikramāditya I. of No. 663).

650. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 108, p. 130. Notice of Śaduppēri (near Vēlūr) fragmentary Tamil inscription of the 53rd year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman**.<sup>3</sup>

651. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 42, page 91, and Plate. Tiruvallam Tamil rock inscription of the 62nd year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman**, "while the glorious **Māvali-Vāṇarāya** (or **Mahāvali-Vāṇarāya**), born from the family of Mahābali, . . . was ruling the Vaḍugavaḷi (*i.e.* 'the Telugu road') twelve-thousand."

652. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 180. Notice of the Bāhūr Sanskrit and Tamil plates of the 8th year of the reign of king **Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavarman**.<sup>4</sup> Mythical genealogy from Brāhmaṇa to Pallava; in his family, Vimala, Koṅkaṇika and other kings; after them, Dantivarman;<sup>5</sup> his son Nandivarman, married Śaṅkhā<sup>6</sup> of the Rāshtrakūṭa family; their son Nṛipatuṅgadēva.

653. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. pp. 182, and Plate. Two Āmbūr Tamil memorial stone inscriptions of the 26th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavikramavarman**, recording the death of servants of **Pirudi-Gaṅgaraiyar** (*i.e.*, according to Dr. Hultzsch, perhaps the W. Gaṅga king Prithivīpati I. in No. 670).

654. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 25, and Plate. Hebbiṇi Tamil memorial stone inscription of the 12th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Īśvaravarman**, recording the death of a hero who was killed by a Bāṇa chief named Kārōniri (Kārōniri-Bāṇarāja).

655. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 24, and Plate. Two Hanumantapuram Tamil memorial stone inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Īśvaravarman**, recording the death of two heroes in the service of Kaṭṭirai<sup>7</sup> (*i.e.* 'the king of the forest,' a title of the Pallavas).

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1. The inscription professes to be a copy of a stone inscription which existed before the *maṇḍapa* of the temple had been pulled down and re-erected.
  2. For another inscription of the 17th year of the same king see below, under *Addenda*.
  3. For inscription of the 9th and 47th years of the same king see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 124 and 125, p. 133.
  4. For other plates (which cannot be traced now) of the 6th year of his reign see Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. II. p. 30, No. 209. For inscriptions of the 21st year see below, under *Addenda*.
  5. Perhaps identical with the Dantiga in No. 62.
  6. Perhaps a daughter of the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha I., Nṛipatuṅga; see above, No. 68 ff.
  7. Compare *Kāḍava*, above, No. 642.



656. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 53 p. 78; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 194, and Plate. Śōlapuram (near Vēlūr) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 23rd year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Kampa-Vikramavarman**.<sup>1</sup>

657. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 8, p. 13. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription<sup>2</sup> of the 10th year (of the reign) of **Kampavarman**.<sup>3</sup>

658. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 5, p. 9, and Plate. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription<sup>2</sup> of the year 15th year (of the reign) of **Kampavarman**.

659. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 47, p. 99. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription,<sup>4</sup> recording a gift by **Vāṇa-mahādēvī** (i.e. 'the great queen of the Bāṇa'), the daughter of Pratipati-Araiyar,<sup>5</sup> the son Koṅguṇi-dharmamahārāja, the supreme lord of Kuṇilapura,<sup>6</sup> *alias* Śrīnātha, the glorious Śivamahārāja-<sup>7</sup>Perumāṇaḍigaḷ, (and) the great queen of **Vāṇavidyādhara-rāja** *alias* **Vāṇarāja** (i.e. the Bāṇa king Vāṇavidyādhara<sup>8</sup>), born from the family of Mahābali.

660. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 48, p. 100. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription,<sup>9</sup> recording a gift by **Kundavvaiyār** *alias* **Vāṇa-mahādēvī** (i.e. 'the great queen of Bāṇa'), the daughter of Pratipati-Araiyar, the son of Koṅguṇivarma-dharmamahārāja, the supreme lord of Nipūṇilapura,<sup>10</sup> *alias* Śrīnātha, the glorious Śivamahārāja-Perumāṇaḍigaḷ, (and the queen of) **Vāṇavidyādhara-rāja** *alias* **Vāṇarāja** (i.e. the Bāṇa king Vāṇavidyādhara), born from the family of Mahābali.<sup>11</sup>

661. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 46, p. 98. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription, recording a gift by the queen of **Vāṇavidyādhara-Vāṇarāja**, born from the family of Mahābali.<sup>11</sup>

1. He was perhaps a brother of Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavikramavarman in Nos. 652 and 653 above; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 196. For an inscription of the 8th year of Vijaya-Kampa see below, under *Addenda*.
2. According to Dr. Hultzsch, the archaic alphabet of these inscriptions "proves that Kampavarman must be anterior to the Chōḷa occupation of Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam. A stone inscription of the 9th year of the same king is quoted in the unpublished Madras Museum plates of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uttama-Chōḷadēva."
3. Probably identical with king Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman, above, No. 656.
4. The inscription professes to be a copy of an earlier stone inscription.
5. *I.e.*, according to Dr. Hultzsch, the W. Gaṅga Prithivīpati I., the son of Śivamāra II., in No. 670.
6. A mistake of the copyist for Kuvaḷālapura. Compare Nos. 660, 708 and 724.
7. *I.e.* Śivamāra II. For Śivamāra I., see above, no. 123.
8. *I.e.* according to Dr. Fleet and Dr. Hultzsch, the Bāṇa king Vikramāditya I. of No. 663; see also No. 662.
9. The inscription was copied from an earlier stone inscription.
10. A mistake of the copyist for Kuvaḷālapura.
11. See No. 659.



662. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 39, No. II., and Plate; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 164, p. 305. Gūlgānpode Sanskrit and Kanarese memorial stone of the reign of the Bāṇa king **Vikramāditya Jayamēru**, surnamed **Bāṇavidyādhara** (*i.e.* Vikramāditya I).<sup>1</sup>

663. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 75, and Plate. Udayēndiram fragmentary plates of the Bāṇa king **Vikramāditya II. Vijayabāhu**.

The Asura Bali; his son Bāṇa; in his lineage, Bāṇādhirāja. When he had many other Bāṇa princes had passed away, there was in this family Jayanandivarman, who ruled the land west of the Andhra country. His son Vijayāditya [I.]; his son Malladēva Jagadēkamalla; his son Bāṇavidyādhara; his son Prabhumēru; his son Vikramāditya [I.]; his son Vijayāditya [II.] Pugaḷvippavargaṇḍa;<sup>2</sup> his son Vikramāditya [II.] Vijayabāhu (was a friend of Kṛishṇarāja<sup>3</sup>).

664. — §. 810. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 44, p. 95. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription,<sup>4</sup> dated "(during the reign of some) **Mahāvali-Vāṇarāja**, [born from the family of Mahābali] . . . in the Śaka year eight hundred and ten."

665. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 45, p. 96. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription<sup>5</sup> of the reign of some **Mahāvali-Vāṇarāja**, born from the family of **Mahābali**.

666. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 39, No. I., and Plate; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 163, p. 304. Gūlgānpode Kanarese memorial stone of the reign of some **Mahāvali-Baṇarasa**, born in the family of Mahāvali.

667. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 142, and Plate. Vaḷḷimalai Kanarese inscription<sup>6</sup> (in Grantha Characters), recording that the image below which it is engraved represents a pupil of the spiritual preceptor of **Bāṇarāja** (or 'a king of the Bāṇa family').

668. — §. 261. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XV. p. 175. Muḍiyanūr (spurious<sup>7</sup>) plates of the **23rd** year (of the reign) of the Bāṇa king Śrīvadūvallabha **Malladēva-Nandivarman**, ruler of the seven and a half lakh country in the Āndhra *maṇḍala*; issued from Āvanyapura :—

(L. 23). — ēkashsṭyuttara-dvayaśatē Śak-ābdaḥ pravarddhamān-ātmanaḥ trayōviṃśati varttamāna-Viḷabi-saṁvatsarē Kārttikā(ka)-śuklapakshē trayōdaśyām Sōmavārē Aśvinyām nakshatrē.

1. See No. 663.

2. *I.e.* 'the disgracer of vainglorious (king);' compare below, No. 698.

3. *I.e.* probably, the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja II.; see above, No. 82 ff.

4. The inscription was copied from an earlier stone inscription.

5. The inscription apparently was copied from an earlier stone inscription.

6. Immediately above this inscription is another, short inscription in the Kanarese alphabet and language, recording that the image below which it is engraved was founded by (the Jaina preceptor) Ajjanandi, (Āryanandin); see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 141, and Plate. The same personage (named Ajjanandi, the pupil of Bālachandra) is mentioned in another Kanarese inscription, *ibid.* p. 142, and Plate facing p. 140.

7. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 221, No. 47. The record is, at least in part, a palimpsest.



The date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 10, No. 167.

The inscription mentions of Dānava Mahābali, Nandivarman, and his son Vijayāditya.

669. — Sholinghur Sanskrit and Tamil partly mutilated rock inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of [**Parakēsarivarman**, *i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**], recordign a grant which was executed by his feudatory **Hastimalla Vīra-Chōḷa** (*i.e.* the **Gaṅga-Bāṇa Prithivīpati II.**), 'the king of the people of Paṇivai.' — See below, No. 681.

670. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. 76, p. 382, and Plate. Udayēndiram Sanskrit and Tamil plates recording a grant by the Gaṅga-Bāṇa king **Prithivīpati II. Hastimalla** (Śembiyaṇ Māvali-Vāṇarāyar), 'lord of Paṇivipurī, lord of Nandi,' made with the permission and in the 15th year (of the reign), of his sovereign, the **Chōḷa** king **Parāntaka I.** (king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai).<sup>1</sup>

Genealogy of Parāntaka I.; see below, No. 685.

Genealogy of Prithivīpati II.: In the Gaṅga family, which was descended from the sage Kaṇva, and which obtained increase through the might of Simhanandin, there was at Kuvaḷālapura Koṅkaṇi; in his lineage (in which were Vishṇugōpa Hari, Mādhava, Durvinīta, Bhūvikrama,<sup>2</sup> *etc.*) was the son of Śivamāra [II.],<sup>3</sup> Prithivīpati [I.] Aparājita (saved king Diṇḍi's sons Iriga and Nāgadanta, the one from [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Amōghavarsha [I.], the other from death; defeated the Pāṇḍya Varaguṇa); his son Mārasimha [I.]; his son Prithivīpati [II.] Hastimalla (was made by Parāntaka I. lord of the Bāṇas).

671. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 80, and Plate in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 47. Udayēndiram second and fifth plates<sup>4</sup> only of **Vīra-Chōḷa** (*i.e.* the Gaṅga-Bāṇa king **Prithivīpati II. Hastimalla**), the subordinate of **Parakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**).<sup>5</sup>

#### M. — The Chōḷas.<sup>6</sup>

672. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 85, p. 116. Conjeeveram (Kailāsanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** (perhaps<sup>7</sup> identical with **Vijayālaya**, the grandfather of Parāntaka I.).

673. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 148, p. 141. Conjeeveram (Kailāsanātha temple) fragmentary Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Vijayālaya**, the grandfather of Parāntaka I.).

1. Compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 222.

2. Compare above, No. 108 ff.

3. For Śivamāra I., see No. 123.

4. The plates are marked with the Tamil numerals 2 and 5.

5. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 223. Compare below, No. 681; also above No. 103.

6. Three include some Telugu-Chōḷas, Nos: 880-888.

7. See *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 17, note 4; and below No. 712. See also under *Addenda*.



674. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 11, p. 17. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of king Parakēsarivarman (perhaps identical with Vijayālaya, the grandfather of Parāntaka I.).

675. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 42, and Plate. Śuchīndram (Sthāṇunātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 34th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Vijayālaya**, the grandfather of Parāntaka I.).

676. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 84, p. 116. Conjeeveram (Kailāsanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year<sup>1</sup> (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** (perhaps<sup>2</sup> identical with **Āditya I.**, the father of Parāntaka I.).

677. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 27, p. 50. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Sanskrit and Tamil inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) **Rājakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Āditya I.**, the father of Parāntaka I.).

678. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 13, p. 20. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) unfinished Tamil inscription of the 122nd day of the 17th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Āditya I.**, the father of Parāntaka I.).

679. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 1, p. 2, and Plate. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 23rd year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Āditya I.**, the father of Parāntaka I.).

680. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 279, and Plate. Tirukkalukkuṇṇam (Vēdagiriśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 27th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Āditya I.**, the father of Parāntaka I.); recording the renewal of a grant which had been made by a [Pallava] king **Skandaśishya** (*i.e.*, probably, Skandavarman) and confirmed by the king Naraśiṅgappōttaraiyar who took Vātāpi (*i.e.* Narasimhavarman I.).<sup>3</sup>

681. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 233. Sholinghur Sanskrit<sup>4</sup> and Tamil partly mutilated rock inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of [**Parakēsarivarman**, *i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**], recording a grant which was executed by his feudatory **Hastimalla Vīra-Chōḷa** (*i.e.* the Gaṅga-Bāṇa king Prithivīpati II.). See above, No. 669.

In the rece of the Sun, Āditya [I.]; his son Vīra-Nārāyaṇa Parāntaka [I.], conferred the title of 'lord of the Bāṇas' on Prithivīpati [II.] Hastimalla Vīra-Chōḷa of the Gaṅga lineage.

682. Udayēndiram second and fifth plates only of **Vīra-Chōḷa** (*i.e.* the Gaṅga-Bāṇa Prithivīpati II. Hastimalla), the feudatory of **Parakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**). See above, No. 671.

1. For a fragmentary Conjeevaram Tamil inscription of the same year of Rājakēsarivarman, see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 147, p. 140.

2. See *ibid.* Vol. III. p. 2, note 4; and below No. 712.

3. See above, 635.

4. The Sanskrit part of this '*Praśasti*' was composed by Kumāra.



683. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 281, and Plate. Tirukkalukkunram (Vēdagiriśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 13th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**).

684. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 82 and 83, pp. 113 and 114. Two Conjeeveram (Kailāsanātha temple) Tamil inscriptions of the 15th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**).

685. — Udayēndiram plates (above, No. 670), recording a grant by the Gaṅga-Bāṇa king **Prithivīpati II. Hastimalla**, made in the 15th year (of the reign) of his sovereign, king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**).

Genealogy of Parāntaka I: From Brāhmaṇ through the Sun to Śibi; in his race (in which there were Kōkkilli, Chōla, Kārikāla, Kōchchaṅkan and other kings) there was Vijayālaya; his son Āditya [I.]; his son Vīra-Narāyaṇa (Saṁgrāma-Rāghava, Parakēsarīn, Parāntaka [I.]) uprooted two Bāṇa kings, defeated the Vaidumba and the Pāṇḍya Rājasimha, *etc.* — For the rest see above, No. 670.

686. — Tamil endorsement of the 26th<sup>1</sup> year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**), in the Udayēndiram (spurious) plates of the Pallava Nandivarman and the Udayēndiram plates of the Pallava Nandivarman Pallavamalla; above, Nos. 621 and 634.

687. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. p. 179 and, Plate. Kīl-Muṭṭugūr (now Madras Museum) Tamil memorial stone of the 29th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**).

688. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 179, and Plate facing p. 360. Kīl-Muṭṭugūr (now Madras Museum) Tamil inscription of the 32nd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**), on a stone set up to mark the spot at which a tiger had been killed by an inhabitant of Mukkuṭṭūr (*i.e.* the modern Kīl-Muṭṭugūr).

689. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 75, p. 375. Uyyakkonḍāṇ-Tirumalai (Ujjīvanātha temple) Tamil pillar inscription of the 34th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**), recording donations by the queen of **Pirāntakaṇ-Kaṇḍarādittadēvar** (*i.e.* **Gaṇḍarādityavarman**, the second son of Parāntaka I.).

690. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 12, p. 19, and Plate Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 37th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**).

691. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 1, No. 55. Date of a Kūram (Kēśava-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 40th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai and entered Īlam (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Parāntaka I.**) :—

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1. For inscription of the 23rd and 28th years see below, under *Addenda*.



'In the fortieth year . . . at night on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to a Saturday and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of [Karkāṭa]ka in this year.'

Between A.D. 900 and 985 the date would be correct only for Saturday, 24th July A.D. 919 [in Ś. 841] a Saturday, 25th July A.D. 946 [in Ś. 868].

692. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 43, and Plate Śuchīndram (Sthāṇunātha temple) Tamil inscription of the month of Kumbha of the 40th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai and Īlam (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**).

693. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 145, p. 140. Conjeeveram (Kailāsanātha temple) fragmentary Tamil inscription of the reign of king **Parakēsari[varman]** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**).

694. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 14, p. 21. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman**<sup>1</sup> who took the head of **Vīra-Pāṇḍya**.<sup>2</sup>

695. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 331. Karikal Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** who took Madirai.<sup>3</sup>

696. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 49, p. 102. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja I.**) :<sup>4</sup>—

'In the 7th year . . . on the day of an eclipse of the moon at the equinox which corresponded to (the day of) Rēvatī and to a full-moon *tithi* of the month of *Aippaśi* in this very year.'

[Ś. 913]: 26th September A.D. 991; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 66, No. 1.

The inscription records a visit to the temple by a certain Gaṇḍarāditya, son of Madhurāntaka. According to Dr. Hultzsch, he perhaps was an (otherwise unknown) son of Madhurāntaka, the son of Gaṇḍarāditya and immediate predecessor of Rājarāja I.; compare below, No. 712.

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1. According to Dr. Hultzsch, this king may be identified with Āditya II. surnamed Karikāla, the elder brother of Rājarāja I. (see below, No. 712). But Āditya II. would be expected to be a Rājakēsarivarman.
  2. According to Dr. Hultzsch "this phrase implies that the king, while seated on this throne, placed his feet on the crown of the Pāṇḍya king;" see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 215, note 4.
  3. By Dr. Hultzsch identified with the "Madhurāntaka who, according to the large Leyden grant (below, No. 712), was the son of Gaṇḍarāditya [the second son of Parāntaka I.] and ruled between Āditya II. and Rājarāja I." But that Madhurāntaka would be expected to be a Parakēsarivaraman.
  4. The accession of Rājarāja I., took place between (approximately) the 25th June and the 25th July A.D. 985; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 6.



697. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 50, p. 103. Another Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

698. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 139. Pañchapāṇḍavamalai Tamil Jaina rock inscription of the 8th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**), containing an order of the **Lātarāja Vīra-Chōla**, the son of **Pugaḷvippavargaṇḍa**.<sup>1</sup>

699. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 44, and plate. Śuchīndram (Sthāṇunātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 10th<sup>2</sup> year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**), dated 'in the month of Karkaṭaka with which (this) year began.'

700. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 146, p. 140. Conjeeveram (Kailāsanātha temple) fragmentary Tamil inscription of the 12th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** who destroyed the ships (at) Kāndaḷūr-Śālai; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

701. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 2, p. 4, and Plate. Ukkal (Viṣṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 13th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** who destroyed the ships (at) Śālai;<sup>3</sup> (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

702. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 3, p. 5. Ukkal (Viṣṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 14th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** who, having destroyed the ships (at) Śālai,<sup>3</sup> conquered Vēṅgaiṇ-nāḍu (Vēṅgai-nāḍu), Gaṅga-pāḍi, Taḍiya-vaḷi (Taḍigai-pāḍi) and Nuḷamba-pāḍi; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

703. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 45, and Plate. Śuchīndram (Sthāṇunātha temple) Tamil inscription of the month of Vṛiśchika of the 14th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** who, having destroyed the ships (at) Kāndaḷūr-Śālai, conquered Gaṅga-pāḍi, Nuḷamba-pāḍi, Taḍiga-vaḷi (Taḍigai-pāḍi) and Vēṅgai-nāḍu; (*i.e.* Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

704. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 19, p. 29. Melpāḍi (Sōmanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 14th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Mummuḍi-Chōḷadēva**<sup>4</sup> (*alias*) king **Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman** who . . . was pleased to destroy the ships (at) Kāndaḷūr-Śālai, conquered Gaṅga-pāḍi, Nuḷamba-pāḍi, Taḍiya-pāḍi (Taḍigai-pāḍi), Vēṅgai-nāḍu and Kuḍamalaināḍu (*i.e.* Malabar) and deprived the Śēḷiyas (*i.e.* Pāṇḍyas) of (their) splendour; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

705. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 45, and Plate. Śuchīndram (Sthāṇunātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman**, described as in No. 704; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**) :—

1. *I.e.* 'the disgracer of vainglorious (kings);' compare above, No. 663.

2. For inscriptions of the 9th and 11th years see below, under *Addenda*.

3. *I.e.* Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.

4. *I.e.* 'the Chōla king (who wears) three crown,' viz those of the Chōla, Pāṇḍya and Chēra kingdoms. But compare Dr. Fleet in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 51, note 4.



'In the year fifteen . . . . on the day of Pūrva-Bhadrapadā, . . . Tuesday, three evenings having expired of the month of Kanyā.'

[§. 921]: Tuesday, 29th August A.D. 999; see *ibid.* p. 48, No. 25.

706. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 197. Date of a Maṇimaṅgalam (Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) [of the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja I.**] :—

'In the 15th year. . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Rishabha.'

[§. 922]: 15th May A.D. 1000;<sup>1</sup> but the day was a Wednesday, not a Thursday.

707. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 46, and Plate. Shērmādēvi (Rāmasvāmin temple) unfinished Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman**, described as in No. 704; (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja I.**).

708. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 51, p. 104. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja I.**). To the conquests enumerated in No. 704 the inscription adds those of Kollam and Kalingam.

The inscription records the sale of some land to "Śaṁkaradēva, (the son of) Koṅguṇivarmadharmamahārāja, the supreme lord of Nipuṇilapura,<sup>2</sup> Śrīnātha, the glorious Śivamahārāja-Tiruvaiyaṇ," who granted it to a temple.

709. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 6, p. 9. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 1[7]th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja I.**). The conquests enumerated are the same as in No. 708.

710. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 52, p. 106. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 20th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja I.**). To the conquests enumerated in No. 708 the inscription adds that of Īḷa-maṇḍalam.

The inscription records the gift of a lamp by a chief of the Vaidumba family.

711. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 66, p. 94. Tirumalai Tamil rock inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [I].<sup>3</sup> The conquests enumerated are the same as in No. 710.

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1. That the above is the proper equivalent of the date follows from the fact that Rājarāja's reign commenced between the 25th June and the 25th July A.D. 985; see above, No. 696, note.
  2. "A mistake for Kuvaḷālapura." Compare below, No. 724, and above, Nos. 659 and 660. See also No. 108 ff.
  3. The inscription also gives Arumoḷi as a surname of Rājarāja.



712. — *Archaeol. Surv. of South. India*, Vol. IV. p. 206. The large Sanskrit<sup>1</sup> and Tamil Leyden grant<sup>2</sup> (on 21 plates) of the 21st year of the reign of **Rājarāja Rājāśraya Rājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**).

Mythical genealogy from the Sun to Chōla; then Rājakēsarīn and Parakēsarīn (after whom the kings of this family are alternately called Rājakēsarīn and Parakēsarīn); in their family there were Suraguru Rājendra Mrityujit, Vyāghrakētu, Pañchapa, Karikāla, Kochchaṅkaṇṇān and Kōkkiḷi. Then, Vijayālaya; his son Āditya [I.]; his son Parāntaka [I.]; he had three sons, Rājāditya, Gaṇḍarāditya and Arimjaya; Gaṇḍarāditya's son was Madhurāntaka; Arimjaya's son, Parāntaka [II.]; his two sons were Āditya [II.] Karikāla and Rājarāja [I.]. The succession from Vijayālaya to Rājarāja I. was: 1. Vijayālaya; 2. Āditya [I.]; 3. Parāntaka [I. Parakēsarivarman]; 4. Rājāditya (conquered [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.]<sup>3</sup> but fell in battle); 5. Gaṇḍarāditya (Gaṇḍarādityavarman); 6. Arimjaya; 7. Parāntaka [II.]; 8. Āditya [II.] Karikāla (while a boy, played sportively in battle with Vīra-Pāṇḍya); 9. Madhurāntaka; 10. Rājarāja [I. Rājakēsarivarman] (conquered [the W. Chālukya Iṣivabedaṅga] Satyāśraya<sup>4</sup> and others).

713. — **Ś. 928.** — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 149, No. 44. Kaliyūr Kanarese inscription consisting of praises of **Apramēya**, 'lord of Kotta-maṇḍala,' a general and minister under **Rājarājadēva** [I.] :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsaraśataṁga[!\*] 928neya<sup>5</sup> [Par]ābhava-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-māsada bahuḷa-paṁchamiyum=Ādityav[ā\*]rad=andu.

The date is irregular; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 67, No. 2.

Apramēya is said "to have defeated the Poṣaḷa (Hoysaḷa) minister Nāgaṇṇa; and to have slain . . . the Hoysaḷa leaders Mañjaga, Kāliṅga (or ? Kāli-Gaṅga), Nāgavarmma."

714. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 9, p. 14. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 143rd day of the 24th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [I.], containing an order which was issued by the king at (his capital) Tañjavūr on the 124th day of the 24th year of his reign. To the conquests enumerated in No. 710 the inscription adds that of the seven and a half *lakshas* of Iraṭṭa-pāḍi (Iraṭṭa-pāḍi).

715. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 40 and 41, pp. 64 and 67. Two Māmallapuram Tamil inscription of the 25th years (of the reign) of king **Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [I.]. The conquests enumerated are the same as in No. 714.

1. The Sanskrit *praśasti* was composed by Nandanārāyaṇa.

2. The inscription will soon be properly edited. Its object is to record the grant of a village to a Buddhist temple at Nagapatam, commenced to be built by Chūlāmaṇivarman, king of Kaṭāha (or, in Tamil, Kiḍāram, apparently some portion of Lower Burma or of the Indo-Chinese peninsula), and completed by his son Māravijayōttuṅavarman. See Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1898-99, p. 17.

3. Compare above, No. 95.

4. See above, No. 146 ff.

5. This is Dr. Fleet's reading of the year of the date, from an impression sent to him by Dr. Hultzsch.



716. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. Nos. 1-6, 24-35, 37-39, 42, 44-53, 55, 56, 59, 63-66, 69, 70 and 57, with Plates of Nos. 1 and 29. Forty-one Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil<sup>1</sup> inscriptions of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [I.], engraved by his order of the 20th day of the 26th year (of his reign), that the gifts made by himself, by his elder sister (Kundavaiyār, the daughter of Parāntaka II. and queen of Vallavaraiyar Vandyadēvar, Nos. 2 and 6), his queens (Lōkamahādēvī, No. 34, Chōḷamahādēvī, Nos. 42 and 46, Abhimānavalli, No. 44, Trailōkyamahādēvī, No. 48, Pañchavaṇmahādēvī, Nos. 51 and 53) and others (such as the commander of his army Kṛishṇan Rāman, Nos. 31 and 39) should be recorded on the walls of the Tañjavūr temple. The conquests enumerated in No. 1 and others are the same as in No. 714. No. 1 specially mentions the conquest of Satyāśraya (*i.e.* the W. Chālukya Irivabedaṅga Satyāśraya).<sup>2</sup>

717. — **Ś. 934.** — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 78, No. 140; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 68, No. 3. Balmuri (Agastyēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the 28th year (of the reign) of **Rājarājadēva** (**Rājarājakēsarivarman** *alias* **Rājarājadēva** [I.] :—

'In the twenty-eight year . . . the Paridhāvin yeeer . . . the Śaka year 934 . . . at the Uttarāyaṇa-samkrānti in the month of Pausa of this year.'

The date would correspond to the 23rd December A.D. 1012, but contains too details for verification.

718. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. Nos. 15-17, p. 23 ff., and Plate of No. 17. Three Mēlpāḍi (Chōlēśvara temple) Tamil inscriptions of the 29th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarmn**<sup>3</sup> *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [I.]. The conquests enumerated are the same as in No. 714.

719. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 4, p. 7. Ukkal (Viṣṇu temple) Tamil inscription of the 29th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [I.]. To the conquests enumerated in No. 714 is added that of twelve thousand ancient islands of the sea.

720. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 47, and Plate. Shērmādēvi (Rāmasvāmin temple) unfinished Tamil inscription [of **Rājarājakēsarivarmn**, *i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja** I.]. The conquests enumerated are the same as in No. 708.

721. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 60, p. 245. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription, recording donations made until the 2nd year (of the reign) of the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** I.).<sup>4</sup>

1. Nos. 1 and 31 open with a Sanskrit *ślōka*.

2. See above, No. 712.

3. No. 17 has *Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman*.

4. The accession of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I., took place between (approximately) the 26th November A.D. 1011 and the 7th July A.D. 1012; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 7.



722. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. Nos. 7, 8, 40, 41 and 43. Five Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscriptions, recording donations made until (and in) the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The donations recorded in Nos. 7 and 8 were made by Kundavaiyār, the elder sister of Rājarāja I.; see above, No. 716.

723. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 47, and Plate. Shērmādēvi (Rāmasvāmin temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.].<sup>1</sup>

724. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 53, p. 108. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.].

The inscription records the sale of some land to "Sōmanātha, (the son of ) Koṅguṇivarmadharmamahārāja, the supreme lord of Nipuṇilapura,<sup>2</sup> Śrīnātha, the glorious Śivamahārāja, the Vaidumba Śamkaradēva."

725. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 10, p. 16. Ukkal (Vishṇu temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.].

726. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 54, p. 109. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.].

727. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 9, p. 90. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.], who conquered Idaiturai-nāḍu, Vanavāśi, Kollippākkai, the camp of Maṇṇai (Maṇṇaikkaḍagam or Maṇṇaikkaḍakkam), the crown of the king of Īlam, . . . the crown of Sundara and the pearl-necklace of Indra which the king of the South (*i.e.* the Pāṇḍya) had previously given to that (king of Īlam), the whole Īla-maṇḍalam, the crown *etc.* of the (king of) Kēraḷa and many ancient islands.

728. — Ś. 943\*. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 115, No. 16. Beḷatūru (Bāṇēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the 9th year of the reign of the glorious **Muḍigoṇḍa-Rājēndra-Chōḷa** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** I.) :—

'Thursday, the moon being in Makara, the *nakshatra* being Uttarāshāḍhā, during the full moon *tithi* of the month of Āshāḍha in the Raudra year (which corresponded to) the ninehundred-and-forty-third year of the Śaka years, in the ninth year of the reign . . . . .'

1. Certain names in this inscription suggest that Rājēndra-Chōḷa I. had the *biruda* Nigarili-Chōḷa, *i.e.*, 'the unequalled Chōḷa.' Probably he also was called Uttama-Chōḷa; see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 14.

2. "A mistake for Kuvalālapura." Compare above, No. 708.



Thursday, 7th July A.D. 1020; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 20, 32.

729. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 18, p. 27. Mēlpāḍi (Chōlēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. To the conquests enumerated in No. 727 the inscription adds those of the crown of pure gold which Paraśurāma had deposited at Śāndimattivu, of the seven and a half *lakshas* of Iratta-pāḍi (Iratta-pāḍi, Ratta-pāḍi) of Jayasimha (*i.e.* the W. Chālukya Jayasimha II.)<sup>1</sup> who was defeated at Muśaṅgi<sup>2</sup> and of the principal great mountains (which contained) the nine treasures (of Kuvēra).

730. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 42, p. 68. Māmallapuram Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva**<sup>3</sup> (*i.e.* probably, the Chōḷa king **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** I.).

731. — Ś. 943\*. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 204, No. 134. Nandigunda (Mallēdēva temple) Kanarese inscription [of the Chōḷa king **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** I.] :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)ka-varisham 943ne[ya] Raudra-samvatsrada Phālguṇa-māsa[da] su(śu)kla[pa]ksham Budhavāram punṇame Uttare-nakshatram sōma-grahaṇad=andu.

Wednesday, 1st March A.D. 1021; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 68, No. 4.

The inscription records the conquests enumerated in No. 729.

732. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. Nos. 10-19 and 54. Eleven Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscriptions of the 10th year<sup>4</sup> (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The conquests enumerated are the same as in No. 729.

733. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 67 and 68, pp. 98 and 100. Two Tirumalai Tamil rock inscriptions of the 12th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. To the conquests enumerated in No. 729 the inscriptions add those of Śakkara-kōṭṭam (Chakrakōṭṭa), Madura-maṇḍalam, Nāmaṇaikkōṇai, Pañchappalli, Māsuṇi-dēśam, the treasures of Indiradaṇ (Indraratha?)<sup>5</sup> of the race of the Moon (whom he defeated in the hall at Ādinagar), Oḍḍa-vishayam, Kōśalai-nāḍu, Taṇḍabutti (Daṇḍabhukti) of Dharmapāla Takkaṇalāḍam (Dakshiṇa-Lāṭa) of Raṇaśūra, Vaṅgāla-dēśam of Gōvindachandra, elephants *etc.* of Mahīpāla,<sup>6</sup> Uttiralāḍam (Uttara-Lāṭa), and the Gaṅgā.

1. Compare above, 152.

2. Some inscriptions have *Muyaṅgi*.

3. The published text has *Vī[ra\*]-Rājēndra*, but the above is in accordance with a correction communicated to me by Dr. Hultsch.

4. Nos. 12 and 13 have: "After (the harvest of) paśaṇ in the tenth year."

5. For an Indraratha who probably was a contemporary of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I., see *North. Inscr.* No. 340.

6. Perhaps the Pāla king Mahāpāla I.; compare *ibid.* No. 59.



734. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 20, p. 106, and Plates. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 242nd day of the 19th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. After recording the conquests enumerated in No. 733, the inscription adds that the king, having despatched many ships and caught Saṁgrāma vijayōttuṅgavarman, the king of Kaḍāram,<sup>1</sup> took his treasures *etc.*, Śrīvishayam,<sup>2</sup> Paṇṇai, Malaiyūr, Māyirudiṅgam (surrounded by the sea), Ilaṅgāśōgam (*i.e.* Laṅkāśōka), Pappālam,<sup>3</sup> Mēvilimbaṅgam, Vaḷaippandūru, Talaitakkōlam, Mādamāliṅgam, Ilāmuri-dēśam, Nakkavāram (*i.e.* the Nicobar Islands)<sup>5</sup> and Kaḍāram.

735. — §. 954. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 208, No. 164. Suttūru (Sōmēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the 31st (really 21st) year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.], who took the Eastern country, the Gaṅga, and Kaḍāram :—

(L. 3). — Sa(śa)ka-var[sha] 9[54]neya Āṁgira-saṁvatsarada Kārttika-māsa . . [ṛṇ]nam[I.]<sup>13</sup> tale-devasam=āge bidige Sōmavāra Rohiṇi-nakshatradal.

Monday, 23rd October A.D. 1032; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 69, No. 5, and Vol. VI. p. 22.

736. — §. 955. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 115, No. 17. Beḷatūr (Bāṇēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the 22nd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.], who took the Eastern country, the Gaṅga, and Kaḍāram :—

(L. 5). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīa-saṁvatsara-śataṁga[!]\*955ya Śrīmukha-saṁvatsarada Mārggaśira-su(śu)ddha-pādivam=Mūl-Ārkkad=aṁdu.

Sunday, 25th November A.D. 1033;<sup>4</sup> see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 21, No. 33.

737. — §. 959. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 130, No. 104. Aṅkanāthapura (Arkēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the 26th<sup>5</sup> year (of the reign) of the glorious **Mudigoṇḍa-Gaṅgegoṇḍa-Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** I.) :—

(L. 1). — Sha(śa)ka-varisham 959ney I(ī)śvara-shatsaṁrada<sup>6</sup> Āsaḍa-māssada Kālāshṭavaya Shāti-naktra Sommavarada [a]ndu.

The date is irregular; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 21, No. 34.

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1. See Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1898-99, p. 17, and compare above, No. 712 note. See also *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 194 f.
  2. [This is the reading of an inscription at Kaṇḍiyūr (No. 23 of 1895). According to l. 80 of the large Leyden grant Śrīvishaya was the country ruled over by the king of Kaṭāha or Kaḍāram. E.H.]
  3. Read *Paurṇami* (?).
  4. Ordinarily this day would fall in the month Pausha; but see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 21, note 3.
  5. For an inscription of the 31st year see below, under *Addenda*.
  6. Read -saṁvatsarada Āshāḍha-māsada Kālāshṭamiyur Svāti-nakshatram Sōmavārad=aṁdu.



738. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 218, No. 15. Date of a Tirumalavāḍi (Vaidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the [3]2nd (*really* 22nd) year (of the reign) of **Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōḷa**, the king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājādhirājadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājādhirāja I.**) :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the [3]2nd (*really* 22nd) year . . . on the day of Śravaṇa, which corresponded to a Thursday in the month of Vṛiśchika in this year.'

[§. 961]: Thursday, 22nd November A.D. 1039.

739. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 216, No. 12. Date of Tirumalavāḍi (Vidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 26th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman**, surnamed **Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōḷa**, *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājādhirājadēva** [I.] :—

'In the [2]6th year . . . at night on the day of Uttar(-Phalgunī), which corresponded to a Wednesday in the month of Mīna in this year.'

[§. 965]: Wednesday, 14th March A.D. 1044.

740. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 217, No. 13. Date of a Tiruppaṅgili (Nīlivanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 27th year (of the reign) of **Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōḷa**, the king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājādhirājadēva** [I.] :—

'In the [2]7th year . . . on the day of Mūla, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Kumbha.'

[§. 966]: Wednesday, 13th February A.D. 1045.

741. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 28, p. 53. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 29th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājādhirājadēva**, surnamed **Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōḷa**; (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājādhirāja I.**):—

'In the 29th year . . . on the day of Śravaṇa, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the second *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Dhanus.'

[§. 969]: Wednesday, 3rd December A.D. 1046; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the third, not the second *tithi* of the bright half; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 217, No. 14.

The inscription mentions among those conquered by Rājādhirāja: the three allied kings of the South Mānābharāṇa, Vīra-Kēraḷa, and Sundara-Pāṇḍya; [the W. Chālukyas] Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.),<sup>2</sup> Vikki (*i.e.* Vikramāditya VI) and Vijayāditya (*i.e.* Viṣṇuvardhana Vijayāditya); Śāṅgamayaṇ; the kings of Ceylon Vikramabāhu, Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, Vīra-Śālāmēgaṇ, and

1. The accession of Rājādhirāja I., took place between (approximately) the 15th March and the 3rd December A.D. 1018; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 7.

2. See above, No. 159 ff.



Śrīvallabha-Madanarāja; and also, in the northern region, Gaṇḍar Dinakaraṇ (Gaṇḍarāditya ?), Nāraṇaṇ (Nārāyaṇa), Kaṇavadi (Gaṇapati), and Madiśūdanaṇ (Madhusūdana).<sup>1</sup>

742. — §. 970\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 207, and Plate. Miṇḍigal (Sōmēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the 30th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājādhirājadēva** [I.] (who took the head<sup>2</sup> of the glorious Vīra-Pāṇḍya and the Sāle of Sērama *i.e.* the Chēra king)<sup>3</sup> and of his *Daṇḍanāyaka* **Appimayya** *alias* **Rājēndra-Chōla-Brahmamārāya** :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)ka-varisha 970nē yī Sabbajitu-saṁvatsaradal . . . śrī-Rājādhirāja-dēva[r\*]gge yāṇḍu muvattaneya; see *ibid.* Vol. IV. p. 216, No. 11.

743. — §. 975. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 131, No. 114. Koḷagāla (Māri temple) Kanarese inscription of the 35th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Rājādhirājadēva** [I.] :—

(L. 1). — . . .[35]āvadu [Sa]kha-va[ri]śam<sup>4</sup> 975[ne]ya Vijayōschaiva-saṁvatsara[da] Jēshṭha-māsada sukla-pakshada tra[yō\*]daśi Ādityavārad=andu.

Probably Sunday, 23rd May A.D. 1053; but see *tithi* which ended on this day was the 3rd, not the 13th *tithi* of the bright half; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 22, No. 35.

744. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 55, p. 112. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājēndradēva**).<sup>5</sup> The inscription mentions Rājēndradēva's elder brother (*viz.* Rājādhirāja I.) and refers to the conquest of Iraṭṭapāḍi, the setting-up of pillar of victory at Kollāpuram, and the defeat of (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam.

745. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 29, p. 59. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 82nd day of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva** :—

'On the 8[2]nd day of the fourth year . . . on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the eight *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha in this year.'

[§. 977]: Thursday, 17th August A.D. 1055;<sup>6</sup> see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 24, No. 38.

1. The introduction states that Rājādhirāja appointed seven relatives to be governors over the Chēra, Chalukya, Pāṇḍya and Gaṅga countries, Ceylon, the Pallava country and Kanyakubja. In the expedition to the north he destroyed the palace of the Chālukya at Kampili; compare above, No. 171.

2. See above, p. 115, note 2.

3. No. 741 above states that the king destroyed the ships of the Chēra king at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.

4. Read *Śaka-varsham* . . . . . *Jyēshṭha-māsada śukla*.

5. The accession of Rājēndradēva took place on (approximately) the 28th May A. D. 1052; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 7.

6. On this date the *tithi* of the date (which was the *Janm-āshtamī* or *Kṛishṇ-āshtamī*) commenced 14 h. 20 m. after mean sunrise.



The inscription opens with a list of relatives on whom the king conferred certain titles. It gives a detailed account of the defeat of the Śaḷukki (*i.e.* W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam. It also records the despatch of an army to Ceylon, where the Kalinga king Vīra-Śalāmēgaṇ was decapitated and the two son of the Ceylon king Mānābharaṇa were taken prisoners.

746. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 127, p. 134, and Vol. II. p. 304, C. Viriñchīpuram (Mārgasahāyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva**, who defeated (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam.

747. — §. 979. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 215, and Plate. Belaturu Kanarese inscription of the 6th year of the reign of the glorious Chōḷa king **Rājēndradēva**, recording the self-immolation<sup>1</sup> of a Śūdra's wife after her husband's death; (composed by Mala) :—

'When the glorious Chōḷa king had taken possession of the whole earth,—(he,) Rājēndradēva, the slayer of crowds of proud enemies,—(and) was renowned, when six years (of his reign) had passed and when one said: "the Śaka year in (its) extent (is) ninety-seven and nine" (and when) the (cyclic) year (was) the well-known Hēmaḷambi, the auspicious month indeed Kārttika (and) the day of the dark (half) the twelfth (*tithi*), a Monday.'

Monday, 27th October A.D. 1057; see *ibid.* p. 23, No. 36.

748. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 67, p. 306.<sup>2</sup> Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva**, who defeated (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam.

749. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 21, p. 39. Karuvūr (Paśupatiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva**, who defeated (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam.

750. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 22, p. 41. Karuvūr (Paśupastiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king Rājēndradēva): The historical introduction is the same as in No. 749.

751. — §. 984. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. IV. p. 131, No. 115; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 23, No. 37. Gujjappanahundi Kanarese memorial stone of the 12th (*really* 11th) year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** (!) *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva** :—

'In the twelfth year . . . during the full-moon *tithi* of the month of Phālguna in the . . . year (which was) the Śaka year 984.'

1. This "is not identical with the so-called suttee (*satī*) of Brāhmaṇical usage."

2. *Ibid.* the introductions are given of seven other inscriptions of the 3rd, 5th and 9th years of Rājēndradēva; three of them state that Rājēndradēva set up a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram. For another inscription of the 6th year see below, under *Addenda*.



The introduction mentions Rājēndradēva's elder brother (*viz.* Rājādhirāja I.), the setting-up of a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram, and the defeat of (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam.

752. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 56, p. 113. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 2nd year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājamahēndradēva** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājamahēndra**).<sup>1</sup>

753. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 20, p. 33. Karuvūr (Paśupatiśvara temple) Tamil inscription (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Vīrarājēndradēva** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Vīrarājēndra** I.) recording a grant which was to take effect "from (the year) which was opposite to the 3rd year" (of the king's reign).<sup>2</sup> The inscription records, amongst other things, the defeat of (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) and his two sons Vikkalaṇ (*i.e.* Vikramāditya VI.) and Siṅgaṇaṇ (*i.e.* Jayasimha III.)<sup>3</sup> at Kūḍalśaṅgamam.

754. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 30, p. 65. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Vīrarājēndradēva** [I.] :—

'In the fifth year . . . on the day of Uttara(-Phalgunī), which corresponded to a Monday and to the fourteenth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Kanyā in this year.'

Between A.D. 1054 and 1069 the only day for which this date would be correct is Monday, 10th September A.D. 1067 [in Ś. 989]; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 9.

The first portion of the historical introduction agrees with that of No. 753. The subsequent portion, among other things, relates the sham coronation (of Vikramāditya VI.) as Vallabha (*i.e.* W. Chālukya king) and records the bestowal of the country of Vēṅgī on Vijayāditya (*i.e.* the E. Chālukya Vijayāditya VI.).<sup>4</sup>

755. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 57, p. 115. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 200th day of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Adhirājēndradēva** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Adhirājēndra**).<sup>5</sup> The inscription mentions his queen (by the title) Ulagamuluduḍaiyār (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world').

1. By Dr. Hultsch provisionally placed between Rājēndra and Vīrarājēndra I. "Perhaps Rājamahēndra was a son and temporary co-regent of Rājēndra."
2. For inscriptions of the 4th, 5th 6th and 7th years see below, under *Addenda*. The inscription No. 755 mentions "the year which was opposite to the seventh year (of the reign) of the emperor Śrī-Vīrarājēndradēva." For the name of Vīrarājēndra's queen see below, No. 765.
3. Compare above, No. 176.
4. See *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. pp. 128 and 132; and above, Nos. 571 and 572.
5. By Dr. Hultsch provisionally placed between Vīrarājēndra I., and Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I. The inscription refers to some transactions of the year which was opposite to the seventh year (of the reign) of the emperor Śrī-Vīrarājēndradēva.



756. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 64, p. 133. Tiruvorriyur (Ādhipurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 2nd year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva** [II.], who captured elephants at Vayirāgaram (Vajrākara), conquered the king of Dhārā at Chakrakōṭṭa and took possession of the Eastern country;<sup>1</sup> (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.).<sup>2</sup>

757. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 65, p. 135. Tiruvālaṅgāḍu (Vaṭaraṇyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 2nd year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva** [II.], described as in No. 756; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.).

758. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 66, p. 137. Kōlār (Kōlāramma temple) damaged Tamil inscription of the 2nd year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.).

759. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 67, p. 139. Sōmaṅgalam (Saundarāja-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva** [II.], described as in No. 756; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.).

760. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 77, p. 172. Kāvāntaṇḍalam (Lakshmīnārāyaṇa temple) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva** [II.], described as in No. 756; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.) :—

'In the 4th year . . . on a Thursday which corresponded to (the day of) Śravaṇa and to the sixth *tithi* first fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika in this year.'

[§. 995]: Thursday, 7th November A.D. 1073;<sup>3</sup> see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. I. No. 56.

761. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 68, p. 141.<sup>4</sup> Conjeeveram (Pāṇḍava-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva** [I.].

The inscription refers to the king's victories, gained while he was heir-apparent, at Chakrakōṭṭa and Vayirāgaram (Vajrākara); it then states that he vanquished the king of Kuntala, crowned himself as king of the country on the banks of the Kāvērī and decapitated an unnamed king of the South.

1. *I.e.* perhaps, the country of Vēṅgi.

2. The accession of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I., took place between (approximately) the 14th March and the 8th October A.D. 1070; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 7. Compare also above, 571.

3. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 1 h. 38 m. after sunrise.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 281.



762. — §. 998. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 220, and p. 278, No. 39. Date of a Chēbrōlu Telugu inscription of the 7th year of the reign of the asylum of the whole world, the glorious **Vishṇuvardhana-mahārāja** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.**) :—

(L. 1). — Śakha(ka)-varshaṁblu 998nēmṭi Nala-śam (saṁ)vatsara śrāthi . . . pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-śam (saṁ)vatsara[ṁblu] 7nēṇḍu . . . . . Māgha-māsamuna punnamayu Su(śu)kravāramuna sōmagrahaṇa-nimittamunan=.

Friday, 10th February A.D. 1077; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; but the day was the full-moon day of Phālguna, not of Māgha.

763. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 78, p. 174. Perumbēr (Tāntōṇṇīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. To the account given in No. 761 the inscription adds that the king defeated Vikkalaṇ (*i.e.* the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.) and conquered Gaṅga-maṇḍalam and Śiṅgaṇam.<sup>1</sup>

764. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 69, p. 144. Tirukkalukkuṇṇam (Vēdagiriśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 14th and 15th years (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. After the account given in No. 763 the inscription states that the king invaded the Pāṇḍya country, destroyed the forest in which the five Pañchavas (*i.e.* Pāṇḍyas) had sought refuge, "subdued the south-western portion of the peninsula as far as the Gulf of Maṇṇār, the Podiyil mountain (in the Tinnevely district), Cape Comorin, Kōṭṭāru, the Sahya (*i.e.* the Western Ghāṭs) and Kuḍamalai-nāḍu (*i.e.* Malabar)."

765. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 58, p. 232. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) apparently unfinished Tamil inscription of the 15th<sup>2</sup> year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The historical account is the same as in No. 764. The inscription gives the name (Arumoli-Naṅgaiyār) of the queen of Vīrarājēndradēva I.<sup>3</sup>

766. — Tēki plates of the E. Chālukya **Chōḍagaṅga Rājarāja** of Vēṅgī, of the 17th year of the reign (of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.**); see above, No. 571.

767. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 70, p. 149. Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 18th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The historical introduction is the same as in No. 764.

768. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 77, p. 391. Conjeeveram Tamil inscription of the 20th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The inscription mentions the king's consort (by the title) Bhuvanaṁulududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world').

1. According to Dr. Hultzsch this seems to refer to the dominions of Vikramāditya's younger brother Jayasimha III. Instead of *Śiṅgaṇam* No. 777 has *Koṅgaṇa-dēśam* (the Koṅkaṇa country).

2. For an inscription of the 16th year see below, under *Addenda*.

3. See above, No. 753 f.



769. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 71, p. 152.<sup>1</sup> Kīlappaḷuvūr (Vaṭamūlēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 20th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The historical introduction<sup>2</sup> is the same as in No. 764.

770. — *Archaeol. Surv. of South India*, Vol. IV. p. 224. The small Tamil Leyden grant<sup>3</sup> (on three plates) of the 20th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.].

771. — Chellūr plates of the E. Chālukya **Vīra-Chōḍa** of Vēṅgī, of the 21st year of the reign (of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa** I.); see above, No. 572.

772. — Piṭhāpuram plates of the E. Chālukya **Vīra-Chōḍa** of Vēṅgī, of the 23rd year of the reign (of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḍa** I.); see above, No. 573.

773. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 59, p. 120. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 23rd year (of the reign) of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.], recording a gift by a Gaṅga chief (Nīlagaṅga ?) for the benefit of his daughter who was the consort of prince **Vīra-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.*, according to Dr. Hultzsch, Vīra-Chōḍa, the son of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I. and viceroy of Vēṅgī).<sup>4</sup>

774. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 58, p. 119. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 26th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The inscription refers to the defeat of (the W. Chālukyas) Vikkalaṇ and Śiṅgaṇaṇ (*i.e.* Vikramāditya VI. and Jayasimha III.). It also mentions the king's consort (by the title) Bhuvanamuḷududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world').

775. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 72, p. 156.<sup>5</sup> Tiruviḍaimarudūr (Mahāliṅgasvamin temple) Tamil inscription of the 172nd day of the 26th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. To the account given in No. 764 the inscription adds the conquest of Kalinga-maṇḍalam. It also mentions the king's three queens Dīnachintāmaṇi, Ēḷisai-Vallabhī and Tyāgavallī.

776. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 106. Tiruvorriyūr (Ādhipuriśvara temple) inscription of the 30th year (of the reign) of **Jayadhara** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** I.) :—

(L. 1). — Trimśat(t)-samē Jayadharasya tu va[r]ttamānē.

777. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 73, p. 160. Chōḷapuram (Chōḷēśvara temple) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 180th day of the 30th year (of the reign) of king

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 281.

2. The inscription mentions a man who had the title 'Virudarājabhayaṅkara' which was a surname of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., himself.

3. The grant will soon be properly edited.

4. See above, Nos. 771 and 772.

5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 282.



**Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.], recording a grant made by himself from his palace at Kāñchīpuram. The historical introduction agrees on the whole with that of No. 775; but of the queens Dīnachintāmaṇi is omitted.

778. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 78, p. 392. Conjeeveram Tamil inscription of the 34th year (of the reign) of the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The introduction of this inscription is identical with that of No. 768.

779. — Ś. 1030. (for 1028). — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 191, No. 51; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 70, No. 6. Sindhuvali (Śaṃkarēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 37th year of the reign of the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.] :—

'In the Vyaya year which corresponded to the Śaka year one thousand and thirty, (and) in the thirty-seventh year of the reign . . . . '

780. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 104 and Plate. Tiruveṅgāḍu (Śvētāranyēśvara temple) inscription of the 39th year of the reign of the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** [I.] :—

(L. 1). — . . . avati vasumatīm śr[ī]-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷē . . . tan-navattrimśa-varshē.

781. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 74, p. 163. Conjeeveram (Pāṇḍava-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 39th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The historical introduction is the same as in No. 761.

782. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 75, p. 165<sup>1</sup> and Plate. Tirukkaḷukkuṇṇam (Vēdagiriśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 42nd year (of the reign) of . . . the *Chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.]. The historical introduction is the same as in No. 777.

783. — Ś. 1035. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 190, No. 44. Ēchiganahalli (Sōmēśvara temple) Kanarese inscription of the reign of the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.] :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)k[a-va]risham 1035neya jaya-samvatsarada Pā(phā)lguṇa-māsada aparapaksham pā[ḍi]va Ādityavāram Hasta-nakshatram.

Sunday, 22nd February A.D. 1114; but the Jovian year was Vijaya, not Jaya; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 72, No. 9.

784. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 105. Chidambaram (Naṭarāja temple) Tamil inscription of the 44th year (of the reign) of **Jayadhara** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** I., originally named Rājēndra-Chōḷa [II.]), recording donations by Kundavai Ālvār, the daughter of (the E. Chālukya) Rājarāja [I.] and younger sister of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** [I.] :—

'In the year forty-four (of the reign) of Jayadhara. . . at the time (of the rising of the sign) Rishabha, on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to a Friday in the month during which (the sign) Mīna was shining.'

[Ś. 1035]: Friday, 13th March A.D. 1114; see *ibid.* Vol. IV. p. 70, NO. 7.

1. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 286.



The second portion of the inscription states that a stone which the king of Kambōja had given to Rājēndra-Chōla (*i.e.* Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I.) by order of the latter was inserted into the wall of a hall in front of the shrine.

785. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 70, No. 8. Date of an Ālaṅguḍi (Āpatsahāyēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 45th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva** [I.] :—

'In the 45th year . . . on the day of Uttar[āshādhā], which corresponded to a Thursday and to the seventh *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Tulā.'

[§. 1036]: Thursday, 8th October A.D. 1114.

786. — §. 1036. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 220, and p. 279, No. 40. Date of a Drākshārāma (Bhīmēśvara temple) Telugu inscription of the 45th year of the reign of the asylum of the whole world, the glorious **Vishṇuvardhana-mahārāja** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.) :—

(L. 1). — Śaka-va[r\*]shāmbulu 1036 . . . [pra]varddhamāna-vijayarājya-divya-saṁvatsa 45 Dhanu-māsamuna śukla-pa[kshamu]na ēkāda[ś]iyu Budhavāramu nāṇḍu uttarāyaṇa-vyatiyipāta-<sup>1</sup>nimittamuna.

Perhaps Wednesday, 9th December A.D. 1114;<sup>2</sup> but this was not the day of the Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti (which took place on the 24th December).

787. — §. 1037. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 222. Bhīmavaram (Nārāyaṇasvāmin temple) Sanskrit and Telugu pillar inscriptioun of the 45th year of the reign of king **Parāntaka** . . . the asylum of the whole world, the glorious **Vishṇuvardhana-mahārāja** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōla** I.) :—

(L. 11). — Sarvvalōkāśraya-śrī-Vishṇuvarddhana-mahārājula pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarambulu 45gu śrāhi Sa(śa)ka-va[r\*]shāmbulu 1037gunēṇḍi(ṇṭi) Chaitra-vishuvusaṁkrāntti-ni[mitta]muna.<sup>3</sup>

788. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 76, p. 168. Śrīraṅgam (Jambukēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 47th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva** [I.]. The historical introduction is the same as in No. 777.

789. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 48, No. 26. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 48th year (of the reign) of the king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva** [I.] :—

'In the 48th year . . . on the day of Ārdra, which corresponded to a Monday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

1. Read -vyatīpāta-.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 7 h. 52 m. after mean sunrise.

3. The date would correspond to the 24th March A.D. 1115, but does not admit of verification.



[§. 1039]: Monday, 7th January A.D. 1118.

790. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 31, p. 71. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 48th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.] :—

'In the [48]th year . . . on the day of Śatabhishaj, which corresponded to a Friday and to the second *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kumbha.'

[§. 1039]: Friday, 25th January A.D. 1118; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 262, No. 20.

The inscription mentions the king's consort (by the title) Ulagudaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the world').

791. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 32, p. 74. Another Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) mutilated Tamil inscription of the 48th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.].

The date of this inscription is the same as that of No. 790, except that the twelfth is wrongly quoted instead of the second *tithi*; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 198, No. 28.

792. — §. 1040. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 221, No. 9. Date of a Drākshārāma (Bhīmēśvara temple) Sanskrit and Telugu inscription of the 250th day of the 49th year of reign of the *Mahārājādhirāja*<sup>1</sup> **Vishṇuvardhana**, the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.] :—

(L. 3). — Śa[k]-ābdē vyōma-vēd-āmba[ra-śaśi]-ga[ṇi]tē . . . Śaka-va[r\*]shāmbulu 104[0]ṇḍa . . . [rā\*]jya-divya-sāmvatsa 49yagu śr[ā\*]hi dinamulu 250 . . . uttarāyaṇa-saṁkr[ā\*]m[ti-ni] mtittamuna.<sup>2</sup>

793. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 155, p. 168; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 103 and Plate. Chidambaram inscription of the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** [I.], who subdued the five Pāṇḍyas, burnt the fort of Kōṭṭāra and crushed the army of the Kēraḷas.<sup>3</sup>

794. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 263, No. 21. Date of a Tiruviḍaimarudūr (Mahāliṅgasvāmin temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Vikrama-Chōḷa**) :<sup>4</sup>—

'In the 4th year . . . on the day of Śatabhishaj, which corresponded to a Monday and to the eighth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Rishabha.'

[§. 1044]: Monday, 1st May A.D. 1122; see *ibid.* Vol. VII. p. 3.

1. The inscription gives many more titles and names of the king.

2. Read *-nimittamuna*.

3. Compare above, No. 764.

4. The accession of Vikrama-Chōḷa took place on (approximately) the 29th June A.D. 1118; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 8.



795. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 68, p. 310. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva**. — The historical introduction records that in his youth the king put to fight the Teliṅga Vīmaṇ (Bhīma)<sup>1</sup> of Kuḷam and burnt the country of Kalinga, stayed in Vēṅgai-maṇḍalam, conquered the North and then proceeded to the South, where he crowned himself (as Chōḷa king). The inscription mentions his queens Mukkōkkiḷānaḍi<sup>2</sup> and Tyāgapatākā.

796. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 33, p. 75. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) damaged Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva**. — The historical introduction, so far as it is preserved, agrees with that of No. 795.

797. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 263, No. 22. Date of a Tiruveṅgāḍu (Śvētarāṇyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva** :—

'In the 5th year . . . on the day of Ārdrā, which corresponded to a Monday and to the eleventh *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1044]: Monday, 31st July A.D. 1122; see *ibid.* Vol. VII. p. 3.

798. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 3, No. 57. Date in a Tiruvārūr (Tyāgarāja temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva** :—

'In the fifth year . . . on a Thursday which corresponded to (the day of) Māgha and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

[§. 1045]: Thursday, 31st May A.D. 1123.

799. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 73, No. 10. Another date in the same Tiruvārūr (Tyāgarāja temple) Tamil inscription, of the 340th day of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva** :—

'In the fifth year . . . on the three-hundred-and-fortieth day, which was (the day of) Hasta, a Sunday and the seventh *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

[§. 1045]: Sunday, 3rd June A.D. 1123; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the 8th, not the 7th; see *ibid.* Vol. VII. p. 4.

800. — §. 1049. *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 225. Chēbrōlu (Kēśavasvāmin temple) Telugu inscription of the 9th year of the reign of the Chōḷa *Mahārājādhirāja Tribhuvanachakravartin*

1. According to Dr. Hultsch apparently one of the Nāyakas of Ellore. Compare below, No. 833.

2. Compare below, Nos. 801 and 812.



**Vikrama-Chōla**, recording a grant by the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nambaya*,<sup>1</sup> 'lord of the town of Kollipākā,' of the Durjaya family :—

(L. 12). — . . . pravardda(rddha)māna-vijayarājya-saṁvatsarambulu 9agunē[ṇṭi] Sa(śa)ka-[va]rushambulu 1049agu Shla(Pla)va-<sup>2</sup>saṁvatsara Jēshṭa-<sup>3</sup>māsa sōmagrahana(ṇa)-nimityamuna.

27th May A.D. 1127; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 280, No. 42, and Vol. VII. p. 3.

801. — *South Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 80, p. 187. Conjeeveram (Arulāla-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva**. — The introduction mentions the conquest of Kalinga and the king's queen Mukkōkklānaḍi.<sup>4</sup>

802. — The Tirumalavāḍi (Vaidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year of the reign of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva** (below, No. 805), records gifts made by him —

'in the tenth year (of the reign, in) the month Śittirai, on a Sunday which corresponded to (the day of) Hasta (on) the thirteenth *tithi* of the fortnight of the auspicious waxing moon.'

[Ś. 1050]: Sunday, 15th April, or Saturday, 14th April A.D. 1128;<sup>5</sup> see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 5, No. 59.

803. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 170, No. 64. Date of a Tirumāṇikuḷi (Vāmanapurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva** :—

'In the eleventh year . . . on the day of Viśākhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the eleventh *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of . . . .'<sup>6</sup>

[Ś. 1050]: Wednesday, 19th December A.D. 1128.

804. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 4, No. 58. Date of a Kōvilāḍi (Divyajñānēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōladēva** :—

1. For an inscription of the same Nambaya (Nambirāja, Nambha) of Ś. 1052 (for 1053) see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 224; for one of his son Trailōkyamalla of Ś. 1081 (for 1082) *ibid.* p. 225; the name of Nambayya's father most probably was Malla.

2. Wrong for *Plavaṅga*-.

3. Read *Jyēshṭha*- or *Jyaishṭha*-.

4. Compare Nos. 795 and 812.

5. In the original date either the *nakshatra* or the week-day is quoted incorrectly.

6. The month was that of Dhanus.



'In the 11th year . . . on the day of Punarvasu, which corresponded to a Saturday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

[§. 1050]: Saturday, 5th January A.D. 1129.

805. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 79, p. 182. Tirumālavāḍi (Vaidynātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōḷadēva**. — The historical introduction agrees with that of No. 795. The inscription mentions two of the king's queens, Tyāgapatākā and Dharāṇimūḷududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole earth').

(For a date of the 10th year in the same inscription see above, No. 802.)

806. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 171, No. 65. Date of an Uḍaiyārkōyil (Karavandīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of king [Parakēsari]varman *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōḷadēva** :—

'In the 15th year . . . [on the day of] . . . ., which corresponded to a Thursday and to the . . . . [*tithi*] of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

807. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 228. Śevilimēḍu (Kailāsanātha temple) inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of king **Vikrama-Chōḷadēva**, surnamed **Akalaṅka** and **Tyāgavārākara** :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 2). Śrīmad-Vikra[ma]-Chōḷadēva-nṛipatēr=vva[rshē]śubhē shōḍaśē . . . Vaiśākhamāsē=parē [\*] pakshē s=Ōttara-Chandravāra-viditē kālē.

[§. 1056]: Monday, 16th April A.D. 1134; see *ibid.* Vol. VI. p. 279, No. 41, and Vol. VII. p. 3.

808. — §. 1054 (for 1057). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 281, No. 43. Date of a Niḍubrōlu Telugu inscription of the 17th year of the reign of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vikrama-Chōḷadēva** :—

(L. 63). Vijayarājya-saṁvatsarambulu pa[d]iyēḍ=agunēmḍu Śaka-varshāmbulu 1054-gunēmṭṭi Vaiśākha-śuddha-tṛitīyayū<sup>2</sup> Guruvāramu nāṇḍu.

[§. 1057]: Thursday, 18th April A.D. 1135; see *ibid.* Vol. VII. p. 5.

809. — §. 1056 (for 1065). — Chellūr plates of the reign of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II.**, the son of **Vikrama-Chōḷa**; above, No. 574 (the date of which corresponds to the 24th March A.D. 1143).

810. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 34, p. 77. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.*, probably, the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II.**). The inscription records the grant of a piece of land which had been purchased in the 13th year (of the reign) of **Vikrama-Chōḷadēva**.

1. *I.e.* Tyāgasamundra; compare above, No. 576.

2. Read -tṛitīyayū.



811. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 89, p. 126. Notice of a Māmallapuram Tamil inscription of the 14th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.*, probably, the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II.**).

812. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 35, p. 79. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th<sup>1</sup> year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja II.**). — The inscription mentions the king's consort (under the name or title) Mukkōkkilāṇaḍigaḷ.<sup>2</sup>

813. — Supplied by Dr. Hultsch.<sup>3</sup> Date of a Conjeeveram (Ēkāmranātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja II.**) :<sup>4</sup>—

'In the fifteenth year . . . on the day of Punarvasu, which was a Thursday and the fourteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Tai.'

814. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 85, p. 209. Tirumāṇikuḷi (Vāmanapurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III.**),<sup>5</sup> who was pleased to be seated together with (his queen) Bhuvanamuḷunduaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world') on the throne of heroes (which consisted of) pure gold :—

'In the third year . . . on the day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to a Monday and to the fifth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1102]: 12th August A.D. 1180; but the day was the Tuesday, not a Monday; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 171, No. 66.

815. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 171, No. 67. Date of a Giḍaṅgil (Bahaktaparādhiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.] :—

'In the 3rd year . . . on the day of Aśvini, which corresponded to a Wednesday which was the twenty-seventh solar day of the month of Simha.'

The date is irregular.

816. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 172, No. 68. Date of a Tirumāṇikuḷi (Vāmanapurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vīrarājēndra-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III.**) :—

1. For an inscription which quotes the third year of apparently Rājarāja II., see below, under *Addenda*.

2. Compare above, Nos. 795 and 801.

3. Compare *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 79, and note 4.

4. The inscription opens with the same panegyrical introduction as No. 812.

5. The accession of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III. took place between (approximately) the 8th June and the 8th July A.D. 1178; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 8.



'In the seventh year . . . on the day of Śatabhishaj, which was the fourteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight and a Wednesday, which was the twenty-sixth solar day of the month of Simha.'

[Ś. 1106]: Wednesday, 22nd August A.D. 1184.

817. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 264, No. 23. Date of a Triuveṅgaḍu (Śvētāranyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.] :—

'In the eight year . . . on the day a Anurādhā, which corresponded to a Monday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Karkāṭaka.'

[Ś. 1107]: Monday, 8th July A.D. 1185.<sup>1</sup>

818. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 60, p. 121. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th<sup>2</sup> year (of the reign) of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], dated 'from the month of Māśi,' recording a grant by **Minḍaṇ Attimallaṇ Śambuvarāyaṇ** of the Śeṅgēni family.

819. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 132, p. 136. Notice of a Viriñchīpuram Tamil inscription for the 10th (?) year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kōṇērimēṇkoṇḍa**<sup>3</sup> **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** III.),<sup>4</sup> recording a grant by the Śeṅgēni chief mentioned in No. 820.

820. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 61, p. 121. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kōṇērimēḷkoṇḍa**<sup>5</sup> **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** III.), recording a grant by the Śeṅgēni chief **Ammalaiappaṇ Kaṇṇuḍaipperumāṇ** *alias* Vikrama-Śōḷa-Śambuvarāyaṇ.

821. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 36, p. 82. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 12th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai, Īlam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍaya :<sup>6</sup>—

'In the 12th year . . . on the day of Chitrā, which corresponded to a Monday and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Dhanus.'

[Ś. 1111]: Monday, 4th December A.D. 1189; but the *tithi* of the date ended 0 h. 51 m. *before* mean sunrise of this day; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 220, No. 19.

1. The *tithi* of the date was either a current *tithi* or a *Prathama-daśamī*.
2. For inscriptions of the 9th and 11th years see below, under *Addenda*.
3. Compare **Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍa**, 'the unequalled among kings'; on this title see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. p. 110.
4. See *ibid.* Vol. III. p. 121.
5. See No. 819.
6. Compare above, p. 115, note 2.



822. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 6, No. 60. Date of a Sōmaṅgalam (Sōmanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 14th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai and Īlam :—

'In the 14th year . . . on a day which was Thursday, (the day of ) Pushya and the first *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

[Ś. 1113]: Thursday, 2nd January A.D. 1192.<sup>1</sup>

823. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 265, No. 24. Date of a Kaḍappēri (Śvētārṇyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.] :—

'In the sixteenth year . . . on the day which was a Saturday and (the day of ) Mūla and a fourth *tithi* and the tenth solar day of the month of Āni.'

[Ś. 1116]: Saturday, 4th June A.D. 1194; but *tithi* which ended on this day was a 14th, not a 4th *tithi*.

824. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 172, No. 69. Date of a Tirunallār (Darbhārṇyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who, having taken Madurai, was pleased to take also the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :<sup>2</sup>—

'In the 17th year . . . on the day of Uttara-Bhadrapadā, which corresponded to a Monday and to the second *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kumbha.'

[Ś. 1116]: Monday, 13th February A.D. 1195.<sup>3</sup>

825. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 172, No. 70. Date of a Tiruveṇṇainallūr (Kṛipāpurīśvar temple) Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the 17th year . . . on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

[Ś. 1117]: Thursday, 8th June A.D. 1195.

826. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 173, No. 71. Date of a Kōvilveṇṇi (Ikshupurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 19th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

1. In the original date the first fortnight is wrongly quoted instead of the second.

2. Compare above, p. 115, note 2.

3. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 1 h. 55 m. after mean sunrise.



'In the nineteenth year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Monday and to the ninth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kanyā.'

[Ś. 1118]: Monday, 2nd September A.D. 1196; but the *nakshatra* is irregular.

827. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 88, p. 217. Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) incomplete Tamil<sup>1</sup> inscription of the 19th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman**, who was pleased to be seated together with (his queen) Bhuvanamuḷududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world') on the throne of heroes (which consisted of) pure gold, *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva [III.]**, who, having taken Madurai, was pleased to take the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the 19th year . . . on the day of Pushya, which corresponded to a Tuesday and to the fifth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

[Ś. 1118]: Tuesday, 12th November A.D. 1196; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 219, No. 17.

The inscription notices an expedition into the North, at the end of which the king entered Kachchi (*i.e.* Conjeeveram). It then states that he defeated the son of [Vīra-]Pāṇḍya, took Madurai and bestowed it on Vikrama-Pāṇḍya and that he took the crowned head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya who had revolted again and given battle at Neṭṭūr. It further relates that he pardoned the Pāṇḍya (apparently Vīra-Pāṇḍya) and the Chēra king, who seems to be identical with a person subsequently mentioned as Vīra-Kēraḷa.

828. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 173, No. 72. Date of a Tirumāṇikuḷi (Vāmanapurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 19th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva [III.]**, who, having taken Madurai, was pleased to take also the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the nineteenth year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the twelfth *tithi* of the first fortnight, which was the sixth solar day of the month of Rishabha.'

[Ś. 1119]: Wednesday, 30th April A.D. 1197.

829. — Ś. 1119. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 219, No. 16. Date of a Nellore (Raṅganāyaka temple) Tamil inscription of the 19th (*really* 20th) year of the reign of the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadeva [III.]**, who took Madurai and Īlam and was pleased to take the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the year Piṅgaḷa (which corresponded to) the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and nineteen (and) in the nineteenth year (of the reign) . . . [on the day of] Rēvatī and a Friday which was the fifteenth solar day of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

Friday, 21st November A.D. 1197; but this was the 25th, not the 15th day of the month of Vṛiśchika.

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1. The inscription contains one verse in Sanskrit.



830. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 199, No. 31. Date of a Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the 20th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya:—

'In the 20th year . . . on the day of Svāti, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Vṛishabha.'

The date is irregular.

831. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 174, No. 73. Date of a Tirumāṇikuḷi (Vāmanapurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai, Īḷam, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the 21st year . . on the day of Māgha, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mēsha.'

[§. 1121]: Wednesday, 7th April A.D. 1199.

832. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 174, No. 74. Date of a Tirumāṇikuḷi (Vāmanapurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who, having taken Madurai and Īḷam, was pleased to take also the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the 21st year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Saturday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Ṛishabha.'

[§. 1121]: Saturday, 10th April A.D. 1199; but this day fell in the month of Mēsha, not of Ṛishabha.

833. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 333. Kambayanallūr (Dēśināthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 22nd year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], recording a grant by **Viḍugādalagiya-Perumāḷ**,<sup>1</sup> the king of Tagaḍai<sup>2</sup> and (son of) Rājarāja-Adigaṇ,<sup>3</sup> to Nāgai-Nāyaka of Kuḷaṇ (*i.e.* Kuḷam<sup>4</sup> or Kuḷaṇūr, the modern Ellore).

834. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 75, p. 106. (see also No. 76, p. 107); *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 332. Tirumalai (near Pōḷūr) Sanskrit and Tamil inscription, recording the restoration of images of a Yaksha and a Yakshī, which had been set up by the Kēraḷa (or Chēra, Vaṇji<sup>5</sup>)

1. See below, No. 834.

2. *I.e.* Tagaḍūr, the modern Dharmapuri, the head-quarters of a tāluka in the Salem district.

3. *I.e.* Rājarāja, the lord of Adigai (the modern Tiruvadi near Cuddalore).

4. Compare above, No. 795.

5. The traditional capital of the Chēra kingdom.



king Yavanikā (or, in Tamil, Eḷiṇi), by his descendant **Vyāmuktaśravaṇōjjvala** (in Tamil, **Viḍugādaḷagiya-Perumāl**),<sup>1</sup> the lord of Takatā (in Tamil, Tagaḍai) and son of the Adhika prince Rājarāja (in Tamil, Adigaṇ<sup>2</sup> Vagaṇ).

835. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 23, p. 43. Karuvūr (Paśupatiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 23rd year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva**, who was pleased to take Īlam, Madurai, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and Karuvūr, — the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kōnēri[nmai]koṇḍāṇ**;<sup>3</sup> (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa** III.).

836. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 24, p. 45. Karuvūr (Paśupatiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 25th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Īlam, Madurai, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and Karuvūr.

837. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 281, No. 44. Date of a Conjeeveram (Ēkāmrānātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 27th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the 27th year . . on the day of Anurādhā, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the eleventh day of the month of Vaigāśī in this year.'

[§. 1127]: Thursday, 5th May A.D. 1205.

The inscription<sup>4</sup> mentions "the supreme lord of Kuvaḷālapura, he who was born from the Gaṅga family, Śīyagaṅgaṇ Amarābharāṇaṇ *alias* Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyāṇ."<sup>5</sup>

838. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 37, p. 84. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāl-perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 28th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.

839. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 198, No. 29. Date of a Maṇimaṅgalam (Dharmēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 29th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who was pleased to take Madurai, Īlam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya :—

'In the 2[9]the year . . . on the day of Mṛigaśīrsha, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the seventh *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1128]: Wednesday, 7th March A.D. 1207.

1. See above, No. 833.

2. *I.e.* the lord of Adigai. Compare Adiyaṇ, below, No. 927, and Adiyama, above, *e.g.* No. 415, note.

3. See above, No. 819.

4. See *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 122, and note 9.

5. Compare below, No. 841.



840. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 220, No. 18. Date of a Tirumalavāḍi (Vaidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 34th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Tribhuvanavīradēva**, who took Madurai, Īlam, Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III.**) :—

'In the 34th year . . . on the day of Śravaṇa, which corresponded to a Monday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kanyā.'

[§. 1133]: Monday, 19th September A.D. 1211.

841. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 62, p. 122. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the [3]4th year (of the reign) of **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva [III.]**. — The inscription records a gift by Ariyapillai, the queen of (the Gaṅga chief) **Amarābharāṇa-Śiyagaṅga**, mentioned in No. 837.

842. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 199, No. 30. Date of an Uttaramallūr (Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 37th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Tribhuvanavīradēva**, who was pleased to take Madurai, Īlam, Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III.**) :—

'In the 37th year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Sunday and to the ninth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

[§. 1137]: Sunday, 7th June A.D. 1215.

843. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 174 f., Nos. 75 and 76. Two dates of a Māgaral (Tirumālīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th and 5th years (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja III**) :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the fourth year . . . on the day of Śatabhishaj, which corresponded to a Monday and to the fifth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

[§. 1142]: Monday, 22nd June A.D. 1220.

'In the 5th year . . . on the day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the fifth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1142]: Wednesday, 19th August A.D. 1220.<sup>2</sup>

844. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 175, No. 77. Date of a Kōvilveṇṇi (Ikshupurīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 6th (*i.e.* the 7th year of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva [III.]** :—

1. The accession of Rājarāja III. took place between (approximately) the 23rd June and the 13th August A.D. 1216; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 169.

2. As the *tithi* of the date, the 5th, *commenced* on this day 10 h. 38 m. after mean sunrise, it has probably been quoted erroneously instead of the 4th.



'In the year which was opposite the 6th year . . . on the day of Uttarāshādhā, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the seventh *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Tulā.'

[§. 1144]: Thursday, 13th October A.D. 1222.

845. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 175, No. 78. Date of a Kīl-Kāsākuḍi (Ādiyappaṇ temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 10th year (of the reign) of **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the tenth year . . . on the day of Śravishthā, which corresponded to a Tuesday and to the eighth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mēsha.'

[§. 1148]: Tuesday, 21st April A.D. 1226.

846. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 38, p. 85. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 13th year (of the reign) of **Rājarājadēva** [III. ?].

847. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 167. Tiruvēndipuram (Dēvanāyaka-Perumāḷ temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the year opposite the 15th year (*i.e.* the 16th year of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

The inscription records that, when the *Pratāpa-chakravartin*, the Hoyśaṇa (Hoyśaḷa) **Vīra-Nārasimhadēva** (*i.e.* **Narasimha II.**, above Nos. 434 and 435), heard the **Kōpperuñjiṅga**<sup>1</sup> held Rājarāja [III.] captive at Śēndamaṅgalam, he started from Dōrasamundra, conquered the Mahara<sup>2</sup> kingdom and seized its king; and then his *Daṇḍanāyakas* Appaṇa and Samudra-Gōppaya by his orders continued the campaign (in the course of which, amongst others, Parākramabāhu, the king<sup>3</sup> of Īlam, was killed), advanced against Śēndamaṅgalam, forced Kōpperuñjiṅga to release the Chōḷa king and accompanied the latter to his dominions.

848. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 281, No. 45. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Jambukēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the year opposite the 16th year (*i.e.* the 17th year of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the year opposite the 16th year . . . on the day of Śravaṇa, which corresponded to Saturday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kanyā.'

[§. 1154]: Saturday, 25th September A.D. 1232.

849. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 282, No. 46. Date of a Conjeeveram (Ēkāmrānātha temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the 17th year . . . on the day of Aśvinī and a Tuesday in the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

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1. In other inscriptions he is called a Kāḍava or Pallava (compare above, No. 642). For an account of inscriptions of his, from which it appears that, originally a Chōḷa feudatory, he became an independent king in A.D. 1243, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 163 ff.
  2. Elsewhere called the Makara or Magara kingdom; compare above, No. 434.
  3. According to Dr. Hultsch, perhaps a prince of Ceylon.



[§. 1154]: Tuesday, 18th January A.D. 1233.

850. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 41, p. 87. Maṇimaṅgalam (Dharmēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 18th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the 18th year . . . on the day of Rēvatī, which corresponded to a Tuesday and to the second *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1155]: Tuesday, 23rd August A.D. 1233; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 282, No. 47.

851. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 39, p. 86. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 18th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the 18th year . . . on the day of Dhanishṭhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Dhanus.'

[§. 1155]: Wednesday, 7th December A.D. 1233; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 282, No. 48.

852. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 40, p. 86. Maṇimaṅgalam (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Sanskrit and Tamiḷ inscription of the 18th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the 18th year . . . on the day of Śravaṇa, which corresponded to a Monday and to the first *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

[§. 1155]: Monday, 2nd January AD. 1234; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 283, No. 49.

853. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 283, No. 50. Date of a Tiruvoṟṟiyūr (Ādhipuriśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of the 19th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the 19th year . . . on a Sunday which corresponded to (the day of) Uttara-Bhadrapadā and to the third *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1156]: Either Sunday, 30th July or Sunday, 13th August, A.D. 1234, probably the latter.<sup>1</sup>

854. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 74, p. 105. Tirumalai Tamiḷ inscription of the 20th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.], recording a donation by **Attimallaṇ Śambukula-Perumāḷ**<sup>2</sup> *alias* **Rājagambhīra-Śambuvarāyaṇ**.<sup>3</sup>

1. In the original date either Uttara-Bhadrapadā has been wrongly quoted instead of Uttar-Phalgunī or the first fortnight instead of the second. Compare above, Nos. 480 and 604.

2. *I.e.* the Perumāḷ of the Śambu race.

3. Compare below, No. 866.



855. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 284, No. 51. Date of Tiruveṅgāḍu (Śvētāranyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 22nd year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the year 22nd year . . . on the day of Uttara-Bhadrapadā, which corresponded to a Tuesday and to the fourth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1159]: Tuesday, 16th March A.D. 1238; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was a 14th, not a 4th *tithi*.

856. — §. 1160\*. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 59 and 60,<sup>1</sup> pp. 87 and 88. Two Poygai (near Viriñchipuram) Tamil inscriptions of the 22nd year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.], recording donations by the Śengēṇi chief **Vīrāśasani-Ammaiyappaṇ Aḷagiya-Śōḷaṇ alias Edirili-[Śōḷa-Śambuvarāyaṇ]** :<sup>2</sup>—

'[In the month of ] Tai of the twenty-second year . . . which was current during the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and sixty.

857. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 284, No. 52. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 22nd year (*i.e.* the 23rd year of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva**[III.] :—

'In the year which was opposite the twenty-second year . . . on the day of Pūr-vāshāḍhā, which corresponded to a Monday and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1160]: Monday, 28th February A.D. 1239.

858. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 284, No. 53. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Kailāsanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 22nd year (*i.e.* the 23rd year of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the year which was opposite the twenty-second year . . . on the day of Uttarā-shāḍhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the tenth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mīna:-

[§. 1160]: Wednesday, 2nd March A.D. 1239.

859. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 285, No. 54. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Kailāsanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 22nd year (*i.e.* the 23rd year of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.] :—

'In the year which was opposite the twenty-second year . . . on the day of Dhanishṭhā, which corresponded to a Friday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

1. Of No. 60 only the date remains.

2. Compare below, Nos. 860 and 862.



[§. 1160]: Friday, 4th March A.D. 1239.<sup>1</sup>

860. — §. 1161. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 61 and 62,<sup>2</sup> pp. 89 and 90. Two Poygai (near Viriñchipuram) Tamil inscriptions of the 24th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.], recording donations by **Virāśani-Ammaiyappan Aḷagiya-Śōḷan** *alias* **Edirili-Śōḷa-Śambuvarāyan** :<sup>3</sup>—

'From the month of Tai of the twenty-fourth year . . . which was current during the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and sixty-one.'

861. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 150, p. 143. Conjeeveram (Rājasimhavarmēśvara temple) Tamil pillar inscription of the 26th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Rājarājadēva** [III.].

862. — §. 1165. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 64, p. 91 Poyagi (near Viriñchipuram) Tamil inscription of the 28th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Rājarājadēva** [III.], recording donations by the Śengēni chief **Virāśani-Ammaiappan Aḷagiya-Śōḷan** *alias* **Edirili-Śōḷa-Śombuvāryan** :<sup>4</sup>—

'From the month of Karkaṭaka of the 28th year . . . which was current after the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and sixty-five.'

863. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. No. 79, p. 175. Date of an Uḍaiyārkōyil (Karavandīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājēndra-Chōḷa** III) :<sup>5</sup>—

'In the 3rd year . . . on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to a Saturday and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1171]: Saturday, 20th March A.D. 1249.<sup>6</sup>

864. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 176, No. 80. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [III.], . . . . the hostile rod of death to the Kannariga (*i.e.* Kaṇṇāṭaka) king, he who had drowned the power of the Kali (age) in the ocean, the hero's anklets on whose feet were put on by the hands of **Vīra-Sōmēśvara**<sup>7</sup> . . . . :—

'In the 7th year . . . on the day of Chitrā, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the eighth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Makara.'

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 5 h. 57 m. after mean sunrise.
2. *Ibid.* No. 63, p. 90, is a short Tamil inscription referring to the gift of the village of Puttūr, which is also recorded in Nos. 61 and 62. No. 62 is a duplicate of No. 61.
3. Compare Nos. 856 and 862.
4. Compare above, Nos. 856 and 860.
5. The accession of Rājēndra-Chōḷa III took place between (approximately) the 21st March and the 8th May A.D. 1246.
6. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 0 h. 30 m. after mean sunrise.
7. See above, No. 436.



[§. 1174]: Wednesday, 25th December A.D. 1252.<sup>1</sup>

865. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 177, No. 83. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 7th (*i.e.* the 8th year of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva [III.]**, the hostile rod of death of (his) uncle Sōmēśvara :<sup>2</sup>—

'In the year which was opposite the seventh year . . . on the day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to a Monday and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

The date is irregular.

866. — §. 1180. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 78, p. 108. Paḍavēḍu (Ammāiappēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of **Rājagambhīra Śambuvarāyaṇ** :<sup>3</sup>—

'To-day, which is (the day of )Rēvatī and Monday, the seventh lunar day of the former half of the month of Karkāṭaka,<sup>4</sup> which was current after the Śaka year one thousand one hundred and eighty.'

The day may be Monday, 8th July A.D. 1258,<sup>5</sup> but if so, the *nakshatra* is irregular; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 16, No. 195. During the month of Karkāṭaka of the given year the moon was in Rēvatī on Monday, 22nd July A.D. 1258, but the *tithi* which ended on this day was the 5th of the dark half.

867. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 176, No. 81. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Rājagōpālaperumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva [III.]** :—

'In the 21st year . . . on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the eleventh *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Karkāṭaka.'

[§. 1188]: Wednesday, 30th June A.D. 1266.

868. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 177, No. 82. date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Aṇṇāmalainātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 22nd year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōladēva [III.]** :—

'In the 22nd year . . . on the day of Viśākhā, which corresponded to a Sunday and to the fourteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Rishabha.'

1. This was the day of Makara-(Uttarāyaṇa-)saṁkrānti.

2. See above, No. 864.

3. Compare above, No. 854.

4. Here the name of the Jovian year appears to have been omitted.

5. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 58 m. after mean sunrise.



[Ś. 1189]: Sunday, 8th May A.D. 1267.

869. — Ś. 1236. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 70. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) inscription of **Vīra-Champa**, surnamed **Nidrāvasānavijayin**, the son of Chōḷa king :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 4). Tuṅgaśrīka-Śakābda-bhā[ji] samayē.

870. — Ś. 1236. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 71. Tiruvattiyūr (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) inscription of **Champa** (*i.e.* **Vīra-Champa**), the son of Vīra-Chōḷa; (composed by Champa's minister Vanabhid) :—

(L. 1). — Tuṅgaśrīka-śaran-mitē Śaka-nṛipē.

871. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 52, p. 77. Gāṅganūr (near Vēlūr) Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the *Sakalalōkachakravartin* Veṅṇumaṅkoṇḍa<sup>2</sup> Śambuvarāya :—

'On the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponds to Monday, the first lunar day of the former half of the month of Rishabha of the Pramāthin year, (which was) the 17th year (of the reign) . . . .'

[Pramāthin=Ś. 1261]: Monday, 10th May A.D. 1339; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 137, No. 4.

872. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 90, p. 126. Notice of a Māmallapuram Tamil inscription of apparently the 5th year of the reign of [Rāja]nārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyar.<sup>3</sup>

873. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 70, p. 102. Tirumalai Tamil inscription of the 12th year (of the reign) of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāja.

874. — Ś. 1403. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 72, and Plate. Śrīraṅgam (Jambukēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Vālaka-Kāmaya** *alias* **Akkalarāja**,<sup>4</sup> 'lord of Uṇṇaiyūr'.<sup>5</sup>—

'At the auspicious time of Mahāmagam (**Mahāmāgha**), (when) jupiter (was in) Simha, on the day of **Magam** (**Māgha**), which corresponded to a Sunday and to the full-moon *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kumbha of the Plava *saṁvatsara*, which was current after the Śaka year 1403.'

1. See below, No. 870.

2. *I.e.* 'he who took the earth by conquest.'

3. According to Mr. Venkayya, *Report* for 1899-1900, p. 34, his accession took place in Śaka-saṁvat 1259. For a Viriñchipuram Tamil inscription which mentions the *Sakalalōkachakravartin*, Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya, see *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 128, p. 135.

4. He claims to be a suecessor of the Chōḷa dynasty. According to Mr. Krishnaswami he probably was a dependent of one of the last kings of the first Vijayanagara dynasty.

5. Now a suburb of Trichinopoly.



Sunday, 3rd February A.D. 1482; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 205, note 56, and Vol. XXV. p. 270.

875. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 26, p. 47. Karuvūr (Paśupatiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of **Koṇērimēlkoṇḍāṇ**,<sup>1</sup> dated 'on the four-hundred-and-thirty-eighth (!) day" of the 23rd year (of his reign). Since the king settled certain temple servants in a quarter which was called Vīra-Śōḷaṇ-Tirumaḍaiviḷāgam after his own name, it follows that his actual name was **Vīra-Chōḷa**.

876. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. 61, p. 246, and Plate. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ**, dated on the 334th day of the second year (of his reign).

877. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 21, p. 111. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, **Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ**, dated on the seventh day of the year opposite the fifth year (of his reign).

878. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 25, p. 47. Karuvūr (Paśupatiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ**, containing an order which was to take effect from the month of Āḍi of the 15th (year of his reign).

879. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 22, p. 113. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ**, dated on the sixty-fourth day of the thirty-fifth year (of his reign).

880. — §. 1127. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 153. Conjeeveram (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) inscription of (the **Telugu-Chōḷa**)<sup>2</sup> **Tammusiddha** or **Tammusiddhi**, recording a grant which was made at Nellūr,<sup>3</sup> at the time of his coronation :—

(L. 20). — sārāyōgyē Śak-ābde.

After a number of mythical ancestors, the inscription mentions (in the solar race) Kalikāla; in his race, Madhurāntaka Pottappi-Chōḷa (founded the town of Pottappi in the Andhra country); in his family, Vetta (Betta) [I.]. In his family was king Siddhi; his younger brother Vetta (Betta) [II.]; his eldest son Dāyabhīma; his younger brother Ērasiddhi; had three sons, Manmasiddhi, Vetta (Betta) [III.] (who did not reign), and Tammusiddhi (described as the son of Gaṇḍagōpāla [Ērasiddhi] and Śrīdēvī).

881. — §. 1129. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 123. Tiruvālaṅgāḍu (Vaṭāranyēśvara temple) inscription of **Tammusiddha** or **Tammusiddhi** :—

(L. 18). — Śak-ābdē dhīrayāyini.

1. I group together here five inscriptions, Nos. 875-879, of kings mentioned under this title (for which see above, No. 819). Their exact identification is doubtful and it is even uncertain whether they are all Chōḷa kings.

2. Compare Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1899-1900, p. 17.

3. *I.e.* the modern Nellore.



Genealogy substantially as in No. 880, but the names Pottappi and Vetta are here given as Pottapi and Betta. After Pottapi-Chōḷa the inscription mentions Tiluṅgavidya, while it omits Vetta (Betta) [I.]. The name Manmasiddhi is also given as Manmasiddha.

882. — Ś. 1129. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 126. Tiruppāsūr (Vāchīśvara temple) inscription of **Tammusiddha** or **Tammusiddhi** :—

(L. 57). — Śak-ābdē dhīrayāyini.

Genealogy, with some omissions, generally as in No. 881; but the inscription mentions Nallasiddhi as an elder brother of Ērasiddhi.

883. — Ś. 1129. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 149. Tiruvorriyūr (Ādhipurīśvara temple) inscription of **Tammusiddha** or **Tammusiddhi** :—

(L. 24). — Śak-ābdē dhīrayāyini.

This inscription, like No. 880, after Pottappi-Chōḷa, introduces Betta [I.], as an ancestor of Tiluṅgavidya (see No. 881), here called Tiluṅgabijja. Otherwise it generally agrees with Nos. 881 and 882.

884. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 63, p. 123. Tiruvallam (Bilvanāthēśvara temple) Tamil inscription, recording a remission of taxes from the 3rd year (of the reign) of (the Telugu-Chōḍa<sup>1</sup>) **Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva**,<sup>2</sup> made by **Aḷagiya-Pallavaṇ** (*alias*) **Edirili-Śōḷa-Śambuvarāyaṇ**.<sup>3</sup>

885. — Supplied by Dr. Hultzsch. Date of Conjeeveram (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription<sup>4</sup> of the 7th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva** :—

'In the 7th year . . . on the day of Śatabhishaj, which corresponded to a Monday and to the twelfth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Tulā.'

[Ś. 1178]: Monday, 2nd October A.D. 1256.

886. — Ś. 1187. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 122. Date of a Conjeeveram (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva** :—

'In the 15th year . . . which corresponded to the Śaka year 1187, on the day of Rōhiṇī, which corresponded to Saturday, the thirteenth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

Saturday, 13th June A.D. 1265; see *ibid* Vol. XXII. p. 220.

1. See Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1899-1900, p. 20.

2. The accession of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla took place between (approximately) the 14th June and the 1st August A.D. 1250. Compare also below, No. 904.

3. Compare above, Nos. 856, 860 and 862.

4. No. 47 of the Government Epigraphist's collection for 1893.



887. — §. 1187. — *Ind. Ant.* XXI, p. 122. Date<sup>1</sup> of Conjeeveram (Arulāla-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva** :—

'In the 1[6]the year . . . which corresponded to the Śaka year 1187, on the day of Uttara-Bhadrapadā, which corresponded to Saturday, the third *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

Saturday, 1st August A.D. 1265; see *ibid.* Vol. XXII, p. 220.

888. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 123, note. Notice of Madras Museum plates<sup>2</sup> of a Chōla<sup>3</sup> chief named **Śrīkaṇṭha**. The inscription gives the following line of chiefs, who are said to belong to the family of the Chōla Karikāla: Sundarananda, Navarāma, Eṇeyamma, Vijayakāma, Vīrārjuna, Agraṇipidugu, Kōkili, Mahēndravaraman, Eḷajōḷa, Nṛipakāma, Divākara, and Śrīkaṇṭha.

#### N. The Pāṇḍyas of Madhurā<sup>4</sup>

889. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 302, No. 2. Date of a Tinnevely (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 13th (*i.e.* the 14th) year (of the reign) of the glorious [Pāṇḍya] king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** :<sup>5</sup>—

'In the year opposite the thirteenth year . . . on the day of Pūrvāshādhā, which corresponded to a Thursday, and to the tenth *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the fourth solar day of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1125]: Thursday, 26th February A.D. 1204.<sup>6</sup>

890. — *Archaeol. Surv. of South. India*, Vol. IV. p. 21; facsimiles of 5 plates in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 142. The larger Tiruppūvaṇam Sanskrit<sup>7</sup> and Tamil grant (on 11 plates) of the 25th year (of the reign) of the glorious [Pāṇḍya] king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva**, surnamed **Rājagambhīradēva** :—

(Plate i. a, line 4 f.). nijē vatsarē pañchaviṃśē chaṇḍāmsāv=āṭṭa-Chāpē Kanakapati-tithau kṛishṇapaksh-Ārkivāra-Svātī-yōgē.

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1. In *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 122, the same date is given from a Conjeeveram (Ēkāmranātha temple) Tamil inscription of the same king; but in it the *nakshatra* Uttarāshādhā is wrongly quoted instead of Uttara-Bhadrapadā.
  2. See Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. II. p. 24, No. 174.
  3. According to Mr. Venkayya, *Report* for 1899-1900, p. 21, a Telugu-Chōḷa.
  4. For Pāṇḍya feudatories of the W. Chālukyas see above, p. 26, note 1, *d*.
  5. The accession of Jaṭāvarman Kulaśēkhara took place between (approximately) the 27th February and the 29th November A.D. 1190.
  6. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 3 h. 33 m. after mean sunrise.
  7. Only the first five lines are in Sanskrit.



(Plate v. b, line 2 f) 'the day of Svāti, which corresponded to a Saturday, and to the eleventh *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the fourth solar day of the month of Dhanus, in the twelfth year opposite the thirteenth.'

[§. 1136]: Saturday, 29th November A.D 1214; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 301, No. 1.

The introductory lines indicate that the Pāṇḍya lords were descended from the moon.

891. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 304, No. 6. Date of a Tirukkāṭṭupalli (Agnīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin* **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who presented the Chōḷa country :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the 7th year . . . on the auspicious occasion of the Rishabha (*lagna*) on the day of Pushya, which corresponded to . . . and to the ninth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1145]: [Monday]. 13th March A.D. 1223.<sup>2</sup>

892. — *Archaeol. Surv. of South. India*, Vol. IV. p. 43, No. 29. Tirupparaṅkunram Tamil cave inscription of the 325th day of the 7th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who was pleased to present the Chōḷa country.<sup>3</sup>

893. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 303, No. 5. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who was pleased to present the Chōḷa country :—

'In the ninth year . . . on the day of Viśākhā, which corresponded to a Friday and to the third *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mēsha.'

[§. 1147]: Friday, 28th March A.D. 1225.

894. — *Archaeol. Surv. of South. India*, Vol. IV. p. 37, and facsimile in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VI. p. 143. The Tiruppūvaṇam Sanskrit<sup>4</sup> and Tamil supplementary grant (on the plate) of the 11th year (of the reign) of [**Māṇavarman**] **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who presented the Chōḷa country.<sup>5</sup>

895. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 302, No. 3. Date of a Tinnevely (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the 17th (*i.e.* the 19th) year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who pleased to take the Chōḷa country and to perform the anointment of heroes at Muḍikoṇḍaśōḷapuram :—

- 
1. The accession of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I took place between (approximately) the 29th March and the 4th September A.D. 1216.
  2. But the *tithi* of the date had ended 0 h. 21 m. *before* mean sunrise of this day.
  3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 344, note 6.
  4. Only one verse at the end of the grant is in Sanskrit.
  5. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 344, note 7.



'In the year opposite the year opposite the seventeenth year . . . on the day of Uttārashādhā, which corresponded to a Monday, and to the tenth *tithi*, and to the seventh solar day of the month of Purattādi in this year.'

[§. 1156]: Monday, 4th September A.D. 1234.

896. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 303, No.4. Date of Tinnevelly (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the year opposite the 17th (*i.e.* the 19th) year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who was pleased to take the Chōḷa country and to perform the anointment of heroes at Muḍikoṇḍa[śōḷapuram] :—

'In the year opposite the year opposite the 17th year . . . on the day of Pūrva-Bhādrapadā, which corresponded to a Monday, and to the first *tithi* of the first fortnight, and to the twenty-seventh solar day of . . . '

[§. 1156]: Monday, 19th February A.D. 1235.<sup>2</sup>

897. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 305, No. 10. Date of a Tinnevelly (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :<sup>3</sup>—

'In the eleventh year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to Sunday, the first solar day of the month of Vaigāṣi.'

[§. 1171]: Sunday, 25th April A.D. 1249.

898. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 304, Nos. 7 and 8. Date of two Tinnevelly (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscriptions of the year opposite the year opposite the 11th (*i.e.* the 13th) year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'In the year opposite the year opposite the eleventh year . . . on the day of Anurādhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the tenth *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the twenty-fourth solar day of the month of Makara.'

[§. 1172]: Wednesday, 18th January A.D. 1251.

899. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 305, No. 9. Date of a Tinnevelly (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the year opposite the year opposite the 11th (*i.e.* the 13th) year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

1. The name of the month would be Kumbha.

2. On the day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 0 h. 30 m. after mean sunrise.

3. The accession of Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II. took place between (approximately) the 15th June A.D. 1238 and the 18th January A.D. 1239.



'In the year opposite the year opposite the eleventh year . . . on the day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the nineteenth solar day of the month of Mīna.'

[Ś. 1173]: Wednesday, 14th June A.D. 1251; but the day fell in the month of Mithuna, not of Mīna.<sup>1</sup>

900. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 306, No. 11. Date of a Tiruvaiyāru (Pañchanadēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 2nd year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] :<sup>2</sup>—

'In the 2nd year . . . on the day of Śatabhishaj, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the eleventh *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mēsha.'

[Ś. 1175]: Thursday, 27th March A.D. 1253.

901. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 306, No. 12. Date of a Tirumalavāḍi (Vaidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 2nd year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] :—

'In the 2nd year . . . on the day of Mūla, which corresponded to a Saturday and to the fourth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mēsha.'

[Ś. 1175]: Saturday, 19th April A.D. 1253.

902. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 306, No. 13. Date of a Tirumalavāḍi (Vaidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] :—

'In the 3rd year . . . on the day of Uttarāshāḍhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the sixth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

[Ś. 1175]: Wednesday, 29th October A.D. 1253.

903. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 307, No. 17. Date of a Tiruppandurutti (Pushpavanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] :<sup>3</sup>—

'In the 7th year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Sunday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Kanyā.'

[Ś. 1179]: Sunday, 7th October A.D. 1257; but the day fell in the month of Tulā, not of Kanyā.<sup>4</sup>

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1. For the month of Mīna the date is intrinsically wrong.
  2. The accession of Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I took place between (approximately) the 20th and the 28th April A.D. 1251.
  3. He took Kaṇṇaṇūr (see above, No. 436, note ) from the Hoysala king and covered the temple at Śrīraṅgam with gold. See below, No. 909.
  4. For the month of Kanyā the date is intrinsically wrong.



904. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI, p. 343. Date of a Tirukkaḷukkunṇam (Vēdagirīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of the *Mahārājādhirāja*, the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.],<sup>1</sup> the ornament of the race of the Moon, the Mādhava of the city of Madhurā, the uprooter of the Kēraḷa race, a second Rāma in plundering the island of Laṅkā, the thunderbolt to the mountain the Chōḷa race, the dispeller of the Kaṇṇāṭa king,<sup>2</sup> the fever to the elephant the Kāṭhaka (king),<sup>3</sup> . . . the jungle-fire to the forest Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpāla,<sup>4</sup> the tiger to the deer-Gaṇapati<sup>5</sup> (who was) the lord of Kāñchī, he who performed the anointment of heroes at Nellūrapura :—

'In the 9th year . . . on the day of Punarvasu, which corresponded to a Tuesday and to the fifth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Rishabha.'

[§. 1181]: Tuesday, 29th April A.D. 1259; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 307, No. 14.

905. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 307, No. 15. Date of a Tirukkaḷukkunṇam (Vēdagirīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who was pleased to take every country :—

'In the 9th year . . . on the day of Rēvatī, which corresponded to a Sunday and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mithuna.'

[§. 1181]: Sunday, 15th June A.D. 1259.

906. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 11, No. 32. Date of an Achcharapākkam (Akshēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>6</sup>—

'In the 7th year . . . on the day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to a Sunday and to the seventh *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Karkāṭaka.'

[§. 1181]: Sunday, 13th July A.D. 1259.

907. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI, p. 121. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Jambukēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 10th year (of the reign) of the *Mahārājādhirāja*, king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] who was pleased to take every country :<sup>7</sup>—

1. *I.e.* Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I.

2. *I.e.* the Hoysaḷa Sōmēśvara; see above, No. 436.

3. According to Dr. Hultzsch, probably one of the Gajapati kings of Orissa whose capital was Kaṭaka (Cuttack).

4. Compare Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, above, No. 884 ff.

5. *I.e.* the Kākatīya Gaṇapa I; compare above, No. 588.

6. The accession of Vīra-Pāṇḍya took place between (approximately) the 11th November A.D. 1252 and the 13th July A.D. 1253.

7. The king otherwise is described as in No. 904.



'In the 10th-tenth-year . . . on the day of Anurādhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the first *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Ṛishabha.'

[§. 1182]: Wednesday, 28th April A.D. 1260; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 307, No. 16.

908. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 308, No. 18. Date of a Tirumalavāḍi (Vaidyanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭāvarman** (*alias*) the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.] :—

'In the 11th year . . . on the day of Aśvinī, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the sixth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Karkaṭaka.'

[§. 1183]: 19th July A.D. 1261; but this was a Tuesday, not a Thursday.

909. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 11, and Plate. Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) inscription of the **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [I.],<sup>1</sup> of the race of the Moon, residing at Madhurā. He took Śrīraṅgam from 'the moon of Karṇāṭa',<sup>2</sup> and plundered the capital of the Kāṭhaka king.<sup>3</sup>

910. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 10, No. 31. Date of a Śrīvaikuṇṭham (Kailāsapati temple) Tamil inscription of the 15th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva** :—

'In the 15th year . . . on the day of Maghā, which corresponded to a Thursday, and to the seventh *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the 13th solar day of the month of Kārttigai.'

[§. 1189]: Thursday, 10th November A.D. 1267.

911. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 309, No. 20. Date of a Śrīraṅgam (Jambukēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 10th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** [I.] :<sup>4</sup>—

'In the tenth year . . . on the day of Rōhiṇi, which corresponded to a Wednesday and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

[§. 1199]: Wednesday, 5th January A.D. 1278.

912. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 311, No. 25. Date of a Tāramaṅgalam (Iḷamiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭāvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :<sup>5</sup>—

- 
1. *I.e.* Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. He covered the shrine of the temple with gold and assumed, with reference to it, the surname Hēmāchchhādanarāja. Compare above, No. 903.
  2. *I.e.* the Hoysala Sōmēśvara.
  3. Compare above, No. 904.
  4. The accession of Māṇavarman Kulaśēkhara I. took place between (approximately) the 25th February and the 18th November A.D. 1268.
  5. The accession of Jaṭāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II. took place between (approximately) the 13th September A.D. 1275 and the 15th May A.D. 1276.



'In the 6th-sixth-year . . . on the day of Uttara-Phalgunī, which corresponded to a Monday and to the fourth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Karkāṭaka.'

[§. 1203]: Monday, 21st July A.D. 1281.

913. — Supplied by Dr. Hultsch. Date of a Tiruvēndipuram (Dēvanāyaka-Perumāḷ temple) Tamil inscription<sup>1</sup> of the 10th year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'In the 10th-tenth-year . . . on the day of Rēvatī, which corresponded to a Monday and to the fifth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Karkāṭaka :—

[§. 1207]: Monday, 23rd July A.D. 1285.

914. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 311, No. 26. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Jayaṅgoṇḍanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 12th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'In the twelfth year . . . on the day of Svāti, which corresponded to a Friday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Kanyā.'

[§. 1209]: Friday, 12th September A.D. 1287; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was a 3rd, not a 13th *tithi* of the bright half.

915. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 310, No. 23. Date of a Tāramaṅgalam (Iḷamiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 13th (*really 14th*) year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'In the thirteenth year . . . on the day of Uttarāshāḍhā which corresponded to a Monday and to the thirteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1211]: Monday, 1st August A.D. 1289.

916. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 310, No. 24. Date of a Tiruvorriyūr (Ādhipuriśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 13th (*really 14th*) year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'In the thirteenth year . . . on the day of Uttara-Bhadrapadā, which corresponded to a Friday and to the third *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[§. 1211]: Friday, 5th August A.D. 1289.

917. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 312, No. 27. Date of a Tāramaṅgalam (Iḷamiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of (the year) opposite the 14th (*i.e.* the 15th) year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'(In the year) opposite the fourteenth year . . . on the day of Pushya, which corresponded to a Monday . . . [of the first fortnight] of the month of Rishabha.'

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1. No. 137 of the Government Epigraphist collection for 1902.



[§. 1212]: Monday, 15th May A.D. 1290.

918. — Supplied by Dr. Hultsch. Date of an Achcharapākkam (Akshēśvara temple) Tamil inscription<sup>1</sup> of the 2nd opposite the 13th (*i.e.* the 15th) year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭavarman** (*alias*) the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [II.] :—

'In the 2nd opposite the 13th year . . . on the day of Rōhiṇī, which correponded to a Monday and to the seventh *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Kanyā.'

[§. 1212]: Monday, 28th August A.D. 1290; but this was the last day of the month of Simha (preceding the month of Kanyā).

919. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 309, No. 21. Date of a Tinnevelly (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the 26th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** [I.] who was pleased to take every country:—

'In the [2]6th year . . . on the day of Punarvasu, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the second *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the twenty-second solar day of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

[§. 1215]: Wednesday, 18th November A.D. 1293; but the *tithi* which ended on this day was a third, not a second *tithi* of the dark half.

920. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 308, No. 19. Date of a Tinnevelly (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the 27th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṇavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva**[I.] who was pleased to take every country:—

'In the 27th year . . . on the day of Uttar-Phalgunī, which corresponded to the seventh *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to a Friday, and to the 14th solar day of the month of Dhanus.

[§. 1216]: Friday, 10th December A.D. 1294.<sup>2</sup>

921. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 310, No. 22. Date of a Kaḍappēri (Śvētāranyēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 40th year (of the reign) of king **Māṇavarman** (*alias*) the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** [I.] :—

'In the 40th year . . . on the day of Rēvatī, which correponded to a Saturday and to the second *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1229]: Saturday, 24th February A.D. 1308.

1. No. 252 of the Government Epigraphist's collection for 1901.

2. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 4 h. 45 m. after mean sunrise.



922. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 313, No. 29. Date of a Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷapuram (Bṛihadiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Mā[ravarman alias]** the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** [II.] :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the 4th year . . . on the day of Uttarāshādhā, which corresponded to a Saturday and to the fourteenth *tithi* fo the first firtnight of the month of Karkaṭaka.'

[**Ś. 1239**]: Saturday, 23rd July A.D. 1317.

923. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 313, No. 30. Date of a Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷapuram (Bṛihadiśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Māṛavarman** (*alias*) the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** [II.] :—

'In the 5th year . . . on the day of Pushya, which corresponded to a Monday and to the thirteenth *tithi* fo the first fortnight of the month of Simha.'

[**Ś. 1240**]: Monday, 5th March A.D. 1319; but the day fell in the month of Mīna, not Simha,<sup>2</sup> and the *nakshatra* on it was Pūrva-Phalgunī (*Pūram*), not Pushya (*Pūśam*).

924. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 312, No. 28. Date of a Tinnevely (Nellaiyappar temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Māṛavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulaśēkharadēva** [II.] :—

'In the eighth year . . . on the day of Uttara-Phalgunī, which corresponded to a Saturday, and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the seventeenth solar day of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

[**Ś. 1243**]: Saturday, 14th November A.D. 1321.

925. — **Ś. 1262.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 11, No. 33. Date of a Śeṅgama (Rishabhēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of king **Māṛavarman** (*alias*) the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

'After the Śaka year 1262 (had passed), in the 6th year . . . on the day of Uttara-Bhadrapadā, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the twelfth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

Wednesday, 1st November A.D. 1340.

926. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 11, No. 34. Date of a Maṇṇārguḍi (Kailāsanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th (*really* 18th) year (of the reign) of king **Māṛavarman** (*alias*) the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Parākram-Pāṇḍyadēva** :—

'In the [8th]year . . . on the day of Hasta, which corresponded to a Friday and to the ninth *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Dhanus.'

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1. The accession of Māṛavarman Kulaśēkhara II. took place between (approximately) the 6th March and the 23rd July A.D. 1314.
  2. The wording of the date is intrinsically wrong.
  3. The accession of Māṛavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya took place between (apprpximately) the 1st December A.D. 1334 and the 1st November A.D. 1335.



[§. 1274]: Friday, 30th November A.D. 1352.<sup>1</sup>

927. — §. 1293. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 12, No. 35. Date of a Chōlapuram (near Nagercoil, Chōlēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 10th opposite the 5th (*i.e.* the 15th) year (of the reign) of the glorious king **Jaṭavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>2</sup>—

'After the Śaka year 1293 (had passed), in the tenth opposite the fifth year . . . on the day of Satabhishaj, which corresponded to a Friday and to the third *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Makara.'

Friday, 9th January A.D. 1372.

928. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 13, No. 37. Date of a Tenkāsi (Viśvanātha temple) Tamil inscription of (the year) opposite the 31st (*i.e.* the 32nd) year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭilavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

'(In the year) opposite the thirty-first year . . . on the day of Uttarāshāḍhā, which corresponded to a Monday, and to the fourteenth *tithi* of the first fortnight, and to the twenty-first solar day of the month of Karkāṭaka.'

[§. 1375]: 19th July A.D. 1453; but this was a Thursday, not a Monday.

929. — §. 1377. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 12, No. 36. Date of a Kuttālam (Kuttālanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 2nd opposite the 31st (*i.e.* the 33rd) year (of the reign) of **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

'In the second opposite the 31st year . . . which was current after the Śaka year 1377 (had passed). — on the day of Mrigaśīrsha, which corresponded to a Monday, and to the sixth *tithi* of the first fortnight, and to the twenty-eighth solar day of the month of Mīna.'

Monday, 24th March A.D. 1455.

930. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 13, No. 38. Date of a Kuttālam (Kuttālanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 4th opposite the 31st (*i.e.* the 35th) year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭilavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

'In the fourth opposite the thirty-first year . . . on the day of Anurādhā, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the fifth *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the twentieth solar day of the month of Mīna.'

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 0 h. 17 m. after mean sunrise.

2. The accession of Jaṭavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya took place between (approximately) the 10th January A.D. 1357 and the 9th January A.D. 1358.

3. *I.e.* Jaṭilavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya Arikēsaridēva; see No. 931. His accession took place between (approximately) the 18th June and the 19th July A.D. 1422.



[§. 1378]: Wednesday, 16th March A.D. 1457.

931. — §. 1381. (for 1383). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 13, No. 39. Date of a Tenkāśi (Viśvanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 8th opposite the 31st (*i.e.* the 39th) year (of the reign) of **Arikēsaridēva** *alias* **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the 8th Opposite the 31st year . . . which was current after the Śaka year one thousand three hundred and eighty-one (had passed), on the day of Svāti, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the tenth *tithi* of the first fortnight, and to the twenty-third solar day of the month of Mithuna.'

Wednesday, 17th June A.D. 1461; but this was the 21st, not the 23rd day of the month of Mithuna.

932. — §. 1421. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 14, No. 40. Date of a Tenkāśi (Viśvanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 20th year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭilavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, **Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva** *alias* **Kulaśēkharadēva** who was born on the day of Krittikā :<sup>2</sup>—

'In the twentieth year. . . which was current after the Śaka year 1421 (had passed), on the day of Rēvatī, which corresponded to a Thursday, and to the twelfth *tithi* of the first fortnight, and to the fifteenth solar day of the month of Vṛiśchika.'

Thursday, 14th November A.D. 1499.

933. — §. 1459. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 15, No. 41. Date of a Tenkāśi (Viśvanātha temple) Tamil inscription of the 3rd year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭilvarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, **Kōṇērmaikoṇḍāṇ**<sup>3</sup> . . . **Perumāḷ Śrīvallabhadēva** :<sup>4</sup>—

'In the Hēvilambin year, the third year . . . which was current after the Śaka year one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine (had passed), on the day of Svāti, which corresponded to a Wednesday, and to the eleventh *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the twenty-ninth solar day of (the month in which) the sun (was) in Vṛiśchika.'

Wednesday, 28th November A.D. 1537.

934. — §. 1477. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 15, No. 42. Date of a Gaṅgaikoṇḍāṇ (Kailāsapati temple) Tamil inscription of the 22nd opposite the 2nd (*i.e.* the 24th) year (of the reign) of king

1. *I.e.* Jaṭilavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya Arikēsaridēva; see Nos. 928-930.

2. The king's accession took place between (approximately) the 15th November A.D. 1479 and the 14th November A.D. 1480.

3. See above, No. 819.

4. The king's accession took place between (approximately) the 29th November A.D. 1534 and the 28th November A.D. 1535.



**Māṛavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, **Kōṇēрмаikoṇḍāṇ**,<sup>1</sup> the glorious **Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva** [III.] :—

'In the Rākshasa year which was current after the Śaka year 1477 (had passed, and which corresponded to) the 22nd opposite the 2nd year . . . on the day of Svāti, which corresponded to a Saturday, and to the twelfth *tithi* of the first fortnight, and to the 3rd solar day of the month of Āṇi.'

Saturday, 1st June A.D. 1555.

935. — §. 1489. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 16, No. 43. Date of a Tenkāśi (Kulaśēkharamudaiyār temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Jaṭilavarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, **Kōṇēрмаikoṇḍāṇ**<sup>1</sup> **Śrī-Perumāḷ Aḷagaṇ-Perumāḷ Ativīrarāma Śrīvallabhadēva** :<sup>3</sup>—

'In the Prabhava year (corresponding to) the fifth year . . . which was current after the Śaka year 1489 (had passed), on the day of Uttara-Bhadrapadā, which corresponded to the Vaṇik-Karaṇa and to the Gaṇḍa-yōga and to a Friday, and to the third *tithi* of the second fortnight, and to the 22nd solar day of the month of Āvaṇi.'

Friday. 22nd August A.D. 1567.

936. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 69, p. 101. Tirumalai Tamil inscription<sup>4</sup> of the 10th year (of the reign) of king **Māṛavarman**, the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva**.

937. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII, p. 69, and Plates. Madras Museum Sanskrit and Tamil plates<sup>5</sup> of the 17th year of the reign of the Pāṇḍya king **Jaṭilavarman**<sup>6</sup> ( in Tamil, **Nedūñjaḍiyan**), the son of king Māṛavarman of the Pāṇḍya race, descended from the Moon. The *ājñapati* (or *dūtaka*) of the grant was the *Mahāsāmanta* Dhīrataran Mūrti-Eyīṇaṇ of the Vaidya race, chief of Vīramaṅgalam.

938. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXII. p. 67. Tamil inscription of the 6th year of the reign of **Kō Māṛaṇ-Jaḍaiyan**,<sup>7</sup> and of his *Mahāsāmanta* **Śāttan Gaṇapati** of the Vaidya race, who was the chief of Pāṇḍi-Amiradamāṅgalam.

1. See above, No. 819.

2. The king's accession took place between (approximately) the 2nd June A.D. 1531 and the 1st June A.D. 1532.

3. The king's accession took place between (approximately) the 23rd August A.D. 1562 and the 22nd August A.D. 1563.

4. I am unable to state the times of this inscription and of Nos. 937 and 938.

5. The (seven) plates are numbered with Vaṭṭeluttu numeral figures.

6. He put to flight, amongst others, a certain Ādiyan. With this name compare Adigaṇ, above, Nos. 833 and 834 and Adiyama, *e.g.* in No. 415, note.

7. According to Mr. Venkayya he may be identical with the Jaṭilavarman of No. 937.



O. Kings and Chiefs of Kēraḷa.<sup>1</sup>

939. — Ś. 1188. *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 146. Conjeeveram (Arulāla-Perumāl temple) incomplete Sanskrit and Tamil inscription for the *Mahārāja Ravivarman alias Saṁgrāmadhīra* and *Kulaśēkharadēva*, the *Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ*,<sup>2</sup> a son of the Kēraḷa *Mahārājādhirāja Jaysimha*<sup>3</sup> (of the family of Yadu in the lunar race) and his wife Umādēvī :—

Date of Ravivarman's birth :—

(L. 1). — dēhavyāpya-<sup>4</sup> Śakābda-bhāji samayē.

When 33 year of age (*i.e.* about A.D. 1299-1300), Ravivarman took possession of Kēraḷa which he ruled as he did his town of Kōḷamba; he defeated a certain Vīra-Pāṇḍya,<sup>5</sup> subjected the Pāṇḍyas and Chōḷas to the Kēraḷas, and at the age of 46 (*i.e.* about A.D. 1312-13) was crowned on the banks of the Vēgavatī; he then apparently again made war against Vīra-Pāṇḍya and conquered the northern country; in the fourth year of his reign (*i.e.* about A.D. 1315-16) he was at Kāñchī.

940. — Ś. 1188. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 149. Śrīraṅgam (Raṅganātha temple) inscription of the *Mahārāja Ravivarman alias Saṁgrāmadhīra* and *Kulaśēkharadēva*, the son of Jaysimha, of Kēraḷa; (partly composed by Kavibhūshaṇa). Date of Ravivarman's birth as in No. 939, with which this inscription is partly identical. In both Ravivarman, besides other epithets, has those of 'the Kūpaka universal monarch' and 'king Bhōja of the South.'

941. — Ś. 1296. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 203. Trivandrum<sup>6</sup> (Padmanābhasvāmin temple) inscription of a prince *Sarvāṅganātha* :<sup>7</sup>—

(L. 1). — Simha-sthē cha Bṛihaspatau . . . abdē cha Chōḷapriyē.<sup>8</sup>

942. — Ś. 1312. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 361. Śuchīndram inscription of the Kēraḷa king *Mārtaṇḍavarman* :—

Rākālōkē<sup>9</sup> Śak-ābdē Surapati-sachivē Simha-yātē Tulāyām=ārūḍhē padminiśē=py=Aditidinayutē Bhānuvāre cha.

1. I give first inscriptions dated in Śaka years, then those dated in Kollam years and finally undated inscriptions. For Kēraḷa kings see also above, No. 834.

2. See above No. 819.

3. Compare below, No. 959.

4. *I.e.* 1188.

5. For a Vīra-Pāṇḍya who apparently was a contemporary of Ravivarman, see below, No. 957.

6. In the inscription called Syānandūra; compare below, No. 966.

7. According to the late Mr. P.S. Pillai, this would be the surname of an Ādityavarman who is mentioned in another Trivandrum inscription, translated in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 186.

8. *I.e.* 1296.

9. *I.e.* 1312.



Perhaps Sunday, 2nd October A.D. 1390; but on this day Jupiter's true place was in Vṛiśchika (and his mean place in Dhanuḥ), not in Simha.

943. — **Kollam 301.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 253. Translation<sup>1</sup> of a Chōḷapuram (Rājēndra-Chōḷēśvara temple) Tamiḷ inscription of **Vīra-Kēraḷavarman** of Vēṇāḍu :<sup>2</sup>—

'In the year opposite the year 301, since the appearance of Kollam, with the sun in the sign of Leo' (Simha).

[Kollam 301 = Ś. 1047-48.]

944. — **Kollam 319.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 255. Translation of a Tiruvallam Old Malayāḷam inscription of **Vīra-Kēraḷavarman** of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the Kollam year 319, with Jupiter in the sign Scorpio' (Vṛiśchika), 'and the sun in Capricornus' (Makara).<sup>3</sup>

[Kollam 319 = Ś. 1065-66.]

945. — **Kollam 335.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 141. Puravachēri Tamiḷ inscription recording private donations :—

'In the year opposite the year 335 after the appearance of Kollam.'

[Kollam 335 = Ś. 1081-82.]

946. — **Kollam 336.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 257. Translation of a Puravachēri Tamiḷ inscription<sup>4</sup> of **Vīra-Ravivarman** of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the year opposite the year 336, after the appearance of Kollam, with the sun six days old<sup>5</sup> in the sign of Taurus' (Vṛishabha), 'Saturday, Makayiram' (Mṛigaśīrsha) 'star.'

[Ś. 1083]: Saturday, 29th April A.D. 1161; see *ibid.* Vol. XXV. p. 54, No. 1.

947. — **Kollam 342.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 277. Translation of a Puravachēri Tamiḷ inscription [of **Vīra-Ravivarman** of Vēṇāḍu ?] :—

'In the year 342 after the appearance of Kollam, with the sun 7 days old in Leo' (Simha).

[Kollam 342 = Ś. 1088-89.]

948. — **Kollam 348 (for 347 ?).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 278. Translation of a Tiruvaṭṭār Old Malayāḷam inscription of **Vīra-Udaiyamārtāṇḍavarman** of Vēṇāḍu :—

1. For this and the following inscriptions compare also the late P.S. Pillai's *Some Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, Madras, 1984.

2. This is the Tamiḷ name of the Travancore country.

3. In the Kollam year 319 = A.D. 1143-44 Jupiter was not in Vṛiśchika.

4. For another Tamiḷ inscription from the same place and of apparently the same date, see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 258.

5. *I.e.* 'on the 6th solar day,'



'In the Kollam year 348, with Jupiter in Cancer' (Karkaṭaka), and the sun . . days old in Pisces' (Mīna), 'Thursday, Anusham' (Anurādhā) 'star.'

[§. 1094]: Thursday, 16th March A.D. 1172; see *ibid.* Vol. XXV. p. 54, No. 4, and p. 174.

949. — **Kollam 368.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 283. Translation of Viraṇam (near Ārrīngal) fragments of one or two Tamiḷ inscription [of a **Vīra-Kēraḷavarman** ?], one of which is dated —

'in the Kollam year 368, with Jupiter in Virgo' (Kanyā) 'and the sun two days old in Taurus' (Vṛishabha).<sup>1</sup>

[**Kollam 368 = §. 1114-15.**]

950. — **Kollam 371.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 284. Translation of a Kuṇaṅgarai Old Malayālam inscription of **Vīra-Rāmavarman** of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the Kollam year 371, with Jupiter in Cancer' (Karkaṭaka), 'and the sun 24 days old in Aries' (Mēsha).

[**Kollam 371 = §. 1117-18.**]

951. — **Kollam 384.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 305. Translation of a Trivandrumm (Padmanābhasvāmin temple) Old Malayālam mutilated inscription of **Vīra-Rāma [Kēraḷavarman]** of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the Kollam year 384, with Jupiter in Cancer' (Karkaṭaka), '[and the sun . . . days old in Gemini' (Mithuna)].

[**Kollam 384 = §. 1130-31.**]

952. — **Kollam 389 (for 390 ?).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 307. Translation of a Kaḍinaṅkuḷam (Mahādēva temple) Tamiḷ inscription of **Vīra-Rāma Kēraḷavarman** of Kīḷappērūr, ruler of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the year opposite the Kollam year 389, with Jupiter in Aquarius' (Kumbha) 'and the sun 18 days old<sup>2</sup> in Pisces' (Mīna), 'Thursday, Pushya star, the 10th lunar day, Aries' (Mēsha) '(being the rising sign).'

[§. 1137]: Thursday, 12th March A.D. 1215; see *ibid.* Vol. XXV. p. 54, No. 3.

953. — **Kollam 392 (Ky. 4317).** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 144. Kōṭṭār (Chōḷapuram temple) Tamiḷ inscription :—

'In the Kollam year 392 opposite<sup>3</sup> the Kaliyuga year 4317, the sun being in Vṛiśchika.'

[**Kollam 392 = Ky. 4317 = §. 1138.**]

1. In the Kollam year 368 = A.D. 1192-93 Jupiter was not in Kanyā.

2. *I.e.* 'on the 18th solar day.'

3. For the month of Vṛiśchika the Kollam year 392 corresponds to Kaliyunga 4317 expired.



954. — **Kollam 396.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 145. Kōttār (Chōḷapuram temple) Tamil inscription :—

'In the year 396 after the appearance of Kollam, when the sun was in Mithuna.'

[**Kollam 396 = Ś. 1142-43.**]

955. — **Kollam 410.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 308. Translation of a Maṇalikkarai (Ālvār temple) Old Malayāḷam inscription of **Vīra-Ravi Kēraḷavarman** of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the year opposite the Kollam year 410, with Jupiter in Scorpio' (Vṛīschika), 'and the sun 27 day old Aries' (Mēsha).

[**Kollam 410 = Ś. 1156-57.**]

956. — **Kollam 427.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 333. Translation of a Varkkalai Old Malayāḷam inscription of **Vīra-Padmanābha Mārtāṇḍavarman** of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the Kollam year 427, with Jupiter entering into Aries' (Mēsha) 'and the sun 21 days old' in Taurus' (Vṛishabha), 'Wednesday, the 5th lunar day after new-moon and with the sign of Cancer' (Karkaṭaka) 'rising in the orient.'

[**Ś. 1174**]: Wednesday, 15th May A.D. 1252; see *ibid.* Vol. XXV. p. 54, No. 2.

957. — **Kollam 491.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 335. Translation of a Kēraḷapuram Old Malayāḷam inscription of **Vīra-Udaiyamārtāṇḍavarman** *alias* **Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva**<sup>2</sup> of Vēṇāḍu :—

'In the Kollam year 491 and in the 4th year, the sun being 21 days old in Aquairus' (Kumbha).

[**Kollam 491 = Ś. 1237-38.**]

958. — **Kollam 578.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. pp. 187 and 188. Translation of a Padmanābhapuram (Ālvār temple) Sanskrit and Tamil inscription of the Kēraḷa king **Vīra-Kēraḷa Mārtāṇḍavaraman** of Kīlappērūr :—

'In the Kollam year 578, the sun being 26 days old<sup>3</sup> in Mēsham, on Saturday, new moon, [the lunar mansion being] Bharanī.<sup>4</sup>

[**Ś. 1325**]: Saturday, 21st April A.D. 1403.

959. — **Kollam 644.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 360. Inscription on a bell, given to a temple at Tirukuranguḍi by a prince **Ādityavarman**, ruler of Vañchī,<sup>5</sup> of the lineage of Jayasimha :<sup>6</sup>—

1. *I.e.* 'on the 21st solar day.'

2. Compare above, No. 939.

3. *I.e.* 'on the 26th solar day.'

4. In the Sanskrit part of the inscription the date is assigned to Ś. 1325 (*Śakhālōka*).

5. *I.e.* Vañji; see above, No. 834.

6. Compare above, No. 939.



Śrīmat-Kōlamba-varshē bhavati.<sup>1</sup>

[Kollam 644 = Ś. 1390-91.]

960. — Kollam 654. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. II. p. 361. Śuchīndram inscription of a prince Rāmavarman, ruler of Vañchī :<sup>2</sup>—

Abdē Kōlamba-samjñē viśati<sup>3</sup> Gavi Gurau mitra-yātē(?) Tul-āntyē(?) Maitrē(trar)kshē s-  
Ēnduvārē pratipadi Vanitā-lagnakē.

[Ś 1400]: Monday, 26th October A.D. 1478; see *ibid.* Vol. XXV. p. 56, No. 15.

961. — Kollam 655. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 204. Varkkalai inscription of Mārtāṇḍa :—

(L. 1). — Kōlambē mamat=<sup>4</sup>ēti vatsara itē māsē Vṛish-ārddhē Gurōr=vvārē bhē  
Mṛigaśīrshakē Vidhi-tithau Simhē cha lagnē śubhē.

[Ś 1402]: Thursday, 11th May A.D. 1480.

962. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 68, and Plate. Cochin (Jews') Tamil plates of Kōgōṇmaikoṇḍāṇ,<sup>5</sup> His Majesty the king, the glorious Bhāskara Ravivarman, staying at Muiyikkōḍu,<sup>6</sup> recording a grant made Īsuppu Irappāṇ (*i.e.* Joseph Rabbān); dated —

'in the thirty-sixth year opposite the second year.'

963. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 290, and Plate. Tirunelli (now Colonel Wooldridge's) Tamil plates of His Majesty king Bhāskara Ravivarman, containing an order by his feudatory Śamkara-Kōdavarman of Puṛaigilānāḍu; dated —

'in the forty-sixth year opposite the current year . . . in the month of Makara, when Jupiter was standing in Simha, in the above year.'

964. — *Madras Jour. Lit. Sc.* Vol. XIII. Part I. p. 123. Kōṭṭayam (Syrian Christians') Tamil plates of king Sthāṇu Ravi,<sup>7</sup> dated<sup>8</sup>—

'in the fifth year which was current within the time during which king. . . was reigning . . . in this year.'

965. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 295, and Plate. Kōṭṭayam (Syrian Christians') Tamil plate of Vīra-Rāghava-Chakravartin, a descendant of Vīra-Kēraḷa-Chakravartin :—

1. *I.e.* 644.

2. *I.e.* Vañji; see above, No. 834.

3. *I.e.* 654.

4. *I.e.* 655.

5. *I.e.* 'he who has assumed the title "king of kings."'

6. In the Hebrew translation (in the possession of the Cochin Jews) identified with Koḍunnallūr (Cranganore).

7. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 291, note 5.

8. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 287.



'On the day of Rōhiṇī, a Saturday on which passed' (the day) twenty-one (of) the month Mīna, (when) Jupiter (was) in Makara, while the glorious Vīra-Rāghava-Chakravartin . . . was ruling properly.'

[§. 1241]: Saturday, 15th March A.D. 1320; see *ibid.* Vol. VI. p. 83.

966. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 2. Trivandrum<sup>2</sup> (Padmanābhasvāmin temple) Sanskrit and Tamil inscription<sup>3</sup> of the time of **Gōḍa-Mārtāṇḍa**, the lord of Gōḷamba (Kōḷamba) :—

(L. 3). — Dhanushi . . . uttunga-Jivē.<sup>4</sup>

#### P. — Miscellaneous dated Inscriptions

967. — §. 856. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 104, and Plate; *PSOCI.* No. 52. Bādāmi (Mahākūṭa) unfinished Kanarese pillar inscription of the *Mahāsāmanta Bappuvarasa* :—

(L. 6). — Sa(śa)kanṛipakāl-ātīta-sa[m]vatsara-śtaṁgaḷ=enṇtu-nu(nū)ra-ayivatta-āṇaneya Jaya-sa[m]vatsarada Kārtta(rtti)ka-su(śu)ddha-pañchamiyūṁ Budhavārad=andu[m].

Wednesday, 15th October A.D. 924;<sup>5</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 2, No. 127.

Bappuvarasa<sup>6</sup> is described as 'a very Bhairava . . . to the assemblage of the enemies of the brave Gōpāḷa (Vīra-Gōpāḷa ?).'

968. — §. 1041\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 139, p. 109. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of a female disciple of **Divākaranandi-siddhāntadēva**:—

Śaka-varhaṁ 1041neya Viḷambi-saṁvatsarada Phālguna(na)-śuddha-pañchamī Budhavārad=andu.

The date is irregular.

Divākaranandi-siddhāntadēva's disciple was Maladhāridēva, whose disciple was Śubha-chandra-siddhāntadēva.<sup>7</sup>

969. — §. 1050. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 54, p. 41; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 189, and Plate. Pillar inscription recording the date of the death of **Mallishēṇa Maladhāridēva**, the disciple

1. I owe the literal translation of the date to Dr. Hultsch.

2. In the inscription called Syānandūra; compare above, No. 941.

3. Of about the 14th century A.D. Mr. P.S. Pillai has taken the inscription to be dated in the Kollam year 365; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 280, and Vol. XXVI, p. 109.

4. *I.e.* (in the month of Dhanus) when Jupiter was in the sign Karkāṭaka. Compare *Raghuvamśa* III. 13, S.P. Pandit's note.

5. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 2 h. 42 m. after mean sunrise.

6. He appears to have the *biruda* Ratnāvalōka.

7. Compare above, No. 398.



of Ajitasēna, 'preceded by a sort of historical sketch of the Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa branch of the Digambara branch of the Jainas;' (composed by Maladhāridēva's lay-disciple Mallinātha) :—

(L. 218). — Śakē śūnya-śar-āmbaṛ-āvani-mitē saṁvatsarē Kīlakē māsē [Ph]ālgunakē tri(tri)tiya-divasē vārē=sitē Bhāskarē Svātau . . . madhyāhnē.

Sunday, 10th March A.D. 1129; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 124, No. 68.

Of royal personages the inscription mentions: Chandragupta (in connection with Bhadrabāhu); Sāhasatunga and Himaśītala (in connection with Akalaṅka); Śatrubhayaṁkara (in connection with Vimalachandra); Kṛishṇarāja (in connection with Paravādimalla); the Poysaḷa (Hoysaḷa) Vinayāditya (in connection with Śāntidēva); and Āhavamalla (*i.e.* perhaps the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I., in connection with Śabdachaturmukha, *i.e.* perhaps Śāntinātha).

970. — Ś. 1059. (for 1051 ?). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 68, p. 60. Kanarese pillar inscription recording the date of the death of **Tribhuvanamalla Chaladaṅkarāva Hoysaḷasetṭi**, and the erection by his wife of a monument in his memory :—

Sa(śa)ka-varśa(rasha) 1059neya Saumya-saṁvatsarada Māgha-māsada śukla-pakshada saṅkramaṇad=andu.

Saumya would be Ś. 1051 expired.

971. — Ś. 1121. — *PSOCI*. No. 114. Hampe Kanarese inscription of **Maiduna-Chauḍayya**:—

'Śaka 1121 (in figures, l. 11), the Siddhārthi *saṁvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.'

972. — Ś. 1130 (for 1131). — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 316. Sironcha (on the Gōdāvarī, now Nāgpur Museum) Telugu inscription of **Sōmēśvara** (Jagadēkabhūshaṇa-Mahārāja *alias* Sōmēśvaradēva-Chakravartin) of the Nāga *vaṁśa*, 'lord of Bhōgāvati;' recording a grant by his chief queen **Gaṅgamahādēvī** :—

(L. 26). — Śakanri(nṛi)pakāl-ātīta-saṁvatsaramulu 1130agunēmṭi Phālguna(na)-śu-[kra(kla)]-dvādaśini Ādityavāramu nāmdu.

Sunday, 7th February A.D. 1210; see *ibid.* p. 315.

973. — Ś. 1156. — *Cave Temple of West. India*, p. 99. Ellōrā Jaina image inscription :—

(L. 1). — Śakē 1156 Jaya-savachharē [Phālguna-śudha-trītiā Budhē].

(L. 3). — Phālguna-tritīyām Vudhē.

Wednesday, 21st February A.D. 1235; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 118, No. 30.

974. — Ś. 1189. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 101. Kaḍakoḷ Kanarese memorial tablet of a disciple of **Śrīnandi-bhaṭṭarakadēva** :—

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1. Sōmēśvara therefore probably belonged to the Sinda family; compare above, Nos. 144, 156 and 189.



(L. 1). — Sa(śa)ka-varusa(sha) 1189 Prabhava-saṁvatsarada Māgha-su(śu)dha(ddha) 5 Su(śu)kravāradalu.

Friday, 20th January A.D. 1268;<sup>1</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 3, No. 131.

975. — Ś. 1197\*. — *PSOCI* No. 236; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 120, p. 219. Halēbīd Kanarese memorial tablet of a disciple of (?) **Māghanandi-bhaṭṭāarakadēva** :—

'Śaka 1197 (in figures, l. 8), the Bhāva saṁvatsara; Wednesday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada.'

Wednesday, 15th August A.D. 1274; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 128, No. 92.

976. — Ś. 1200. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 137, second part, p. 105. Kanarese inscription recording donations by **Munichandradēva**, disciple of the *Mahāmaṇḍalāchārya* **Udayachandradēva** and by others :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varshaṁ 1200neya Bahudhānya-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śuddha 1 Śukravāra.

Friday, 25th March A.D. 1278;<sup>2</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 37.

977. — Ś. 1201. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII. p. 101. Kaḍakoḷ Kanarese memorial tablet of a famous disciple of (?) **Paḍumasina-bhaṭṭāarakadēva** :—

(L. 1). — Sa(śa)ka-varuśa(sha) 1201 Pramāthi-saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada-su(śu)ddha-chhaṭ[t]i Sōmavārad-aṁdu.

Monday, 14th August A.D. 1279;<sup>3</sup> see *ibid.* Vol. XXIV. p. 3, No. 133.

978. — Ś. 1203. (for 1201)? and [Ś. 1210]. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 131, p. 99. Kanarese inscription recording grants by private persons :—

Śrīmatu-Śaka-varsha 1203neya Pramādi-saṁvatsara Mārggaśira-su 10 Bri(bṛi)d=andu.

Pramādin would be Ś. 1235 expired. Perhaps the intended year is Ś. 1201 expired = Pramāthin, but for that year the date is irregular.

Below the above is another Kanarese inscription recording a private grant, dated :—

Sarvadhāri-saṁvatsarada dvitīya-Bhādrapada-su 5 Bri.

This date, for Sarvadhārin = Ś. 1210, in which Bhādrapada was intercalary, corresponds to Thursday, 2nd September A.D. 1288.

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 2 h. 42 m. after mean sunrise.

2. This was the day of the Mēsha-saṁkrānti.

3. On this day the *tithi* of the date commenced 4 h. 19 m. after mean sunrise.



979. — §. 1203. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 263. Śrīkūrmam (Kūrmēśvara temple) pillar inscription of **Naraharitīrtha**<sup>1</sup> (probably governor of the Kalinga country), the pupil of Ānandatīrtha (who explained the *Vyāsa-sūtras* in accordance with the principles of the Dvaita school), who was the pupil of Purushōttama-mahātīrtha (who composed a *bhāṣhya*) :—

(L. 15). — Śaka-vatsarē hutavaha-vyōma-dvaya-kshmā-yutē Mēshē śukla-Śaśāmkkaśēkhara-[di]nē vārē [cha] Saumyē vārē.

The date is irregular; see *ibid.* p. 266.

980. — §. 1205\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 129, p. 96. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording grants by **Bālachandradēva**, disciple of the *Mahāmaṇḍalāchārya* **Nēmichandra-pañḍitadēva** and by others :—

Sa(śa)ka-varshaṁ 1205neya Chitrabhānu-saṁvatsara Śrāvaṇa-su 10 Bṛid=andu.

Thursday, 16th July A.D. 1282; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 128, No. 94.

981. — §. 1235. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 41, p. 11. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Śubhachandramuni** :—

Pañchatrimśatsaṁyuta-śatadvayādhika-sahasra-nuta-varshēshu | vṛittēshu Śaka-nṛipasya tu kālē vistīrṇṇa-vilasad-arṇṇavanēmau || Pramādi-vatsarē māsē Śrāvaṇē tanum=atyajat | Vakrē kṛishṇa-chaturddaśyām Śubhachandrō mahāyatih ||

Thursday, 21st August A.D. 1313; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 125, No. 75.

The inscription praises Mēghachandra-traividya<sup>2</sup> and others.

982. — §. 1295\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 111, p. 86. Partly illegible rock inscription, recording that some work or other was done by (?) **Vardhamānasvāmin** :—

Śaka-varsha 1295 Paridhāvi-saṁvatsara Vaiśākha-śuddha 3 Budhavāra.

Wednesday, 7th April A.D. 1372; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 129, No. 95.

983. — §. 1320\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 105, p. 76. Pillar inscription recording the date of the death of **Purupaṇḍita**, and the erection of a tomb for him by his disciple Abhinavapaṇḍitadēva; preceded by a long account of Jaina teachers; (composed by Arhaddāsa):—

Tatra trayōdaśa-śatais=cha daśa-dvayēna Śakē=bdakē parimitē=bhavad=Īśvar-ākhyē | Māghē chaturddaśa-tithau sitabhājī vārē Svātau Śanais(nēḥ) surapadam Purupaṇḍitasya ||

The date is irregular.

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1. In *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 266 ff. are given the dates of five other inscriptions which record gifts of Naraharitīrtha; one of them (No. 2) quotes the coincidence called *Ardhōdaya* and a solar eclipse which was visible in India; another (No. 4), of §. 1215 (corresponding to the 21st May A.D. 1293), is of the 18th year of the reign of Vīra-śrī-Naranārasimhadēva (*i.e.* the Gaṅga king of Kalinga Narasimhadēva II.; see *North Inscr.* No. 367). Compare also Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1900, p. 33.
  2. See above, Nos. 74, 387 and 408.



984. — Ś. 1331. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 106, p. 80. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription, recording a grant by a certain Māyaṇṇa, a disciple of **Chandrakīrti** :—

Śaka-varusha 1331neya Virōdhi-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-ba 5 Gu.

Thursday, 4th April A.D. 1409; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 126, No. 78.

985. — Ś. 1353. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 110. Inscription on a colossal Jaina statue<sup>1</sup> at Kārkaḷa in the South Canara district, erected by **Vīra-Pāṇḍya (Pāṇḍyarāya)**, the son of Bhairavēndra of the lineage of the Moon, by the advice of the Jaina priest Lalitakīrti :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 5). — Svasti śrī-Śakabhūpatēs=tri-śara-vahn-īmdōr=Vvirōdhyādikṛid-varshē Phālguṇa-Saumyavāra-dhavalā-śrī-dvādaśī-sattithau.

(L. 14). — Śaka-varsha 1353.

Wednesday, 13th February A.D. 1432; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 119, No. 42.

986. — Ś. 1355\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 108, p. 81. Pillar inscription recording the death of **Śrutamuni**, and the erection of a tomb for him, preceded by a long account of Jaina teachers; (composed by **Maṅgarāja**) :—

Ishu-śara-śikhi-vidhu-mita-Śaka-Paridhāvi-śarad-dvitiyag-Āshādhē | sita-navami-Vidhudin-ōdyayajushi sa-Viśākhē pratishṭhit=ēyam=iha ||

Monday, 7th July A.D. 1432; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 129, No. 96.

987. — Ś. 1358\*. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 111. Kārkaḷa Kanarese pillar inscription of **Vīra-Pāṇḍya**, the son of Bhairava of the family of Jinadatta :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śaka-nṛipana 1358 Rākshasa-saṁvatsara[da Ph]ālguna-śu 12 lu ||

988. — Ś. 1432\*. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 103, p. 75. Kanarese inscription recording some repairs made by a son Kēśavanātha, the minister of the **Maṇḍalēśvara Kulōttuṅga-Chaṅgāḷa-Mahādēva** :—

Sa(śa)kha(ka)-varusha 1432ḍaneya Śukla-saṁvatsarada Vayiśākha-ba 10 lū.

989. — Ś. 1438(?). — *PSOCI.* No. 228; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 112, p. 208. Tyākal Kanarese rock inscription; appears to treat of a **Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gōparāja (Sāluva-Gōparāja)**<sup>4</sup> and others:—

'Śaka 1438 (in figures, l. 1), the Pramādi *saṁvatsara*; the first day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna;' (*Mys. Inscr.*: 'the year 1434').

Pramādin would be Ś. 1415; (Pramōda = Ś. 1432, and Pramāthin = Ś. 1441).

1. For a short Kanarese inscription of Pāṇḍyarāya, on the same statue, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 111.

2. Compare below, Nos. 987, 993 and 994.

3. Compare above, No. 985.

4. Compare above, Nos. 501, 508 and 509.



990. — Ś. 1459. (for 1460). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 99, p. 75. Kanarese pillar inscription recording a private grant :—

Śaka-varsha sāviraḍa 1459taneya Viḷambi-saṁvatsarada Māgha'suddha 5yalu.

991. — Ś. 1466. — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 10, p. 14. Añjanagiri Kanarese Jaina Inscription, caused to be written by Śāntikīrtidēva, the fellow student of Abhinava-Chārikīrti-panḍitadēva :—

Śaka-varsha 1466 sanda vartamāna-Krōdhi-saṁvatsarada Kārti(rtti)ka-śu 15yallu.

992. — Ś. 1476\*. — *PSOCI*. No. 47; *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. I. Plate xxxiii. 8. Bādāmi Telugu pillar inscription :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varshambulu 1476guna(nē)ṭi Pramādi-saṁ[va\*]tsara Āshāḍa(ḍha)-ba 11 lu.

993. — Ś. 1508. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V. p. 40; corrected by Dr. Hultsch from inked estampages. Kārkaḷa Jaina temple Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription of **Immaḍi-Bhairarasa-Oḍeya** or **Bhairava** [II.], surnamed Vīranarasimha-Chaṅganarēndra, a descendant of the family of Jinadatta and the nephew of Bhairarasa-Oḍeya or Bhairava [I.], 'supreme lord of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura' :<sup>2</sup>—

(L. 7). — śrīmach-Chhāli-Śak-ābdakē cha gali(ṇi)tē nāg-ābhra-bāṇ-ēṁdubhiś=ch=ābdē sad-Vyaya-nāṁni Chaita-sita-shāṣṭyām(shṭhyām) Saumyavārē Vṛishē | lagnē san-Mru(mṛi)-gaśīrsha-bhē.

(L. 9). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha | 1508 neya Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śuddha-sha-shṭi(shṭhi)yū Budhavāra Mṛigaśīrā-nakshatraū(vū) Vṛishabha-lagnadallū.

Wednesday, 16th March A.D. 1586.

994. — Ś. 1525. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 113. Inscription on a colossal Jaina statue<sup>3</sup> at Vēṇūr in the South Canara district, erected by **Timmarāja** (the younger brother of Pāṇḍya, son of queen Pāṇḍyaka and nephew and son-in-law of Rāyakuvāra) of the Chāmuṇḍa family, by the advice of the Jaina priest Chārukīrti :—

(L. 4). — Śaka-varshēshv-atītē[shu vi]shay-ākshi-śar-ēṁdushu | va[rttamā]nē Śōbhakṛiti vatsarē Phālgun-ā[khyakē ||] Māsē=tha śuklapaksh-ēddha-daśamyām Gu[ru-Pu]shyakē | su-lagnē Mithunē.

Thursday, 1st March A.D. 1604; see *ibid.* p. 112.

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1. For another, undated Bādāmi Telugu pillar inscription see *PSOCI*. No. 48, and *Archaeol Surv. of West. India*, Vol. I. Plate xxxiii. 9.
  2. Compare above, Nos. 985 and 987; also No. 237.
  3. The same statue contains a Kanarese inscription (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 114) dated on the same day, but in Ś. 1526 current-which gives the same information. In it Rāyakuvāra is called Rāyakumāra, and Timma is stated to have belonged to the lunar race and to have ruled over the kingdom of Puñjalike.



995. — §. 1556. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 84, p. 66, and No. 140, p. 111. Kanarese stone and Kanarese copper-plate inscription of the *Mahārājādhirāja Chāmarāja-Voḍeyar*, lord of the city of Maisūru (Mahīśurapaṭṭaṇa) :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varusha 1556neya Bhāva-saṁvatsarada Āshāḍa(ḍha)-śu 13 Sthiravāra-Brahmayōgadalu.

Saturday, 28th June A.D. 1634; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 121, No. 50.

996. — §. 1565. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 142, p. 112. Rock inscription recording the date of the death of **Chārukīrti-panḍita** :—

Śrī-Śakavarusha 1565neya Śrīmach-Chārusukīrtipandita-yatiḥ Sōbhānu-saṁvatsarē māsē Pushya-chaturdāśī-tithi-varē kṛishṇē supakshē mahān | madhyāhnē vara-Mūla-bhē cha(?) karaṇē Bhārggavyavārē Dhṛi(dhru)vē yōgē svargga-puraṁ jagāma matimān(māms)=traividya-chakrēśvaraḥ ||

Friday, 29th December A.D. 1643; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 126, No. 79.

997. — §. 1576. — *Mysore Inscr.* No. 175, p. 333. Yelandur Kanarese (?) inscription of **Mudda-bhūpati (Muddu-rāja)** of Padinādu :—

'In the Śaka year 1576, the year Jaya.'

Mudda-bhūpati was one of the successors of Siṅghadēva-bhūpa of whom the inscription records a donation made 'in the Śaka year 1490, the year Vibhava.'

998. — §. 1594\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 33; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 137, p. 249. Śimoggā Kanarese plate of **Keḷadi-Sōmaśekhara-Nāyaka** :<sup>1</sup>—

(L. 1). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varuśa(sha) 1594neya Virōdhikṛitu-saṁvatsarada Śrāvaṇa-śu 15 lū.

999. — §. 1601. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 81, No. 151; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 167, p. 309. Karīgatta (Karēghatta) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of **Chikkadēvēndra** of Mahīśūrapura, reigning at Paśchima-Raṅganagara (Śrīraṅgapaṭṭaṇa) :—

Indu-bindv-aṅga-chandrēshu Śak-ābdēshu gatēshv=atha | Siddhārthini Sahē kṛishṇa-dvitiyāyām pitus=tithau ||

Certain kings of Yadu's race came from Dvārakā to the Karṇāṭa country and settled at Mahīśūrapura; from them sprang Dēvarāja; he had four sons the eldest of whom, Doḍḍadēvarāja, married Amṛitāmbā; their sons Chikkadēvēndra and Kaṇṭhīrava. Chikkadēvēndra defeated the Pāṇḍya Chokka, the princes of Keḷadī, Raṇadulā-khāna, Musṭhika, Timmappa-Gauḍa and Rāmappa-Gauḍa.

1000. — §. 1619. — *PSOCI.* Nos. 35 and 229; *Mysore Inscr.* Nos. 114 and 142, pp. 211 and 256. Dēvanhalli Kanarese plates and stone inscription of **Gōpāla-Gauḍa**, 'lord of the Āvatinād' :—

1. See below, No. 1003.



'Śālivāhana-Śaka 1619, the Īśvara *saṁvatsara*; Saturday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.'

Saturday, 15th January A.D. 1698;<sup>1</sup> see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIV. p. 4, No. 137.

1001. — Ś. 1620. — *PSOCI.* No. 36; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 144, p. 258. Kōlār Telugu plate of 'Prithvi Saṭṭi, and the royal minister Bhāskara,' and others :—

(L. 1). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varushāmbulu 1620agunēṭi Bahudhānuya-saṁvatsara Jēshṭha-śu 7 lu.

1002. — Ś. 1621 (for 1645 ?). — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 83, p. 65. Kanarese inscription of the *Mahārājādhirāja* **Dodḍa-Kṛishṇarāja-Voḍeyar** (Kṛishṇarāja), lord of the Mahīśūra country :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 1621nē saluva Śōbhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Kārttika-ba 13 Guruvāradallu.

For Śōbhakṛit = Ś. 1645 the date would correspond to Thursday, 14th November A.D. 1723.

1003. — Ś. 1636\*. — *PSOCI.* No. 34, *Mysore Inscr.* No. 138, p. 250. Śimoggā Kanarese plates of **Basavappa-Nāyaka**, the son of Sōmaśekhara-Nāyaka, grandson of Śivappa-Nāyaka and great-grandson of Siddappa-Nāyaka, descendant of Keḷadi-Sadāśiva-Nāyaka :<sup>3</sup>—

(L. 3). — Śālivāhana-Śakha(ka)-varuśa(sha) 1636neya varttamānakke saluva Vijaya-nāma-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śu 15 lu.

1004. — Ś. 1644. — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 39, No. 64; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 168, p. 311. Toṇḍanūr Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of **Kṛishṇarāja** (the son of Kaṇṭhīrava-Narasa and grandson of Chikkadēvēndra<sup>4</sup>) of Mahīśūra, issued from Śrīraṅgaṭṭaṇa; (composed by Rāmāyaṇa-Tirumalārya) :—

Śālivāhē Śak-ābdē bhūtē vēd-ārṇava-rttu-kshiti-parigaṇitē' nantarē varttamānē || Śubhakṛid-vatsarē Mārggē pūrṇimā-Bhaumavāsarē | Brahmayōga-yut-Ārdrāyām Bālavē karaṇē tathā | ēvaṁ śubha-dinē . . . sōmōparāga-samayē.

Tuesday, 11th December A.D. 1722; a lunar eclipse, visible in India; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 121, No. 51.

1. On this day the *tithi* of the date *commenced* 6 h. 52 m. after mean sunrise.

2. According to *PSOCI.* the name is Basapayya; accordign to *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. Introduction, p. 23, Basappa.

3. Compare above, No. 998.

4. See above, No. 999. For the full genealogy see *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. Introduction, p. 33.



1005. — **Ś. 1646.** — *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. p. 59, No. 100, and specimen plate; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 169, p. 318. Mēlukōṭe Sanskrit and Kanarese plates of **Kṛishṇarāja** of Mahīśūra, issued from Śrīraṅgapattana; (composed by Rāmāyaṇa-Tirumalārya) :<sup>1</sup>—

Śālivāhē Śak-ābdē bhūtē ritv-arṇav-āṅga-kshiti-parigaṇitē 'nantarē varttamānē || Krōdhi-saṁvatsarē Pushyē kṛishṇa-pakshē Harēr=ddinē | Budh-Ānurādhā-saṁyukta-Vṛiddhi-yōgē sa-Bālavē | uttarē tv=ayanē puṇyē Makaram yāti bhāsvati | ēvaṁ śubhē dinē prāhṇē . . . . Śālivāhana-Śaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1646 sandu varttamānavāda Krōdhi-saṁvatsarada Pushya-bahula 11yū Saumyavāradallū.

Wednesday, 30th December A.D. 1724.

1006. — **Ś. 1650.** — Date of the time of the Coorg (Koḍagu) **Rājā Doḍḍa-Vīrappa-Voḍeyar**, in the Abbimaṭha plate of Vīra-Rājēndra-Voḍeyar (below, No. 1009) :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varusha 1650nē Kīlaka-saṁvatsarada Kārttika-śuddha 2 Budhavāradallu.

Wednesday, 23rd October A.D. 1728; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 121, No. 52.

1007. — **Ś. 1683.** — *PSOCI.* No. 37; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 143, p. 257. Kōlār Kanarese plate of **Chikkaṇṇa-Setṭi** and others :—

(L. 1). — Śālivāhana-Śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1683nē Vishu-saṁvatsarada Chitra-śu 1 Sōma-vāradallu.

Monday, 6th April A.D. 1761; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 121, No. 53.

1008. — **Ky. 4881\*.** — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 12, p. 18. Mahādēvapura Kanarese plate of **Vīra-Rājēndra-Voḍeyar** of Coorg (Koḍagu), recording the date of the death of his father, the **Mahārāja Liṅga-Rājēndra-Voḍeyar**, the son of Appājēndra-Voḍeyar :—

Kali sanda 4881nē vartamānakke salluva Vikāri-saṁvatsarada Māgha-bahula 10yu Budhavāra.

For **Vikārin** = **Ky. 4881\*** = **Ś. 1071** the date is irregular; it would corresponded to Tuesday, 29th February A.D. 1780.

1009. — **Ś. 1718.** — *Coorg Inscr.* Nos. 13 and 14, pp. 20 and 22. Abbimaṭha and Mahādēvapura Kanarese plates of the Coorg (Koḍagu) **Rājā Vīra-Rājēndra-Voḍeyar**, the son of Liṅga-Rājēndra-Voḍeyar and grandson of Appājēndra-Voḍeyar :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varusha 1718nē vartamānakke salluva Nala-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śu 1 Bhārga[va\*]vāradallu.

Friday, 8th April A.D. 1796; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 122, No. 54.

1. A great part of the text is identical with part of the text of No. 1004.



(For a date of the time of the *Rāja's* great-grandfather Doḍḍa-Vīrappa-Voḍeyar, in the Abbimāṭha plate, see above, No. 1006).

1010. — Ś. 1731. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No 72, p. 61. Kanarese inscription recording the date of the death of **Aditakīrtidēva** :—

Śālivāhana-Śak-ābdāḥ 1731neya Śukla-nāma-saṁvatsrada Bhādrapada-ba 4 Budhavāradalli.

Wednesday, 27th September A.D. 1809; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 126, No. 80.

1011. — Ś. 1739 [and 1742]. — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 17, p. 25. Markara Kanarese plate of the Coorg (Kodagu) **Rājā Liṅga-Rājendra-Voḍeyar**, the son(?) of Liṅga-Rājendra-Voḍeyar and grandson of Appāji-Rājendra :—

Śālivāhana-Śaka-varsha 1739ney=Īśvara saṁvatsarada Jēshṭha-bahula bidigeyu Bhānu-vārakke Kali-dina 1796 392nē yī śubha-divasadalli.

Sunday, 1st June A.D. 1817; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 126, No. 81.

The inscription also contains the date: Vikrama-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śuddha-dvādaśīyu Bhānuvārada varige varusha 2 tiṅgaḷu 9 dina 25 Kali-dina 1797 421nē yētaḍruśa su-divasadalli-corresponding, for Vikrama = Ś. 1742, to Sunday, 26th March A.D. 1820.

It also contains the date: Kali-varsha 4922nē Vikrama-saṁvatsarada nija-Jēshṭha tārikū 22nē Bhānuvāra, corresponding, for Vikrama = Kaliyuga 4922\* = Ś. 1742, to Sunday, 2nd July A.D. 1820, which was the 7th of the dark half of the second Jyāsiḥṭha.

1012. — Ś. 1748. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 98, p. 74. Kanarese pillar inscription recording a donation made in the time of **Kṛishṇarāja-Voḍeyar**, lord of Mahīśūrapura :—

Śālivāhana-Śakha(ka)-varusha 1748neya sanda varttamānakke saluva Vyaya-nāma-saṁvatsarada Phālguna-ba 5 Bhānuvāradalu.

Sunday, 18th March A.D. 1827; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXIII. p. 127, No. 82.

1013. — Ś. 1752 = V. 1888\* = 2493 after Vardhamāna's Nirvāṇa. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 141, p. 111. Inscription recording the confirmation of some grants by **Kṛishṇarāja**, the son of Chāmarāja, reigning at Mahīśūra :—

Svasti śrī-Varddhamān-ākhyē Jinē muktiṁ gatē sati | vahni-randhr-ābdhi-nētrais=cha vatsarēshu mitēshu vai || Vikramāṅka-samāsv=indu-gaja-sāmaja-hastibhiḥ<sup>1</sup> | satīshu gaṇanīyāsu gaṇita-jañir=bbudhais=tadā || Śālivāhana-varshēshu nētra-bāṇa-nag-ēndubhiḥ | pramitēshu Vikṛity-ābdē Śrāvaṇē māsi maṅgalē || Kṛishṇa-pakshē cha pañchamyām tithau Chandrasya vāsarē |

Monday, 9th August A.D. 1830; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXV. p. 346, No. 6.

1. Note the irregular position of the word *indu* (for 1).



### Q. — Miscellaneous undated<sup>1</sup> Inscriptions

1014. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 316, and Plates. Koṇḍamudi (now Madras Museum) Prākṛit<sup>2</sup> plates<sup>3</sup> of the *Mahārāja* (or *Rājā*) **Jayavarman** of the *gōtra* of the Bṛihatphalāyanas, issued from the camp (or capital) or Kūdūra<sup>4</sup> and copied on the plates in the 10th year (of the king's reign):—

(L. 41). — samva 10 hē pa 1 diva 1.

1015. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 102, and Plate. Guṇṭūr district (formerly Sir W. Elliot's, now Bristish Museum ?) Plates<sup>5</sup> of the *Rājā Attivarman*, born in the family (*kula*) of king (*nṛipati*) Kandara, which was born in the race (*varṇśa*) of the great sage Ānanda.

1016. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XVIII. p. 366, and Plate. Kōmaraliṅgam (spurious<sup>6</sup>) Sanskrit and Kanarese plates<sup>7</sup> of a king or chief **Ravidatta** (of the Punnāḍu-vishaya ?), recording grants made from Kitthipura (? Kirtipura) with the permission of a certain **Cheramma** :—

(L. 12). — Pālgunamāsyām<sup>8</sup> Ādityavārē Rēvati(tī)-nakshatrē sūrrya-grāhāṇē.<sup>9</sup>

A king Rāshṭravarman of the Kāśyapa *gōtra* (?); his son Nāgadatta; his son Bhujāṅgādhirāja (?) (whose wife was the daughter of a king Siṅgavarman); his son Skandavarman; his son Punnāṭarāja (?); his descendant (?) Ravidatta.

1017. — **Yudhishṭhira-Śaka 89.** — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IV. p. 333; *PSOCI.* No. 30; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 139, p. 251. Bhīmankaṭṭi (near Tīrthahallī in Mysore, spurious<sup>10</sup>) plates of the *Mahārājādhirāja Janamējaya* of the Kuru *kula*, issued from Kishkindhyā-nagarī :—

(L. 4). — Yudhithi(shṭhi)ra-Śakē Plavaṅg-ākhyē yē(ē)kōnanavati-vatsarē Sahasya-māsi amāvāsyāyām Saumyavāsarē . . .

(L. 29). — uparāga-samaya(yē).

1. One (spurious) inscription, No. 1017, is dated in the Yudhishṭhira-Śaka 89.
2. The legend on the seal is in Sanskrit. The alphabet used closely resembles that of No. 617.
3. The (eight) plates are marked with numerical symbols and other numerical symbols occur in the text and date.
4. Kūdūrahāra, in which the village granted was situated, "may be a more ancient form of Gudrahāra, Gudravāra, Gudrāvāra of Gudrāra."
5. The characters are an early form of Grantha, not later in my opinion than about A.D. 650; see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. V. p. 122, note 4. For an ancient inscription (at Chēzarla in the Kistna district) of apparently the same family see Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1900, p. 5.
6. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 215, No. 11.
7. Of about the 9th century A.D. (?).
8. Read *Phālguna-āmāvāsyām*.
9. Read *-grahāṇē*.
10. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 219, No. 41; compare *ibid.* Vol. I. p. 375 ff.



1018. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 91. Bēgūr (spurious<sup>1</sup>) plates of the Pāṇḍava *Mahārājādhirāja Chakravartin*<sup>2</sup> **Janamējaya**, lord of and residing at, Hastināpura :—

Chaitra-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē Bhauma-dinē tritīyāyām Indra-bha-nakshatrē sankrānta-vyati-pāta tan-nimitta.

1019. — *Proceedings Beng. As. Soc.* 1873, p. 76; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. I. p. 375; *PSOCI.* No. 32; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 133, p. 238. Kuppagaḍḍe or Sorab (spurious<sup>3</sup>) plates of the Pāṇḍava *Mahārājādhirāja Chakravartin* **Janamējaya**, lord of and residing at, Hastināpura :—

(L. 15). — Chaitra-māsē kṛishṇa-pakshē Sōma-d[inē] Bharanī-mahānakshatrē saṁkramṭi-vyatipāta-nimittē.

1020. — *Proceedings Beng. As. Soc.* 1873, p. 75; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. I. p. 377, and Vol. III. p. 268, and Plates; *PSOCI.* No. 31; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 130, p. 232. Gauj or Anantapur (spurious<sup>4</sup>) plates of the Pāṇḍava *Mahārājādhirāja Chakravartin* **Janamējaya**, lord of and residing at, Hastināpura :—

(L. 13). — Chaitra-māsē kṛishṇa . . . . . va-karaṇē uttarāyana-saṁ[krānti]-vyatipāta-nimittē sūryya-parvaṇi ardha-grāsa-grahita-samaē.

1021. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 1, p. 1, and Plates; *Ep. Ind.* Vol. IV. p. 26, and Plate. Rock inscription<sup>5</sup> recording the death of the *Āchārya Prabhāchandra*.

1022. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 55, p. 47. Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription,<sup>6</sup> giving an account of some Jaina teachers among whom is a **Prabhāchandra** whose feet were worshipped by **Bhōjarāja**, the king of Dhārā.

1023. — *Inscr. at Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa*, No. 58, p. 55. Fragmentary Kanarese inscription, commemoration the death of a certain **Pilla** (called *Māvana-gandhahastī*, 'a rutting elephant to his father-in-law'), which took place —

Chitrabhānu-saṁvatsaram adhik-Āshāḍha-bahula-dasa(śa)mi-dinadoḷ.

Āshāḍha was intercalary in Chitrabhānu = Ś. 904 and 1384; according to Mr. Rice, the former year would be intended here.

1024. — *Coorg Inscr.* No. 8, p. 11, and Plate. Bhagamaṇḍala inscription<sup>7</sup> of the time 'while Metpuṇḍi **Kunniyarasa** was ruling the nāḍ' :—

1. See *ibid.* Vol. XXX. p. 220, No. 42.

2. Compare above, No. 273.

3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 220, No. 43.

4. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXX. p. 220, No. 44.

5. According to Mr. Rice "certainly not later than about 400 A.D.;" according to Dr. Fleet, on palaeographic grounds "to be allotted to approximately the seventh century A.D."

6. According to Mr. Rice, of about A.D. 1115.

7. Part of the text is in Sanskrit; what the language of the rest is, has not been ascertained.



(L. 1). — Kany-ārūdha-Bṛihaspatau Vṛiśchik-ākhyē mahā-māsē Bṛihaspaty-Uttarā-dinē.

1025. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 74; *PSOCL* No. 75; *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. I. Plate Iv. No. 33. Aihole inscription<sup>1</sup> containing the name of **Narasobba**,<sup>2</sup> perhaps the builder of a temple.

1026. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII. p. 287, and Plate; *PSOCL* No. 78. Two Aihole Kanarese inscriptions<sup>3</sup> recording gifts to 'the Five-hundred of Āryapura (Ayyāvoḷe).'

1027. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 99; *PSOCL* No. 84. Aihole Sanskrit and Kanarese rock inscription<sup>4</sup> of **Baregedēva-Nāyaka** :—

(L. 3). — Prajōtpatya-saṁhacharada | Chayitra-ba 1 lū |

1028. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 74, and Plate; *PSOCL* No. 81. Aihole inscription consisting of the words *Varṁśiga-Biṭṭu-kṛitam*.

1029. — *Archaeol. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. III. p. 127, No. 24; *PSOCL* No. 74. Aihole Kanarese memorial tablet.

1030. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 74, and Plate; *PSOCL* No. 80. Aihole Kanarese (?) inscription.

1031. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 104, and Plate; *PSOCL* No. 51. Bādāmi (Mahākūṭa) Kanarese pillar inscription; mentions a *Mahāsāmanta Eḡeve*.

1032. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 61, and Plates; *PSOCL* No. 42. Bādāmi Sanskrit and Kanarese inscription in praise of one **Kappe-Arabhaṭṭa**.

1033. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 62, and Plate; *PSOCL* No. 43. Bādāmi Kanarese inscription recording a gift to one **Śrīdharabhūtēśvara**.

1034. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 65, and Plates; *PSOCL* No. 49. Bādāmi inscription,<sup>5</sup> mentioning a certain **Ravidēva-tridaṇḍin** and recording the advent of the goddess Mahālakshmi from Kollāpur (Kōlhāpur).

1035. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 59; *PSOCL* Nos. 40 and 41. Bādāmi rock inscriptions containing names probably of visitors.

1036. — *PSOCL* No. 212; *Mysore Inscr.* No. 93, p. 183. Baḷagāmve Sanskrit and Kanarese memorial tablet.

1037. — *PSOCL* Nos. 207-211; *Mysore Inscr.* Nos. 50, 51, 54, 66 and 76, pp. 113, 115, 138 and 162. Five Baḷagāmve Kanarese memorial tablets.

1. Of about the 7th or 8th century A.D.

2. Compare the name Ganasobba, in *Archaeo. Surv. of West. India*, Vol. I. Plate Iv, No. 34; *Ind. Ant.* Vol. IX. p. 74.

3. Of about the 8th or 9th century A.D.

4. Of about the 15th or 16th century A.D.

5. Of about the 16th 17th century A.D.



1038. — *PSOCI*. Nos. 244 and 245; *Mysore Inscr.* Nos. 123 and 124, p. 221. Two Bēlūr Kanarese inscriptions.

1039. — *PSOCI*. Nos. 143, 144 and 145; *Mysore Inscr.* Nos. 14, 15 and 16, p. 24. Three Dāvāṅgere Kanarese memorial tablets.

1040. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 170, and Plate; *PSOCI*. No. 68. Paṭṭadakal Kanarese inscription<sup>1</sup> in praise of a certain (architect) **Chattara-Revadi-Ovajja**.

1041. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 171, and Plate; *PSOCI*. No. 69. A short Paṭṭadakal inscription.<sup>1</sup>

1042. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 167; *PSOCI*. No. 56. Paṭṭadakal pillar inscription;<sup>2</sup> two verses, by Achala, in praise of **Bharata**, the writer on dramatic composition.

1043. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. pp. 167 and 168; *PSOCI*. Nos. 61-64. Four short Paṭṭadakal Kanarese pillar inscriptions, mostly containing names (of no historical importance).

1044. — *Ind. Ant.* Vol. X. p. 170, and Plate; *PSOCI*. Nos. 65 and 66. Two short Paṭṭadakal Kanarese pillar inscriptions (of no historical importance).

1045. — *PSOCI*. Nos. 213 and 222; *Mysore Inscr.* Nos. 101 and 107, pp. 188 and 203. Two Tālgund Kanarese memorial tablets.

1046. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 36, p. 149. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of **Aravaṇai** *alias* **Māl-Ari-Kēśavaṇ**, head-overseer of the Rājarājēśvara temple.

1047. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 73, p. 104. Tirumalai Tamil inscription recording that **Arishtanēmi-āchārya**, a pupil of Paravādimalla, caused the image of a *yakshī* to be made.

1048. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. Nos. 91-94, p. 127. Four Vēlūr Tamil inscriptions recording the erection of monuments of devotion by a certain **Chandra-piḷḷai** of Kāṭṭēri.

1049. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. II. No. 62, p. 248. Tanjore (Rājarājēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of a certain **Mallappa-Nāyakkar**.

1050. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 50, p. 76. Śēkkaṇūr (near Vēlūr) Tamil inscription recording the gift of the village of Śēkkaṇūr to the Vēlūr temple.

1051. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 65, p. 92. Vakkaṇāpuram (near Viriñchipuram, Īśvara temple) Tamil inscription, recording that some people agreed to found a temple, called Okkaninṇanāyaṇār, and made grants 'from the month of Kārttika of the Siddhārthin year forward.'

1052. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 71, p. 102. Tirumalai Tamil inscription recording the gift of a well.

1053. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. No. 77, p. 107. Tirumalai Tamil inscription recording the gift of a sluice.

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1. Of about the 7th or 8th century A.D.

2. Of about the 8th or 9th century A.D.



## R. — Addenda

1054. — Ś. 787. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 201, and Plate. Mantrawāḍi (now Shiggaon) Kanarese inscription of the time of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I.*,<sup>2</sup> and his feudatory **Kuppēya** :—

(L. 3). — Śakanṛipakāl-ātīta-samvatsara-śataṅgaḷ=ēḷ-nūr-enbhatt-ēḷaneya Pārthiva-samvatsaram pravarttise . . . Vaiśākha-māsada paurṇamāse(si)y-and=.

1055. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 212, and Plate. Niḍagundi (now Shiggaon) Kanarese inscription of the time of the Rāshtrakūṭa<sup>1</sup> *Mahārājādhirāja Amōghavarsha I.*, and his feudatories **Baṅkēyarasa (Baṅkēya)**<sup>3</sup> and Baṅkēya's son **Kundaṭṭe** :—

(L. 1). — Amōghavarsha . . . ond-uttaram rājyam-geyyutt-ire.<sup>4</sup>

1056. — Ś. 871. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 195. Śōḷapuram Tamil inscription, dated —

'(in) the year two,<sup>5</sup> the Śaka year eight hundred and seventy-one, the year in which the *Chakravartin Kaṇṇaradēva-Vallabha*,<sup>6</sup> having pierced **Rājāditya**, entered the Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam.'

The inscription records the construction of a pond named after a daughter of the Gaṅga chief Attimallr (*i.e.* Hastimalla) *alias* Kaṇṇaradēva-Prithvigaṅgaraiyar,<sup>7</sup> the son of Vayiri-Aḍiyaṇ.

1057. — Ś. 875. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 196. Śōḷapuram incomplete Tamil inscription, dated —

'(in) the [eight-hundred]-and-seventy-fifth year of the Śaka (king), while the glorious **Attimallar** (*i.e.* Hastimalla) *alias* **Kaṇṇaradēva-Prithvigaṅgaraiyr**,<sup>8</sup> was ruling the Kalleḍuppūr-maryādā.'

1058. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 135. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of the glorious **Kaṇṇaradēva** (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**); recording the gift of a lamp by a chief of Milāḍu, named **Narasimhavarman**, surnamed **Śaktinātha** and **Siddhavaḍava**, of the lineage of Śukra and belonging to the Malaiyakula (*i.e.* the family of the rulers of Malaiyanāḍu or Malaināḍu or which Milāḍu and Malāḍu are contracted forms).<sup>9</sup>

1. The name Rāshtrakūṭa does not occur in the inscription.

2. See above, No. 71 ff.

3. Compare above, No. 74.

4. *I.e.* 'while Amōghavarsha . . . was reigning increased by one.' According to Dr. Fleet 'increased by one' would be an abbreviation of the full expression 'the sixtieth year increased by one.'

5. According to Dr. Hultzsch, of the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājāditya, mentioned in the sequel. Compare above, No. 95.

6. *I.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja III.; above, No. 93 ff.

7. See above, No. 1057.

8. See above, No. 1056.

9. Compare below, No. 1080.



1059. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 142, and Plate. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of **Kaṇṇaradēva** (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**); recording a grant of land by the Vaidumaba-Mahārāja **Śandayaṇ Tiruvayaṇ** (*i.e.* Tiruvayaṇ<sup>1</sup> the son of Śandayaṇ) and his queen Śūttiradēvī.

1060. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 143. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the [22nd ?] year (of the reign) of **Kaṇṇaradēva** (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**); recording a gift of gold by a female relative of the Vaidumba-mahārāja **Tiruvayaṇ**.

1061. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 144, and Plate. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 24th year (of the reign) of **Kaṇṇaradēva** (*i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa **Kṛishṇarāja III.**); recording the gift of 24 lamps by the Vaidumba-mahārāja **Tiruvayaṇ**.

1062. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 115. Tirupparuttikkunṇu (near Conjeeveram) Tamil inscription, recording a grant made by the minister **Irugappa**,<sup>2</sup> the son of the *Daṇḍanātha* Vaichaya, for the merit of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Bukkarāja [II.]**, the son of Arihararāja (*i.e.* Harihara II.) :—

'(in) the Dundubhi year, (on) the day of Kāttigai (Kṛittikā), which corresponded to a Monday and to the full-moon *tithi* of the first fortnight in the month of Kāttigai.'

[For **Dundubhi** = **Ś. 1304**] the date is irregular; see *ibid.* Vol. VI. p. 329, No. 1.

1063. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 116. Tirupparuttikkunṇu (near Conjeeveram) inscription, recording that the *maṇḍapa* on which it is found was built by the general **Irugappa**, the son of the *Daṇḍanātha* Vaichaya, at the command of (the Jaina priest) Pushpasēna.

(L. 1). — Saṁvatsarē Prābhavē.

[Prabhava = **Ś. 1309.**]

1064. — **Ś. 1437.** — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 20. Amarāvati (Amarēśvara temple) inscription of **Kṛishṇarāja**, the son of Narasa and Nāgamāmbā, of Vijayanagara :—

(L. 35). — Āshādhē-bdē Yuv-ākhyē muni-pura-jaladh-īmdv-amkitē . . Śak-ābdē . . . dvādaśyām.<sup>3</sup>

The king took Śivanasamudra, Udayādri, Vinikoṇḍa and Bellakoṇḍa, captured the Gajapati king's son Vīrabhadra and took Koṇḍaviḍu.

1065. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 185. British Museum (formerly Sir W. Elliot's) plates<sup>4</sup> (Kaluchumbarru grant) of the E. Chālukya *Mahārājādhirāja* **Ammarāja II.** **Vijayāditya VI.**,<sup>5</sup> lord

1. *I.e.* the Tiruvaiyaṇ of No. 708.

2. See above, No. 469.

3. The date is identical with that of No. 508, and would therefore correspond to the 23rd June A.D. 1515.

4. They contain a short Telugu passage and otherwise a few Telugu words.

5. See above, No. 563 ff.



of Vēṅgī, recording a grant to the Jaina teacher Arhanandin (the disciple of Ayyapōti who was the disciple of Sakalachandra-siddhānta), made at the instance of Arhanandin's pupil, the lady Chāmekāmbā of the Paṭṭavardhika<sup>1</sup> lineage :—

(L. 62). — uttarāyaṇa-nimittēna.

Genealogy with lengths of reigns as far as Kali-Vishṇuvardhana [Vishṇuvardhana V.] substantially<sup>2</sup> as in Vallabha king;<sup>3</sup> reigned 44 year) his younger brother the *Yuvarāja* Vikramāditya's son [Chālukya-] Bhīma [I.] (conquered Kṛishṇavallabha;<sup>4</sup> 30 ys.); his son Vijayāditya [IV.] Kollabigaṇḍa (6 months); his eldest son Ammarāja [I.] Rājamahēndra (7 ys.); having expelled his son Vijayāditya [V.], Tālapa, the son of Yuddhamalla [I.] (one month); having conquered him, Chālukya-Bhīma's son Vikramāditya [II.] (9 months); Tālapa's eldest son Yuddhamalla [II.] (7 ys.); the son of Kollabigaṇḍa [Vijayāditya IV.] and brother, from a different mother, of Rājamahēndra [Ammarāja I.], viz. [Chālukya-] Bhīma [II.] (Rājabhīma, conquered Rājamayya,<sup>5</sup> Dhalaga,<sup>6</sup> Tātabikki,<sup>6</sup> Bijja,<sup>7</sup> Ayyapa,<sup>8</sup> Gōvindarāja,<sup>9</sup> the Chōḷa Lōvabikki, and [his own predecessor] Yuddhamalla [II.]; reigned 12 ys.) his son, from Lōkamahādēvī, Ammarāja [II.].

1066. — Ś. 1238. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 130. Conjeeveram (Arulāḷa-Perumāl temple) Sanskrit and Tamil inscription of the time of the Kākatīya<sup>10</sup> *Mahāmaṇḍalachakravartin* Pratāparudra of Ēkaśilānagarī.<sup>11</sup> The inscription records that Pratāparudra's general **Muppiḍi** (**Muppiḍi-Nāyaka**) entered Kāñchi and on the first date here given, installed there a certain Mānavīra as governor; and that, on the second date, he made certain grants *etc.* at Kāñchipuram:—

(L. 2). — Naḷ-ābdē || Māsē Śuchau Sarppa-dinē cha kṛishṇē vārē sa-Śukrē.

(L.3). — '(in) the Śaka year 1238, the Nala-saṁvatsara, (on) a day which corresponded to an eleventh *tithi*, to a Wednesday and to the twenty-first solar day (of) the month Āṇi.'

Friday, 11th and Wednesday, 16th June, A.D. 1316; see *ibid.* p. 128 f.

1067. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 139. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīratṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 17th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nandivikrama**.<sup>12</sup>

1. See above, Nos. 559 and 564.

2. But Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana is called Kubja-Vishṇu (compare No. 581) and Indra-bhaṭṭāraka Indrarāja.

3. *I.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōgahavarsha I. or Kṛishṇarāja II.

4. *I.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja II.

5. Perhaps the Rājavarman in No. 127 above.

6. Compare above, No. 562.

7. Perhaps the Bijja-Dantivarman of Banavāsī, above, No. 127.

8. Perhaps the Ayyapadēva in No. 126 above.

9. *I.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvindarāja IV.

10. See above, No. 584 ff.

11. *I.e.* Warangal.

12. See above, No. 649.



1068. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 139, and Plate. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavikrama**.<sup>1</sup>

1069. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 140. Another Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 21st year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavikramavarman**.

1070. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 193, and Plate. Śōḷapuram mutilated Sanskrit and Tamil inscription of the 8th year (of the reign) of king **Vijaya-Kampa**.<sup>2</sup>

The Tamil portion records that a chief named Rājāditya built a temple *etc.* in memory of his deceased father Pṛithivigaṅgaraiyar. The mutilated Sanskrit portion states that Rājāditya's earliest ancestor was Mādhava of the Gāṅgēya family, whose son was "he who was renowned as the splitter of even a stone-pillar" and that from the latter was descended a king whose name is given in the corrupt form of Atvivarman (apparently the father of Pṛithivigaṅgaraiyar).

1071. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 140. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** (perhaps identical with **Vijayālaya**, the grandfather of Parāntaka I.).<sup>3</sup>

1072. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 133. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 28th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madirai (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parānataka I.**);<sup>4</sup> recording the gift of two lamps by a servant of **Kōkkilāṇaḍi**, the queen of Parāntaka I., and mother of his son **Rājāditya**.<sup>5</sup>

1073. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 141, and Plate. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 28th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madurai (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**); recording a gift by a daughter of Kayiṟūr Perumāṇār, a chief a Milāḍu.

1074. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 141, and Plate. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 33rd year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madurai (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**); recording a gift by the regiment of prince **Arikulakēsarīn** (*i.e.*, perhaps, Arimjaya,<sup>5</sup> the third son of Parāntaka I.).

1075. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 134. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 39th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** who took Madurai and Ḽlam (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Parāntaka I.**); recording the gift of a lamp by **Mahādēvaḍi**, the queen of prince **Rājāditya**<sup>5</sup> and daughter of **Ilāḍarāyar** (*i.e.* **Lāṭarāja**), for the merit of her elder brother **Rājādittan Pugaḷvippavargaṇḍa**.<sup>6</sup>

1. See above, Nos. 652 and 653.

2. See above, Nos. 656-658.

3. See above, No. 672 ff.

4. See above, No. 681 ff.

5. See above, No. 712.

6. Compare above, No. 698.



1076. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 144. Tirukkōvalūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 9th year (of the reing) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**);<sup>1</sup> recording a gift by Kundanaṇ's daughter Amitravali, the mother of (Rājarāja's) queen **Lōkamahādēvī**.<sup>2</sup>

1077. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 169, No. 61. Date of a Bāhūr (Mūlēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 11th year (of the reign) of king **Rājarājakēsarivarman** who destroyed the ships (at) Kāndaḷūr-Śālai; (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Rājarāja I.**) :—

'In the 11th year . . . in daytime on the day of Kṛittikā, which corresponded to a Sunday of the second fortnight of the month of Mithuna in this year.'

[Ś. 918]: Sunday, 14th June A.D. 996.

1078. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 169, No. 62. Date of an Uḍaiyārkōyil (Karavandīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 31st year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.] :<sup>3</sup>—

'In the 31st year . . . on the day of Punarvasu, which corresponded to a Friday and to the fourth *tithi* of the first fortnight of the month of Karkaṭaka in this year.'

[Ś. 964]: Friday, 23rd July A.D. 1042; but the *nakshatra* is irregular.

1079. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 137. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the reign<sup>4</sup> of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the glorious **Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva** [I.].

1080. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 145. Tirukkōvalūr (Trivikrama-Perumāl temple) Sanskrit and Tamil inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Rājēndradēva**,<sup>5</sup> who with his elder brother (Rājādhirāja I.) conquered Raṭṭa-pāḍi, set up a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram and terrified (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam. The inscription records the rebuilding of a temple by a chief of Milāḍu, named **Narasimhavarman**,<sup>6</sup> surnamed **Raṇakēsari-Rāma**, of the lineage of Bhārgava.<sup>7</sup>

1081. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 81, p. 198. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvara temple) incomplete Tamil inscription of the 4th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Vīrarājēndradēva** (*i.e.* the Chōla king **Vīrarājēndra I.**),<sup>8</sup> who was pleased to be

1. See above, No. 696 ff.

2. See above, No. 716.

3. See above, No. 721 ff.

4. The figure denoting the year of the reign is lost.

5. See above, No. 744 ff.

6. For two short Tamil inscriptions of his see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 146 f.

7. *I.e.* Sukra; see above, No. 1058.

8. See above, Nos. 753 and 754.



seated on the throne of heroes together with (his queen) Ulagamulududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world'). The inscription records that the king terrified (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Kūḍalsāṅgamam and put to flight Vikkalaṇ (*i.e.* Vikramāditya VI.) and Śiṅgaṇaṇ (*i.e.* Jayasimha III.). It gives a number of epithets of his, among which are Āhavamallakulakāḷa, Āhavamallanai-mummaḍi-veṇ-kaṇḍa (*i.e.* 'he who saw the back of Āhavamalla three times'), Vīra-Chōḷa, Karikāḷa-Chōḷa and Kōṇēriṇamaikoṇḍaṇ.<sup>1</sup>

1082. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 82, p. 199. Kīlūr (Vīraṭṭāṇēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 5th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Vīrarājēndradēva** [I.], who was pleased to be seated on the throne of heroes together with (his queen) Ulagamulududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world'). The king terrified (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Kūḍalsāṅgam and put to flight Vikkalaṇ (*i.e.* Vikramāditya VI.) and Śiṅgaṇaṇ (*i.e.* Jayasimha III.); he terrified Āhavamalla a second time, seized Vēṅgai-nāḍu and performed the anointment of victory.

1083. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 83, p. 200. Tiṇḍivaṇam (Tintriṇīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 6th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Vīrarājēndradēva** [I.], who was pleased to be seated on the throne of victory together with (his queen) Ulagamulududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world'). After the information given in No. 1082, the inscription records that the king on a third occasion burnt (the city of) Kampili before Sōmēśvara [II.] could untie the necklace which he had put on,<sup>2</sup> and set up a pillar of victory at Kaṇḍikal; that he expelled Dēvanātha and other *Sāmantas* from Chakrakōṭṭa, and recovered Kanyakubja.

1084. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 84, p. 202. Perumbēr (Tāndōṇṇīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 7th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the lord, the glorious **Vīrarājēndradēva** [I.], who was pleased to be seated on the throne of victory together with (his queen) Ulagamulududaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world'). The king took the head<sup>3</sup> of the king of the South (*i.e.* the Pāṇḍya), levied tribute from the Śēralaṇ (*i.e.* the Chēra king), and subdued the Śiṅgaḷa (*i.e.* Simhala) country. He five times put to flight (the W. Chālukya) Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.), regained Vēṅgai-nāḍu and bestowed [Vēṅgai]-maṇḍalam on the [E.] Chalukya Vijayāditya [VII.]. He also conquered Kaḍāram and granted it to the king who worshipped his feet. He deprived Sōmēśvara [II.] of the Kaṇṇara country, invested Vikramāditya [VI.] with the necklace (of heir-apparent) and conquered and granted to him the seven and a half *lakshas* of Raṭṭa-pāḍi.

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1. See No. 819.

2. According to Dr. Hultzsch, the W. Chālukya "Sōmēśvara II. had to give up the necklace which was the sign of his dignity of heir-apparent in favour of his younger brother Vikramāditya VI. who had made his peace with Vīrarājendra I." Compare below, No. 1084.

3. See above, p. 115, note 2.



1085. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 170, No. 63. Date of an Uḍaiyārkōyil (Karavandīśvara temple) Tamil inscription of the 16th year (of the reign) of king **Rājakēsarivarman** *alias* the *Tribhuvanachakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [I.] :<sup>1</sup>—

'In the 16th year . . . on the day of Uttarāshādhā, which corresponded to a Thursday and to the ninth (?) *tithi* of the second fortnight of the month of Mīna.'

[§. 1007]: Thursday, 12th March A.D. 1086.

1086. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 147. Tirukkōvalūr (Trivikrama-Perumāl temple) Tamil inscription of **Kariya-Perumāl-Periyanāyaṇ** *alias* **Narasimha**, lord of Malāḍu, grandson of Rāma Narasimhavaraman (above, No. 1080), recording donations that were to be made from the third year (of the reign) of **Rājarājadēva** (*i.e.* the Chōḷa king **Rājarāja II.**).<sup>2</sup>

1087. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 86, p. 210. Chidambaram (Naṭarāja temple) Tamil inscription of the 88th day of the 9th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman**, who was pleased to be seated together with (his queen) Bhuvanamuḷuduḍaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world') on the throne of heroes (which consisted of) pure gold, *alias* the *Tribhuvana-chakravartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.],<sup>3</sup> who was pleased to take Madurai. The king assisted Vikrama-Pāṇḍya against the son of Vīra-Pāṇḍya, subdued a place named Ēḷagam, defeated the Maṛa (*i.e.* Maṛava ?) army, drove the Siṁhala army into the sea, took Madurai from Vīra-Pāṇḍya and bestowed it on [Vikrama-]Pāṇḍya.

1088. — *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. No. 87, p. 214. Chidambaram (Naṭarāja temple) Tamil inscription of the 118th day of the 11th year (of the reign) of king **Parakēsarivarman**, who was pleased to be seated together with (his queen) Bhuvanamuḷuduḍaiyāl (*i.e.* 'the mistress of the whole world') on the throne of heroes (which consisted of) pure gold, *alias* the *Tribhuvana-chakarvartin*, the glorious **Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva** [III.], who, having taken Madurai, was pleased to take the crowned head<sup>4</sup> of the Pāṇḍya. The king had the nose of the son of Vīra-Pāṇḍya cut off, gave the great city of Kūḍal (*i.e.* Madhurā) to Vikrama-Pāṇḍya and took the crowned head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya.

1089. — §. 875. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 136. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvara temple) Tamil inscription of **Kulamāṇikkaṇ Irāmadēvaṇ**, chief of the district of **Muṇai** of Muṇaippāḍi:—

(L. 1). — Śagar[ai] yā[n]ḍu 875āvadu.

1090. — §. 876. — *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 137. Tirunāmanallūr (Bhaktajanēśvar temple) Tamil inscription of the queen of **Kulamāṇikkerumāṇār**, chief of Muṇai.

(L. 1). — Śangarai yāṇḍu 87[6]āvadu.

1. See above, 756 ff.

2. See above, Nos. 812 and 813.

3. See above, No. 814 ff.

4. See above, p. 115, note 2.



### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS\*

- Page 3, No. 5. Compare now *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXII. p. 213 ff.; in line 4, for *-paurṇṇa-māsyām* read *-pūrṇṇamāsyām*.
- " 9, No. 54. Compare *ibid.* Vol. XXXI. p. 239 ff.
- " 10, No. 56. Compare *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 230 f.
- " 10, footnote 5. For 78 read 780.
- " 10, footnote 6. For 7 read 793.
- " 12, No. 68. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXI. p. 363 ff.
- " 13, No. 74. Compare *ibid.* Vol. XXXII. p. 221 ff.
- " 14, No. 76. Re-edited, with Plate, in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 205.
- " 14, No. 79. On this and No. 201 see now *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXII. p. 215 ff.
- " 15, No. 86. For this and No. 87 compare *ibid.* Vol. XXXI. p. 395 ff.
- " 16, No. 91. Compare *ibid.* Vol. XXXI. p. 393 ff.
- " 48, No. 267. Compare *ibid.* Vol. XXXII. p. 216 ff.
- " 49, No. 273. Compare No. 1018.
- " 58, No. 326. Plate in *Ind. Inscr.* No. 46.
- " 79, No. 464, line 2. For *Ommaṇa-* read *Jammaṇa-*.
- " 83, No. 487, line 8. For *Nārayaṇāmbikā* read *Nārāyaṇāmbikā*.
- " 88, footnote 5. For 531 read 530.
- " 112, No. 668. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXII. p. 57 ff.
- " 131, No. 813. The date corresponds to Thursday, 12th January A.D. 1161.

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\* As per the original print.



## I. LIST OF DATED INSCRIPTIONS

Arranged in the order of the Śaka years<sup>1</sup>

Śaka-S.	Number	Śaka-S.	Number
169.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Arivarman, . . .	108	608.— † <i>W. Chal.</i> Vinayāditya, . . .	26
188.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Harivarman, . . .	109	611.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	27
261.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Saigotta		613.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	28
Śivamāra II., . . .	120	614.— ¶ <i>do. and Ālupa k.</i> Chitravāha, . . .	29
261.— † ¶ <i>Bāṇa</i> Malladēva Nandivarman, . . .	668	616.— ¶ <i>W. Chal.</i> Vinayāditya, . . .	30
272(?).— † ¶ Son of <i>W. Gaṅga</i>		621.— <i>W. Chal.</i> Vijayāditya, . . .	32
Vishṇugōpa, . . .	110	622.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	33
310.— † ¶ <i>W. Chal.</i> Satyāśraya		627.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	34
(Pulakēśin I ?), . . .	1	[631].— <i>do.</i> , . . .	35
366.— † ¶ <i>Chāl.</i> Vīra-Noṇamba, . . .	273	635.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Śivamāra I., . . .	115
388.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Avinīta, . . .	112	645.— † ¶ <i>W. Chal.</i> Vijayāditya, . . .	36
411*.— † ¶ <i>W. Chal.</i> Pulakēśin I., . . .	2	651.— † <i>do.</i> , . . .	37
500.— <i>W. Chal.</i> Maṅgalēśa ( <i>of the</i>		656.— † <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya II., . . .	41
<i>reign of Kīrtivarman I.</i> ), . . .	3	672.— † (?) ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Śrīpurusha, . . .	117
[523-24].— <i>W. Chal.</i> Maṅgalēśa, . . .	5	675.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Dantidurgarāja, . . .	53
532.— ¶ Satyāśraya Dhruvarāja		[676].— <i>W. Chal.</i> Kīrtivarman II., . . .	48
Indravarman <i>of Rēvatīdvīpa</i> , . . .	7	679.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	49
532(?).— † ¶ <i>W. Chal.</i> Vikramāditya I., . . .	21	: 679.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kakkarāja II., . . .	54
534.— ¶ <i>W. Chal.</i> Pulakēśin II., . . .	9	684.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Śrīpurusha, . . .	118
[554].— ¶ <i>E. Chal.</i> Vishṇuvardhana I., . . .	548	692.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Gōvindarāja II., . . .	56
556 (Ky. 3735).— <i>W. Chal.</i> Pulakēśin II., . . .	10	698.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Śrīpurusha, . . .	119
[581].— ¶ <i>W. Chal. queen</i> ]		716.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Gōvindarāja III., . . .	61
Vijayabhaṭṭārikā, . . .	23	726.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	62
[586].— ¶ <i>E. Chal.</i> Vishṇuvardhna II., . . .	550	730.— ¶¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	63, 64
[589].— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	551		

An asterisk (\*) after the figures for a year denotes that the year is a current year. The Śaka year is enclosed in square brackets when it is not actually given in the inscription, but is obtained by calculation or by the reduction to a year *of* the Śaka era *of* a year which in the inscription itself is given according to another era or as a Jovian year. The sign † indicates that the inscription referred to is considered spurious; the sign ¶, that it is on copper-plates.

Here and in the Index below the figures on the right refer to the numbers *of* the list ; 'n' after a figure , to foot-notes. The following other abbreviations are used : *ch*=chief; *chal.* or *chal.*=Chalukya or Chalukya; *co.*=country; *min.*=minister; *ri.*=river; *s. a.*=same as; *sur.*=surname; *vi.*=village or town; *W.*=Western.



Śaka-S.	Number	Śaka-S.	Number
734.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Karkarāja, . . .	65	[868 ?].— <i>Chōḷa</i> Parāntaka I., . . .	691
735*.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Gōvindarāja III., . .	66	871.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja III.	
735.— ¶ <i>do. and</i> Gōvindarāja <i>of Guj.</i> , . . .	67	<i>and Chōḷa</i> Rājāditya, . . .	1056
738.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Karkarāja, . . .	68	872*.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja III.	
749.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Gōvindarāja, . . .	69	<i>and W. Gaṅga</i> Būtuga II., . . .	95
757.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Dhruvarāja I., . .	70	872*(?).— <i>W. Chāa.</i> Vikramāditya VI.	
765 (?).— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Amōghavarsha I.		<i>and Sinda</i> Permāḍi I., . . .	224
<i>and Śīlāra</i> Pullaśakti, . . .	72	872(?).— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Jagadēkamalla II.	
775(for 773).— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Amōgha-		<i>and Sinda</i> Permāḍi I., . . .	234
-varsha I <i>and Śīlāra</i> Kapardin II., . .	73	873.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja III., . . .	96
782.— † <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Amōgavarsha I.		875.— <i>Gaṅga ch.</i> Attimallar	
<i>and ch.</i> Baṅkēśa, . . .	74	Kaṇṇaradēva-Prithvigāṅgaraiyar, . .	1057
787.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Amōghavarsha I., . . .	1054	875.— <i>Muṇai ch.</i> Kulamāṇikkaṇ	
788.— <i>do.</i> , . . .	75, 76	Irāmadēvaṇ, . . .	1089
789.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Dhruvarāja II., . .	77	876*.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja III., . . .	97
789.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Dantivarman, . . .	78	876.— <i>Muṇai ch.</i> Kulamāṇikkerumāṇār, . .	1090
797.— <i>Raṭṭa</i> (?) Prithvīrāma, . . .	79	880.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja III., . . .	98
799.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Amōghavarsha I.		884*.— <i>do.</i> , . . .	99
<i>and Śīlāra</i> Kapardin II., . . .	80	890.— † <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Mārasimha II., . . .	129
809.— <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Satyavākya (Būtuga I), . .	125	893.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Khottiga <i>and</i>	
810.— ¶ <i>Guj. Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja, . . .	81	<i>W. Gaṅga</i> Mārasimha II., . . .	104
822(for 824).— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja II., .	82	894.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kakkarāja II., . . .	105
824.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja II., . . .	83	[895].— <i>W. Chal.</i> Taila II., . . .	140
831 (for 833).— <i>do.</i> , . . .	85	896*.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kakkarāja II:	
832.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	84	<i>and W. Gaṅga</i> Mārasimha II., . . .	106
836.— ¶¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Indrarāja III., . . .	86, 87	896.— <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Mārasimha II., . . .	130
838.— <i>do.</i> , . . .	88	897.— <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Pañchaladēva, . . .	132
840.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Gōvindarāja IV., . . .	89	899.— <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Rāchamalla II., . . .	133
851.— <i>do.</i> , . . .	90	902.— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Taila II. <i>and Raṭṭa</i>	
852.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	91	Kārtavīrya I., . . .	141
855.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , . . .	92	902.— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Taila II. <i>and Raṭṭa</i>	
856.— <i>Ch.</i> Bappuvarsa, . . .	967	Śāntivarman, . . .	142
860.— † ¶ <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Būtuga II., . . .	127	904.— <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Indrarāja IV., . . .	107
862.— ¶ <i>Rāshtrakūṭa</i> Kṛishṇarāja III., . . .	93	904.— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Taila II., . . .	143
867.— <i>do.</i> , . . .	94	911 (for 912).— <i>do. and Sinha</i> Pulikāla, . .	144
867.— ¶ <i>E. Chāl.</i> Ammarāja II., . . .	563	[913].— <i>Chōḷa</i> Rājarāja I., . . .	696



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[918].— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	1077	962.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II. and Raṭṭa</i>	
919.— <i>W. Chōla. Taila II.</i> , . . . . .	145	<i>Eṛega</i> , . . . . .	158
919.— ¶ <i>Śīlāra Aparājita</i> , . . . . .	305	[964].— <i>Chōla Rājendra-Chōla I.</i> , . . . . .	1078
[921].— <i>Chōla Rājarāja I.</i> , . . . . .	705	965.— <i>Chōla Rājādhirāja I.</i> , . . . . .	739
[922].— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	706	966.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I.</i> , . . . . .	159
922.— ¶ <i>Yādava Bhīllama II.</i> , . . . . .	328	[966].— <i>Chōla Rājādhirāja I.</i> , . . . . .	740
924.— <i>W. Chāl. Irivabeḍaṅga Satyāśraya</i> , . . . . .	146	[967].— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I.</i> , . . . . .	160
928.— <i>Chōla Rājarāja I.</i> , . . . . .	713	968.— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	161
928 (for 929).— <i>W. Chōla Jayasimha, II.</i>		[968].— <i>Chōla Rājādhirāja I.</i> , . . . . .	741
(?) <i>and Kādamba Shashṭha I.</i> , . . . . .	147	970*.— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	742
930.— <i>W. Chāl. Irivabeḍaṅga Satyāśraya</i> , . . . . .	148	970.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I.</i> , . . . . .	162
930.— ¶ <i>do.</i> , <i>and Śīlāra Raṭṭarāja</i> , . . . . .	301	970.— <i>do.</i> , <i>and Raṭṭa Aṅka</i> , . . . . .	163
930 (for 931).— ¶ <i>W. Chāl.</i>		973 (for 974).— <i>do. and Kādamba</i>	
<i>Vikramāditya V.</i> , . . . . .	150	<i>Jayakēśin I.</i> , . . . . .	1164
933.— ¶ <i>E. Chāl. Vimalāditya</i> , . . . . .	568	975.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I.</i> , . . . . .	165
934.— <i>Chōla Rājarāja I.</i> , . . . . .	717	975.— <i>Chōla Rājādhirāja I.</i> , . . . . .	743
939.— ¶ <i>Śīlāra Arikēśarin</i> , . . . . .	306	[975 ?].— ¶ <i>E. Chāl. Rājarāja I.</i> , . . . . .	570
940.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II. (?)</i> , . . . . .	151	976.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I.</i> , . . . . .	166, 167
941.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II.</i> , . . . . .	152	977.— <i>W. Chāl. Vikramāditya VI.</i>	
943*.— <i>Chōla. Rājendra-Chōla I.</i> , . . . . .	728, 731	<i>and Kādamba Harikēśarin</i> , . . . . .	168
944.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II.</i> , . . . . .	153	[977].— <i>Chōla Rājendradēva</i> , . . . . .	745
944.— ¶ <i>E. Chāl. Rājarāja I.</i> , . . . . .	569	979.— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	747
946.— ¶ <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II.</i> , . . . . .	154	980.— ¶ <i>Śīlāhāra Mārasimha</i> , . . . . .	315
948*.— ¶ <i>Yādava Bhīllama III.</i> , . . . . .	329	982(?).— <i>Śīlāra Māmvāṇirāja</i> , . . . . .	308
948.— ¶ <i>Śīlāra Chhittarāja</i> , . . . . .	307	984.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I.</i> , . . . . .	169, 170
950.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II.</i> , . . . . .	155	984.— <i>Chōla Rājendradēva</i> , . . . . .	751
954.— <i>Chōla Rājendra-Chōla I.</i> , . . . . .	735	986.— <i>W. Chāl. Viṣṇuvardhana</i>	
955.— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	736	<i>Vijayāditya</i> , . . . . .	171
955.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II.</i>		987(?).— <i>W. Gaṅga Gaṅgarasa (?)</i>	
<i>and Sinda Nāgātiyarasa</i> , . . . . .	156	<i>and Hoysala Viṣṇuvardana (?)</i> , . . . . .	384
957.— <i>W. Chāl. Jayasimha II.</i> , . . . . .	157	988.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I. and</i>	
959.— <i>Chōla Rājendra-Chōla I.</i> , . . . . .	737	<i>Viṣṇuvardhana Vijayāditya</i> , . . . . .	172
[961].— <i>Chōla Rājādhirāja I.</i> , . . . . .	738	[989].— <i>Chōla Vīrarājendra I.</i> , . . . . .	754
961 (?).— <i>Hoysala Vinayāditya</i> , . . . . .	383	990.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara I. and</i>	
		<i>Kādamba Kīrtivarma II.</i> , . . . . .	173



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991.— <i>Yādava</i> Sēuṇachandra II., . . . .	331	[1018 (Chā. Vi. 21)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI., . . . . .	200
993.— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Sōmēśvara II., . . . .	174, 175	[1018 (Chā. Vi. 21)].— <i>do. and (?) Raṭṭa</i> Sēna II., . . . . .	201
993.— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Jayasimha III., . . . .	176	[1020 (Chā. Vi. 22 for 23)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI., . . . . .	202
[995].— <i>Chōḷa</i> Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., . . . .	760	[1021 (Chā. Vi. 24)].— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	203
996.— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Sōmēśvara II., . . . .	177	[1024 (Chā. Vi. 27)].— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	204
997.— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	178	[1024 (Chā. Vi. 27)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI. (? or <i>W. Gaṅga</i> Udayāditya), . . . . .	205
997.— <i>do. and W. Gaṅga</i> Udayāditya, . . . .	179	[1024 (Chā. Vi. 27)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI., . . . . .	206
998.— Āchārya Śrīnandi-panḍita, . . . .	183	[1025 (Chā. Vi. 28)].— <i>do.</i> , . . . . .	207
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1001*.— ¶ <i>E. Chāl.</i> Vīra-Chōḷa, . . . . .	572	1030 (for 1028).— <i>Chōḷa</i> Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., . . . . .	779
[1001(Chā. Vi. 3 for 4 ?)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI. and Jaysimha III., . . . .	188	[1030 (Chā. Vi. 33)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI. and <i>Kādamba</i> Tailpa II., . . . . .	210
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[1006 (Chā. Vi. 9)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI., . . . . .	190	1032*[and 1033*].— ¶ <i>Śilāhāra</i> Gaṇḍarāditya, . . . . .	317
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[1007].— <i>Chōḷa</i> Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., . . . .	1085	[1034 (Chā. Vi. 38 for 37 ?)].— <i>W. Chāl.</i> Vikramāditya VI., . . . . .	213
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1036.— <i>do.</i> ,	786	<i>Keraḷavarman of Vēṇāḍu,</i>	943
1037 (for 1035).— <i>Son of Hoysaḷa min.</i>		1049.— <i>Chōḷa</i> Vikrama-Chōḷa,	800
<i>Gaṅgarāja,</i>	386	[1050].— <i>do.</i> ,	802, 803, 804
1037.— <i>Jaina</i> Mēghachandra-		[1050].— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara</i> III.	
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1037.— <i>Chōḷa</i> Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.,	787	1050.— <i>Jaina</i> Mallishēṇa Maladhāridēva,	969
1039.— ¶ <i>Hoysaḷa</i> Viṣṇuvardhana,	388, 389	1051*.— <i>W. Chāl. Sōmēśvara</i> III.	
[1039].— <i>Chōḷa</i> Kulōttuṅga-		<i>and Kaḷachurya</i> Permāḍi,	226
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1040.— <i>Chōḷa</i> Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.,	792	<i>Viṣṇuvardhana,</i>	400
1040.— Śilāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya,	318	1054 (for 1057).— <i>Chōḷa</i> Vikrama-Chōḷa,	808
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<i>siddhāntadēva,</i>	968	1056(for 1065).— ¶ <i>E. Chāl.</i>	
1042*.— <i>Daughter of Hoysaḷa min.</i>		<i>Kulōttuṅga</i> Chōḍa II.,	574
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1043*.— <i>Mother of Hoysaḷa min.</i>		1059 (for 1051 ?).— Tribhuvanamalla	
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1044*.— <i>Wife of Hoysaḷa min.</i> Gaṅgarāja,	393	[1061 ?].— <i>Ch. Siṅgimayya,</i>	403
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Uḍaiyamārtāṇḍavarman, . . . . .	939(?), 957	Vīrārjuna, <i>Telugu-Chōḷa ch.</i> , . . . . .	888
Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva, <i>ch.</i> , . . . . .	231, 236, 251	Vīra-Śalāmēgaṇ, <i>Ceylon k.</i> , . . . . .	741, 745
Vīrappa-Nāyaka, <i>Vēlūr ch.</i> , . . . . .	539	Vīrāśani-Ammaiyappaṇ Aḷagiya-Śōḷaṇ,	
Vīrapratāpa Achyutarāya, <i>s. a.</i>		<i>Śeṅgēṇi ch.</i> , . . . . .	856, 860, 862
Achyutarāya, . . . . .	514-516, 518	Vīra-Satyāśraya, <i>Chāl. k.</i> , . . . . .	272
Vīrapratāpa Bukkamahārāya, <i>s. a.</i>		Vīrasimha, <i>Pallava k.</i> , . . . . .	635
Bukkarāya II., . . . . .	479	Vīra-Sōmēśvara, <i>s. a. Hoysala</i>	
		Sōmēśvara, . . . . .	436, 438, 864



	Number		Number
Vīra-Sōmēśvara, <i>s. a. W. Chāl.</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>ancestor of E. Chal.</i>	
Sōmēśvara IV., . . . . .	253	<i>kings,</i> . . . . .	568
Vīra-Udaiyamārtāṇḍavarman, <i>k. of</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>Hoysala k.,</i> . . . . .	234, 384,
<i>Vēṇāḍu,</i> . . . . .	948, 957	387-389, 396, 399, 400, 401,	
Vīravarman, <i>Pallava k.,</i> . . . . .	619, 620	405, 406, 408, 415, 419, 434	
Vīra-veḍeṅga, <i>sur of W. Gaṅga</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>s. a. or sur. of Kulōttuṅga-</i>	
Narasīṅha, . . . . .	127	Chōḷa I., . . . . .	762, 786, 787, 792
Vīra-Venkaṭapati-mahārāya, <i>s. a.</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Venkaṭapati I., . . . . .	539	Ammarāja I., . . . . .	558, 559
Vīra-Venkaṭapati-mahārāya, <i>s. a.</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Venkaṭapati II., . . . . .	542	Chālukya-Bhīma I., . . . . .	557
Vīra-Vijaya, <i>s. a. Vijayanagara k.</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Vijaya, . . . . .	484, 485, 487, 490	Chālukya-Bhīma II., . . . . .	560-562
Vīra-Vikramāditya I., <i>Gutta ch.,</i> . . . . .	298	Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Vīra-Vikramāditya II., <i>do.,</i> . . . . .	298, 335, 340	Chōḍagaṅga, . . . . .	571
Virudarājabhayaṁkara, <i>sur. of</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., . . . . .	769n	Rājarāja I., . . . . .	569, 570
Virūpāksha I., <i>Vijayanagara k.,</i> . . . . .	468	Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Virūpāksha II., <i>do.,</i> . . . . .	500	Vimalāditya, . . . . .	568
Virūpāksha-Nāyaka, <i>min. of</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>	
Achyutarāja, . . . . .	519	Vīra-Chōḍa, . . . . .	572, 573
Viśala, <i>Chaulukya (Vāghēlā) k.,</i> . . . . .	369	Vishṇuvardhana, <i>sur. of E. Chal. ch.</i>	
Vishamasiddhi, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>		Mallapa III., . . . . .	576
Vishṇuvardana I., . . . . .	547-549	Vishṇuvardhana I., II., <i>E. Chal. chiefs of</i>	
Vishamasiddhi, <i>sur. of E. Chal.</i>		<i>Piṭhāpuram,</i> . . . . .	576
Vishṇuvardhana II., . . . . .	550, 551	Vishṇuvardhana I., <i>E. Chal. k. (Kubja-V<sup>o</sup>),</i>	
Vishṇu, <i>s. a. Hoysala Vishṇuvardhana,</i> . . . . .	388,	547, 548, 549n, 550, 551, 557	
399, 405, 409, 443		Vishṇuvardhana II., <i>E. Chal. k.,</i> . . . . .	550-552, 557
Vishṇuchitta, <i>Kādamba ch.,</i> . . . . .	249	Vishṇuvardhana III., <i>do.,</i> . . . . .	557, 634
Vishṇugōpa, <i>Pallava k.,</i> . . . . .	635	Vishṇuvardhana IV., <i>do.,</i> . . . . .	553-555,
Vishṇugōpa, <i>W. Gaṅga k.,</i> . . . . .	110-113, 670	557, 559, 560	
Vishṇugōpa <i>or</i> <sup>o</sup> gōpavarman,		Vishṇuvardhana V., <i>do. (Kali-V<sup>o</sup>),</i> . . . . .	555-557,
<i>Pallava k.,</i> . . . . .	619, 620	559, 560, 1065	
Vishṇurāja, <i>s. a. E. Chal.</i>		Vishṇuvardhana Vijayāditya, <i>W. Chal.</i>	
Vishṇuvardhana III., . . . . .	634	<i>prince,</i> . . . . .	171, 172, 741
Vishṇurāja, <i>s. a. E. Chal.</i>		Vishṇuvardhana, <i>general,</i> . . . . .	619n
Vishṇuvardhana IV., . . . . .	557	Vishṇuvardhana, <i>Kādamba k.,</i> . . . . .	609(?), 614
Vishṇusimha, <i>Pallava k.,</i> . . . . .	635	Viśvanātha, <i>Madhurā Nāyaka,</i> . . . . .	542
		Viśvanātha (Jagannātha), <i>E. Chāl. ch. of</i>	
		<i>Śrīkurmam,</i> . . . . .	579



	Number		Number
Viśvapa-Nāyaka, <i>Madhurā ch.</i> , . . . .	542	Yajñavarya, <i>probably s. a.</i> Yajñēśvara,	269
Voddiyavvā, <i>queen of Yādava</i> Vaddiga,	328	Yajñēśvara, Yajñēśvarasūri,	
Vṛiddhi, <i>Pallavādhirāja</i> , . . . .	115	<i>poet</i> , . . . .	249, 261, 269n
Vyāghrakētu, <i>legendary Chōla k.</i> , . . .	712	Yaksharāja (Jakkirāja),	
Vyāghramārin, Gūhalla, <i>Kādamba ch.</i> ,	254	<i>father of Huḷḷa</i> , . . . .	410, 413
Vyāmuktarśravaṇōjjvala, <i>s. a.</i>		Yaśōvarman, <i>Chāl. ch.</i> , . . . .	66
Vidugādaḷagiya-Perumāḷ, . . . .	834	Yaśōvarman (Daśavarman), <i>W. Chāl.</i>	
Vyāsa-sūtras, . . . .	979	<i>prince</i> , . . . .	150
Y		Yavanikā, <i>s. a.</i> Eḷiṇi, . . . .	834
Yādava, <i>lineage of Rāshtrakūṭas</i> , . . .	74	Yuddhamalla, <i>Oḍḍavādi ch.</i> , . . . .	600
Yādavas, <i>of Dēvagiri</i> , . . . .	334 ff.	Yuddhamalla, <i>W. Chāl. k.</i>	
Yādavas, <i>of Sēuṇadēśa</i> , . . . .	328 ff.	(Vinayāditya ?), . . . .	150
Yadu, Yadus, <i>family or lineage of</i> , . . .	86, 91,	Yuddhamalla, <i>W. Chal.</i> Maṅgalarasarāja,	1n
93, 105, 328, 329, 334, 337, 343, 360,		Yuddhamalla I., <i>E. Chal.</i> , . . . .	566, 1065
369, 370, 379, 388, 405, 409, 419, 434,		Yuddhamalla II., <i>E. Chal. k.</i> , . . . .	560, 563,
443, 474, 484, 487, 583, 939, 999		567, 568, 1065	
		Yuvarājadēva, <i>Chēdi k.</i> , . . . .	105



## APPENDIX II

### SUPPLEMENT TO THE LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

*By Professor F. Kielhorn, C.I.E.; Göttingen*

At Professor Hultzsch's suggestion I now publish genealogical or succession lists for my List of Inscriptions of Southern India, which has appeared as an Appendix to Vol. VII. of this Journal. These lists are similar to those published for the northern inscriptions in Appendix I. to this volume. The main difference is that, because the List of dated southern inscriptions has been arranged in the order of the Śaka years, Śaka years have been principally quoted here also, instead of years A.D. But, to facilitate comparison, the years A.D. corresponding to the first and last Śaka years quoted under each king have also been given and to the heading of every subdivision I have added, where it was possible, the years A.D. corresponding to the first and last known (Śaka or other) years of the family or dynasty treated of under that particular heading. The *lists* are based on the information furnished by my *Southern List*; but I have added, with the necessary references, a few dates and other statements, not contained in the *List*, chiefly from the volumes of Mr. Rice's *Epigraphia Carnatica*, the *Epigraphia Indica*, and unpublished materials in my possession.

On p. 26 f. below I have given a Table of Contents of the Appendix to Volume VII. and of the Appendix II. here published. Two synchronistic Tables will be issued with a subsequent Part of this Journal.

Now that I have finished this work I see, more clearly perhaps than anybody else, how my *Lists* might have been improved, and I can only express the hope that they may at least have paved the way for something better.

#### A. — GENEALOGICAL OR SUCCESSION LISTS.

##### 1. — The Western Chalukyas of Bādāmi (Vātāpi).<sup>1</sup> — A.D. 578-757.

1. Jayasimha I.
2. Raṇarāga, son of 1.
3. *Mahārāja* Polekēśin (Pulakēśin I.<sup>2</sup> Raṇavikrama,<sup>3</sup> son of 2; married Durlabhadēvi of the Batpūra family (Acquired Vātāpipurī).

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1. Compare Dr. Fleet's Table in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. opposite p. 2. — For the Gujarāt Chalukyas see above, Appendix I. p. 12; for the W. Chālukyas of Kalyāṇi, below, p. 7; and for the E. Chalukyas, below, p. 16.
  2. For spurious plates of his of Ś. 411\* — A.D. 488, and for others of perhaps the same king of Ś. 310 = A.D. 388, see Nos. 2 and 1.
  3. The name or epithet Satyāśraya, borne by Pulakēśin I.; and the kings 6, 7, 10-13 and probably 4, is omitted here and below.



4. *Mahārāja* Kīrtivarman I. (Kīrtirāja, Kīrtivarmarāja ?) Raṇaparākrama, Puru-Raṇaparākrama, son of 3. A.D. 578. — Ś. 500 (year 12).

5. Maṅgalēśa (Maṅgalēśvara, Maṅgalarāja, Maṅgalīśa<sup>1</sup>) Raṇavikrānta, Uru-Raṇavikrānta, younger brother of 4. (Conquered the Koṭachchuri Buddharāja;<sup>2</sup> killed the Chālikya Svāmirāja). A.D. 601-2. — Ś. [523-24] (year 5). — No. 3, 4, 6; see also No. 7.

6. *Mahārāja*<sup>3</sup> Polekēśin (Pulakēśin) II.,<sup>4</sup> son of 4. (Defeated Harsha [of Kanauj]; at war with Āppāyika and Gōvinda, etc) A.D. 612, 634. — Ś. 534 (year 3), 556. — Nos. 11-13, 14 (year 5; spurious), 547 (year 8).

7. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vikramāditya I. Anivārīta Raṇarasika Rājamalla, son of 6. (Defeated the Pallavas] Narasiṃha[varma I.], Mahēndra[varman II.], and Īśvara of Īśvarapōtarāja, i.e., Paramēśvaravarman I., of Kāñchī, below, p. 20) No. 18 (year 3), 19 (year 10), 20 (spurious ?).<sup>5</sup>

8. *Mahārāja* or *Mahārājādhirāja* Chandrāditya, son of 6 and oldest brother<sup>6</sup> of 7; married Vijayabhaṭṭarikā (Vijayamahādēvī). A.D. 659. — Ś. [581] (year 5). — No. 24.

9. *Mahārājādhirāja* Ādityavarman, son of 6. No. 25 (year 1).

10. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vinayāditya Rājāśraya, son of 7. A.D. 686 (?), 694. — Ś. 608 (year 5; spurious), 611 (year 10), 613 (year 11), 614 (year 11), 616 (year 14). — No. 31.

11. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vijayāditya<sup>7</sup> Niravadya, son of 10. A.D. 699-729 (?). — Ś. 621 (year 3), 622 (year 4), 627 (year 10), [631] (year 13), 645 (year 28; spurious), 651 (year 34; spurious). — No. 28, 38-40.

12. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vikramāditya II. Anivārīta, son of 11; married Lōkamahādēvī and her younger sister Trailōkyamahādēvī of the Haihaya family. (Defeated the Pallava Nandipōtavarman, i.e. Nandivarman, below, p. 20) A.D. 735 (?). — Ś. 656 (year 2; spurious). — No. 39, 40, 42-47.

13. *Mahārājādhirāja* Kīrtivarman II. Nṛipasimharāja,<sup>8</sup> son of 12 from Trailōkyamahādēvī. A.D. 754, 757. — Ś. [676], 679 (year 11). — No. 50.

1. So the name is spelt in No. 150 only.

2. See Appendix I. p. 11.

3. In his spurious plates No. 14, and in inscriptions of his successors the title is *Mahārājādhirāja*.

4. For his younger brother Viṣṇuvardhana I., the founder of the E. Chalukya dynasty, see below, p. 16. According to the (spurious ?) plates No. 17 Pulakēśin II., had another younger brother, Dharāśraya Jayasimhavarman, whose son was Tribhuvanāśraya Nāgavardhanarāja (Jayāśraya ?). — In the spurious inscription No. 16 Pulakēśin II., perhaps is called Eṇṇēya; and according to the spurious plates No. 15 he had a son or daughter (?) Ambēra or Ambērā.

5. For spurious plates of Ś. 532 (?) = A.D. 610 (?) (year 16) see No. 21; for other spurious plates, No. 22.

6. For Vikramāditya's younger brother Dharāśraya Jayasimhavarman see the Gujarāt Chalukyas, App. I. p. 12.

7. He probably had a younger sister named Kuṅkumamahādēvī; see No. 183.

8. Note 3 on p. 9 of the *List* is incorrect. Nṛipasimharāja is an epithet of Kīrtivarman II.



## 2. — The Rāshtrakūṭas of Mālkhēḍ (Mānyakhēṭa).<sup>1</sup> — A.D. 753-982.

1. Dantivarman I.<sup>2</sup>
2. Indrarāja I.,<sup>2</sup> son of 1.
3. Gōvindarāja I., son of 2.
4. Kakkarāja (Karkarāja) I., son of 3.
5. Indrarāja II., son of 4.
6. *Mahārājādhirāja* Dantidurgarāja (Dantivarman<sup>3</sup> II.) Khadgāvalōka Sāhasatuṅga<sup>4</sup> Vairamēgha,<sup>5</sup> son of 5. (Conquered Vallabha, *i.e.*, apparently, the W. Chālukya Kīrtivarman II.) A.D. 753. — Ś. 675.
7. Kṛishṇarāja I. (Kaṇṇēśvara<sup>5</sup>) Akālarvarsha Śubhatuṅga, son of 4. (Defeated Rāhappa.) No. 55.
8. *Yuvarāja*, afterwards *Mahārājādhirāja*,<sup>6</sup> Gōvindarāja II. Prabhūtavarsha Vikramāvalōka, son of 7. A.D. 770, 779. — Ś. 692, 701.<sup>6</sup>
9. *Mahārājādhirāja* Dhruvarāja (Dhruva, Dhōra, Dōra) Dhārāvarsha Nirupama Kalivallabha (Kaliballaha) Śrīvallabha<sup>7</sup> (Śriballaha) Iddhatējas,<sup>8</sup> younger brother of 8. (Set aside 8; defeated Vatsarāja<sup>9</sup>). Nos. 57-59
10. *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Kambayya (*i.e.* Stambha) Raṇāvalōka, son of (?) 9 (Śrīvallabha). No. 60.
11. *Mahārājādhirāja* Gōvindarāja III<sup>10</sup> (Gōyinda) Prabhūtavarsha Jagattuṅga I.,<sup>11</sup> son of 9; married Gāmuṇḍabbe. (Defeated [his brother ?] Stambha and others) reduced [the W. Gaṅga ?] Māhāsarva [*i.e.*, Mārasaḷba<sup>12</sup> ?]; and conquered Dantiga of Kāñchī, *i.e.*, perhaps, the Gaṅga-Pallava Dantivarman<sup>13</sup>) A.D. 794-813. — Ś. 716, 726, 730\*, 730, 735\*, 735.

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1. Compare Dr. Fleet's Table in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. opposite p. 54.
  2. These two are mentioned in No. 71 only.
  3. In *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XI. p. 23, No. 49, and p. 29, No. 76, the name is Dantiga.
  4. See Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1904-5, p. 57, and compare No. 969.
  5. These name are given in No. 66 only.
  6. *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 184, the date given there corresponds to the 22nd December A.D. 779.
  7. This epithet, which is applied also to other kings, is specially given here on account of Nos. 59 and 60.
  8. This epithet occurs in No. 91 only.
  9. *I.e.* the Pratihāra Vatsarāja, App. I. p. 12.
  10. For his brother Indrarāja, made by him ruler of Lāṭa, see below, p. 4.
  11. Epithets like Kīrti-Nārāyaṇa, Vīra-Nārāyaṇa, Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, *etc.*, are generally omitted here and below.
  12. See No. 122.
  13. See below, p. 20.



12. *Mahārājādhirāja* Amōghavarsha I<sup>1</sup> Nṛipatuṅga *Mahārāja*-Śarva (*Mahārāja*-Shaṇḍa<sup>2</sup>) Atiśayadhavala Durlabha<sup>3</sup> Vīra-Nārāyaṇa, son of 11. (Foundee Mānyakhēṭa) A.D. 817-877. — Ś. 738, 757, 765 (?), 775 (for 773), 782 (spurious), 787, 788 (year 52), 799. — No. 71, 1055.

13. *Mahārājādhirāja* Kṛishṇarāja II. (Kṛishṇavallabha, Kannara) Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga, son of 12; married a daughter of [the Kalachuri] Kōkkalla [I.],<sup>4</sup> a younger sister of Śaṅkuka. A.D. 902-911. — Ś. 822 (for 824), 824, 831 (for 833), 832.

14. Jagattuṅga II., son of 13; married Lakshmī and Gōvindāmbā, daughters of [the Kalachuri] Kōkkalla's Śaṅkaragaṇa Raṇavigraha; did not reign.

15. *Mahārājādhirāja* Indrarāja III. (Indradēva). Nityavarsha (Nityaṁvarsha), son of 14 from Lakshmī; married Vijāmbā, a daughter of Ammaṇadēva, the son of [the Kalachuri] Kōkkalla's son Arjuna; successor of 13, (Uprooted, according to No. 86, Mēru, according to No. 91, Mahōdaya) A.D. 914, 916. — Ś. 836, 838.

16. Amōghavarsha II., son of 15; according to No. 305, reigned for one year.

17. *Mahārājādhirāja* Gōvindarāja IV. (Gojjigadēva). Prabhūtavarsha Suvarṇavarsha Sāhasāṅka, younger brother of 16; described as successor of 15. A.D. 918-933. — Ś. 840, 851, 852, 855.

18. *Mahārājādhirāja* Amōghavarsha III.<sup>5</sup> Baddiga<sup>6</sup> (Baddega, Vaddiga), son of 14 from, Gōvindāmbā and younger brother of 15; married Kundakadēvī, a daughter of [the Kalachuri] Yuvarāja [I.].

19. *Mahārājādhirāja* (*Chakravartin*)<sup>7</sup> Kṛishṇarāja III. (Kannara-, Kaṇṇara-, Kaṇṇaradēva) Akālavarsha, son of 18. (Slew Dantiga and Vappuka, Vappuga; deposed [the W. Gaṅga] Rāchamalla [I.], and put in his place Būtuga [II.]; defeated the Pallava Aṇṇiga;<sup>8</sup> in battle at Takkōla killed the Chōḷa Rājāditya Mūvaḍi-Chōḷa;<sup>9</sup> and conquered the [Kalachuri] Chēdi Sahasrārjuna, an elderly relative of his wife.) A.D. 940-961. — Ś. 862, 867, 871, 872\*, 873, 876\*, 880, 884\*. — Nos. 100-103 (years 16, 17, 19 and 26), 1058-1061 (years 17, 21, 22 ? and 24).

1. According to the spurious plates No. 127 his daughter Abbalabbā was married by the W. Gaṅga Būtuga I.; see below, p. 5. Śaṅkhā, the queen of the Gaṅga-Pallava Nandivarman, was perhaps another daughter of his; see No. 652 and below, p. 20.

2. Occurs in No. 84 only.

3. Occurs in No. 305 only.

4. See App. I. p. 16.

5. In *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XI. p. 29, No. 76, we have a date of Amōghavarsha's reign, in Ś. 859, which regularly corresponds to Thursday, 7th September A.D. 937. Another date, of Ś. 861, the year Vikārin, *ibid.* p. 30, No. 77, would correspond to the 23rd December A.D. 939, but does not admit of verification.

6. He gave his daughter Rēvakanimmaḍi, the elder sister of Kṛishṇarāja III., in marriage to the W. Gaṅga Būtuga II.; see No. 130 and below, p. 6.

7. This title occurs in No. 1056 only.

8. *I.e.* the Pallava Nolamba Aṇṇiga; see *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XII. Introduction, p. 5.

9. See below, p. 22.



20. Jagattuṅga III.,<sup>1</sup> younger brother of 19; did not reign.
21. *Mahārājādhirāja* Khoṭṭiga (Koṭṭiga, Khōṭika) Nityavarsha, younger brother of 19. A.D. 971. — Ś. 893.
22. Nirupama,<sup>2</sup> younger brother of 19; did not reign.
23. *Mahārājādhirāja* Kakkarāja II.<sup>3</sup> (Kakkaladēva, Kakkara, Karkara) Amōghavarsha Nṛipatuṅga, son of 22. A.D. 972, 973. — Ś. 894, 896\*.
24. Indrarāja IV., son's son of 19. A.D. 982. — Ś. 904 (date of his death).

### 3. — The Rāshtrakūṭas of Gujarāt (Lāṭa),

#### (a). — From No. 54. - A.D. 757.

1. Kakkarāja I.
2. Dhruvarāja, son of 1.
3. Gōvindarāja, son of 2; married a daughter of Nāgavarman.
4. *Mahārājādhirāja* Kakkarāja II., son of 3. A.D. 757. — Ś. 679.

#### (b). — From Nos. 65, 67-70, 77, 78 and 81. — A.D. 812-888.

1. Indrarāja, brother of, and made ruler of Lāṭa by the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvindarāja III. (above p. 3).
2. *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Karkarāja (Kakkarāja) Suvarṇavarsha, son of 1. (After defeating some Rāshtrakūṭas, placed Amōghavarsha I., above p. 3, on the throne) A.D. 812, 817. — Ś. 734, 738.
3. *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Gōvindarāja Prabhūtavarsha, younger brother of 2. A.D. 813, 827. — Ś. 735, 749.
4. *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Dhruvarāja I., Dhārāvarsha Nirupama, son of 2. A.D. 835. — Ś. 757.
5. Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga, son of 4.
6. *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Dhruvarāja II. Dhārāvarsha Nirupama, son of 5 (Defeated Mihira.<sup>4</sup>) A.D. 867. — Ś. 789.

1. Mentioned in No. 93 only.
2. In the *List* he has been taken to be, probably, the Dhōrappa whose daughter Voddīyavvā was married by the Yādava Vaddiga of Sēuṇadēśa, below, p. 12; but compare now *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. Introduction, p. 9.
3. In No. 105, he is said to have meditated on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* Akālavarsha, *i.e.*, Kṛishṇarāja III.
4. *I.e.* the Pratihāra Bhōjadēva (Ādivarāha); see App. I. p. 12.



7. *Mahāsāmantādhīpati Talaprahārin* Dantivarman Aparimitavarsha, younger brother of 6. A.D. 867. — Ś. 789.

9. *Mahāsāmantādhīpati* Kṛṣṇarāja Akālarsha, son of 7 (?). A.D. 888. — Ś. 810.

#### 4. — The Western Gaṅgas of Talakāḍ (Talavanapura).<sup>2</sup>

(a). — From the copper-plate inscriptions,<sup>3</sup> especially Nos. 113, 115 and 127.  
— A.D. 247-938.

In the Jāhnavēya family and Kāṇvāyana *gōtra* :—

1. Koṅgaṇivarman-dharmamahādhīrāja (Koṅgaṇi-mahādhīrāja).

2. Mādhava-mahādhīrāja I., son of 1.

3. Harivarman (Arivarman)-mahādhīrāja, son of 2. A.D. 247, 266. — Ś. 169, 188.

4. Viṣṇugōpa-mahādhīrāja, son of 3.

5. Mādhava Mahādhīrāja II., son of 4. A.D. 350 (?). — Ś. 272 (?).<sup>4</sup>

6. Avinīta Koṅgaṇi-mahādhīrāja, son of 5 from a sister of the Kadamba Kṛṣṇavarman-mahādhīrāja.<sup>5</sup> A.D. 466. — [Ś.] 388. — No. 111 (year 29).<sup>6</sup>

7. Durvinīta Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharāja, son of 6 from a daughter of Skandavarman who is described as *Rāja* of Punnāḍa. No. 113 (year 3),<sup>7</sup> 114 (year 35).

1. Dhruvarāja II., had another younger brother named Gōvindarāja; see No. 77.

2. For the E. Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara see App. I. p. 17; for the pedigree of the Gaṅga-Bāṇa Prithvīpati II., below, p. 21.

3. From the *List* it will be seen that the copper-plate inscriptions from which the genealogy is compiled are considered spurious. Here I would only point out that, under no circumstances, could the early dates given above be regarded as authentic. To omit other arguments, if Avinīta (6) reigned in A.D. 466, his great-grandfather Harivarman (3) could not have reigned in A.D. 247; and similarly, the time between A.D. 466 and A.D. 713, the date given for Śivamāra I. (11) — about 250 years, is much too long a period to be filled by only four or five successive generations. While correcting the proofs, I find that by the latest published volume of Mr. Rice's *Ep. Carn.* (Vol. X. Introduction, p. 4), 'Koṅgaṇivarmma, the progenitor of the Gaṅga line,' probably belonged 'to the end of the 2nd century.' Since Bhūvikrama, the 9th of the direct descendants of Koṅgaṇivarman, according to the above genealogy would have reigned to nearly the end of the 7th century, this would give an average duration of 50 years for 10 successive reigns, which is an impossibility.

4. But in No. 110, from which the date is taken, Mādhava's name is not given.

5. For Kadambas named Kṛṣṇavarman see below, p. 19.

6. In No. 111, Avinīta is not mentioned by name, but only described as Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja or Koṅgaṇi-rāja.

7. In No. 113, Avinīta and Durvinīta are not mentioned by name, but only described as Koṅgaṇi-mahādhīrāja and Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja.



8. Mushkara Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharāja, son of 7.
9. Śrivikrama Koṅgaṇi-mahādhirāja, son of 8 from a daughter of Sindhurāja.
10. Bhūvikrama Koṅgaṇi-mahādhirāja Śrīvallabha, son of 9.
11. Śivamāra I., Pṛithvī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja Navakāma, younger brother (according to No. 127, son) of 10. A.D. 713. — Ś. 635 (year 34). — No. 116 (?).
12. *Mahārājādhirāja* Śrīpuruṣa Pṛithivī-Koṅgaṇi-mahārāja, son's son (according to No. 127, son) of 11. A.D. 750-776. — Ś. 672 (year 25), 684, 698 (year 50).
13. Śivamāra II., Koṅgaṇivarma-dharmamahārājādhirāja Saigoṭṭa,<sup>1</sup> son of 12. (According to No. 121 anointed as king by the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda and the Pallava Nandivarman.)
14. Vijayāditya, younger brother of 13.
15. Rājamalla I., Satyavākya Koṅgaṇivarma-dh.,<sup>2</sup> son of 14.
16. Eṛgaṅga I., Nītimārga Koṅgaṇivarma-dh., son<sup>3</sup> of 15.
17. Rājamalla II., Satyavākya Koṅgaṇivarma-dh., son of 16. [His Narasāpura plates, in *Ep. Carn.* Vol. X. p. 25, No. 90, are dated in Ś. 824 = A.D. 902, but the published date is wrong as regards both the week-day and the *nakshatra*.]
18. Būtuga I., Guṇaduttaraṅga, younger brother of 17, married Abbalabbā, a daughter of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Amōghavarsha [I.].
19. Eṛgaṅga II., Nītimārga Koṅgaṇivarma-dh. Komara-vedeṅga ('whose forehead was adorned with the *paṭṭabandha* of, or by, Eṛeyappa<sup>4</sup>), son of 18. [The Gaṭṭavāḍi plates in *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XII. p. 225, No. 269, which record a grant made by him with the permission of his paternal uncle Rājamalla II. (17), are dated in Ś. 826, on a day which quite regularly corresponds to Sunday, 25th November A.D. 904].
20. Narasiṅga Satyavākya Koṅgaṇivarma-dh. Vīra-vedeṅga, son of 19.
21. Rājamalla (?) III., Nītimārga Koṅgaṇivarma-dh. Kachcheya-Gaṅga, son of 20.
22. Būtuga II., Satyanītivākya Koṅgaṇivarma-dh., Nanniya-Gaṅga, Jayaduttaraṅga, Gaṅga-Nārāyaṇa, *etc.*, younger brother of 21, married a daughter of [the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha III.]

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1. For a grant stated to have been made in Ś. 261. = A.D. 339 by the Gaṅga *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Saigoṭṭa Permānaḍi Sivamāra, a feudatory of king Amōghavarsha, see No. 120.

2. *I.e.* here and below -dharmamahārājādhirāja.

3. In No. 121 the son of Rājamalla [I.] is Raṇavikramayya.

4. The above is taken from Dr. Fleet's account of No. 127. A similar statement in the Gaṭṭavāḍi plates *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XII. p. 227, *sva-pitrivyēṇa Rājamalladēvēṇa śrīmad-Eṛeyappa(h)-paṭṭa-baddhaḥ* is by Mr. Rice understood to mean that Eṛgaṅga by his uncle Rājamalla II. was crowned as Eṛeyappa.



Baddega. (On the death of Baddega secured the kingdom for [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.]; caused fear to Kakkarāja of Aḷachapura, Bijja-Dantivarman of Banavāsī, Rājavarman, Dāmari of Nuḷuvugiri, and Nāgavarman; defeated [the Chōḷa] Rājāditya) A.D. 938. — Ś. 860.<sup>1</sup>

(b). — From the stone inscription.<sup>2</sup> — A.D. 887-977.

1. Śivamāra [I.].<sup>3</sup>
2. Śrīpurusha, son of 1.
3. Raṇavikrama, son of 2. [According to Dr. Fleet, identical with 5, below].
4. Rājamalla, son of 3. [According to Dr. Fleet, identical with 6, below], No. 123.
5. Nītimārga Koṅguṇivarma-dh.<sup>4</sup> Permanaḍi. [According to Dr. Fleet, identical with 3, above].
6. Satyavākya Permmānaḍi, eldest son of 5. [According to Dr. Fleet, identical with 4 above], No. 124.
7. Satyavākya Koṅguṇivarma-dh. Permanaḍi. [According to Dr. Fleet, Būtuga I.]. A.D. 887. — Ś. 809 (year 18).
8. Eṛeyapa, Eṛeyapparasa (Assisted Ayyapadēva against Vīramahēndra.<sup>5</sup>), No. 126.
9. Rāchamalla I. (Rachhyāmalla), son<sup>6</sup> of 8 (Deposed by the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja III.; killed by 10, below).
10. Būtuga II. (Būtayya, Bhūtārya), Satyavākya Koṅguṇivarma-dh. Permanaḍi, Nanniya-Gaṅga, Jayaduttaraṅga, Gaṅga-Gāṅgēya, Gaṅga-Nārāyaṇa, son of . . . from Bhujjabbarasi; married Revakanimmadi, a daughter of [the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha III.]. Baddega and elder sister of Kannaradēva, *i.e.*, Kṛishṇarāja III. (Treacherously stabbed the Chōḷa Rājāditya; and killed Rāchamalla I., above, 9 in whose place he was put by Kṛishṇarāja III.). A.D. 949. — Ś. 872\*.

- 
1. The date (which is irregular) cannot be authentic because the defeat [and death] of the Chōḷa Rājāditya, recorded in the plates so dated, must have taken place after A.D. 938; see below, p. 22. Besides, Amōghavarsha III., Baddega, whose death is mentioned in the plates, apparently was alive in December A.D. 939; see above, p. 3, note 12.
  2. Compare Dr. Fleet's Table in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 59. I have spent much time in trying to arrange in their proper order the W. Gaṅga stone inscriptions in Mr. Rice's *Ep. Carn.* but have had to give up the task as hopeless mainly, no doubt, on account of my not being familiar with the language in which they are written. In the above therefore, I only give the names which occur in my *List*, No. 123 ff.
  3. For Śivamāra [II.] see the pedigree of the Gaṅga-Bāṇa Pṛithivīpati II., below, p. 21.
  4. *I.e.* here and below, -dharmamahārājādhirāja.
  5. In the *List* Vīramahēndra has been stated to be in all probability identical with the E. Chalukya Chālukya-Bhīma II., Gaṇḍamahēndra. But Vīramahēndra as well as Ayyapadēva may have belonged to the Pallava Nolamba family. Compare now *Ep. Carn.* Vol. X. Introduction, p. 18, and Vol. XII. Introduction, p. 5.
  6. See No. 95.



11. Maruḷadēva, son of 10 from Rēvakanimmaḍi; married Bijjebe.

12. Rachcha (?) - Gaṅga, son of 11.

13. Mārasimha [II.]<sup>1</sup> Satyavākya Koṅguṇivarma-dh. Permānaḍi, Chaladuttaraṅga, Jagadēkavīra, Noḷambakulāntaka, *etc.*, son of 10 from Kallabbarasi; successor of 12. (Conquered the northern region for [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.]; defeated Kṛishṇarāja's opponent Alla; crowned [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Indrarāja [IV.]; defeated Vajjaladēva,<sup>2</sup> the younger brother of Pātālamalla; destroyed the Śabara chief Naraga; conquered the Chālukya Rājāditya; *etc.*) A.D. 968 (?) - 975. — Ś. 890 (spurious),<sup>3</sup> 893, 896\*, 896. — No. 131, 136.

14. Pañchaladēva Satyavākya Koṅguṇivarma-dh., successor of 13. A.D. 975. — Ś. 897. — See No. 104, 106.

15. Rāchamalla II.<sup>4</sup> Satyavākya Koṅguṇivarma-dh. Permanāḍi. A.D. 977. — Ś. 899.<sup>5</sup> — No. 137.

#### 5. — The Western Chalukyas of Kalyani (Kalyāṇa).<sup>6</sup> — A.D. 973-1189.

1. *Mahārājādhirāja* Taila II. (Tailapa, Tailapayya, Tailappa, Nūрмаḍi-Taila<sup>7</sup>). Āhavamalla Raṇaraṅgabhīma (?),<sup>8</sup> son of Vikramāditya IV.,<sup>9</sup> from Bonthādēvī, a daughter of the [Kalachuri] Chēdi Lakshmaṇa; married Jākavvā, a daughter of Bhammahā-Raṭṭa. (Conquered the Rāshtrakūṭas Kakkarāja [II.], and Raṇastambha, Raṇakambha; imprisoned (killed) [the Peramāra] Muṇja Utpala, *i.e.*, Vākpatirāja II.; killed [the W. Gaṅga] Pañchala;<sup>10</sup> restored the Chālukya sovereignty and reigned for 24 years, from Ś. 895 = A.D. 973.) A.D. 973-997. — Ś. [895], 902, 904, 911 (for 912), 919.

2. *Mahārājādhirāja* Satyāśraya<sup>11</sup> (Sattiga, Sattima) Iṛivabedaṅga Akalaṅkacharita, son of 1. A.D. 1002, 1008. — Ś. 924, 930.

3. Yaśōvarman (Daśavarman), younger brother of 2; married Bhāgyavatī (Bhāgaladēvī); did not reign.

1. For Mārasimha [I.], see below, p. 21.

2. Possibly the Śīlāra Vijjaḍa I., of the Northern Koṅkaṇa below, p. 11.

3. In the spurious No. 129, Mārasimha is described as the younger brother of Harivarma-mahārājādhirāja, the son of Mādhava-mahārājādhirāja.

4. He perhaps had a younger brother named Rakkasa; see Nos. 133 and 134.

5. Compare also *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 330, No. 1.

6. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, opposite p. 428; and *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. opposite p. 230.

7. This name occurs in No. 259 only

8. See No. 328.

9. For a list of his ancestors see No. 150.

10. See also No. 259.

11. No. 152 mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kundamarasa who possibly was a son of his.



4. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vikramāditya V. Tribhuvanamalla, son of 3. A.D. 1009. — Ś. 930 (for 931).

5. *Mahārājādhirāja* Jayasimha II.<sup>1</sup> Jagadēkamalla I., younger brother of 4. (Contemporary of [the Paramāra] Bhōja; at war with the Chōḷa Rājēndra-Chōḷa [I.]). A.D. 1018(?)–1040. — Ś. 940 (?), 941, 944, 946, 950, 955, 957, 962. — See also No. 147.

6. *Mahārājādhirāja*<sup>2</sup> Sōmēśvara I. Trailōkyamalla Āhavamalla, son of 5; No. 167 mentions his queen Kētaladēvī. A.D. 1044–1068. — Ś. 966, [967], 968, 970, 973 (for 974), 975, 976, 984, 988, 990.

7. *Mahārājādhirāja* Sōmēśvara II.<sup>3</sup> Bhuvanaikamalla, son of 6. (Defeated the Chōḷa Vīra-Chōḷa, *i.e.*, Vīrarājēndra.<sup>4</sup>). A.D. 1071–1075. — Ś. 993, 996, 997. — No. 180, 181, 182 (?), 183.

8. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vikramāditya VI. (Vikramārka, Vikrama) Tribhuvanamalla, Permāḍi (Permāḍidēva, Permāḍirāya), younger brother of 7; No. 198 mentions his queen Lakshmādēvī. [The first year of his own Chā. Vi. era (and his reign) corresponds to Ś. 998 = A.D. 1076]. A.D. 1077–1125. — Ś. 999, [999, 1001, 1004, 1006], 1008 (for 1009), 1009, [1009, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1024, 1025, 1029, 1030, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1043, 1044 ?], 1045, 1047. — No. 168 (of Ś. 977), 182(?), 222–224.

9. Jayasimha III.,<sup>5</sup> younger brother of 8. A.D. 1072–1079. — Ś. 993, 999, [1001].

10. Vishṇuvardhana Vijayāditya, another brother of 8. A.D. 1064, 1066. — Ś. 986, 988.

11. Jayakarṇa, son of 8. A.D. 1087, 1121. — Ś. [1009, 1043].

12. *Mahārājādhirāja* Sōmēśvara III.<sup>6</sup> (Sōma) Bhūlōkamalla, son of 8. A.D. 1128–1130. — Ś. 1051\*, [1050] (year 3), [1052] (year 6). — No. 230, 231.

13. *Pratāpa-chakravartin* Jagadēkamalla II., Perma Jagadēkamalla, son of 12. A.D. 1139–1149. — Ś. [1061] (year 2), [1064] (year 5), [1064] (year 7), [1069] (year 10), [1071] (year 13 ?). — No. 225, 234, 238.

1. His elder sister (a younger sister of Vikramāditya V.) was Akkādēvī; see No. 153. Between Vikramāditya V., and Jayasimha II. No. 179 enumerates Ayyaṇa II. A daughter of Jayasimha II., Hammā or Avvalladēvī, was married by the Yādava Bhillama III., of Sēuṇadēśa; see No 331, and below, p. 12.

2. This title here and in some cases below is not given in the *List*, but is taken from the inscription.

3. In *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VII. p. 181, No. 136, two dates are given, one for the death of Sōmēśvara I., and the other for the accession of Sōmēśvara II. The former corresponds to the 29th March A.D. 1068, but this was a Saturday, not, as required by the wording of the original date, a Sunday. The latter regularly corresponds to Friday, 11th April A.D. 1068.

4. See *ibid.* p. 182; and below, p. 23.

5. His full name Trailōkyamalla-Noḷamba-Pallava-Permāḍi-Jayasimha or Trailōkyamalla-Vīra-Noḷamba-Pallava-Permanāḍi-Jayasimha is given in the notes on Nos. 176 and 188.

6. A younger sister of his, Mailalamahādēvī, was married by the Kādamba (of Goa) Jayakēśin II.; see *e.g.* No. 261, and below, p. 9.



14. *Mahārājādhirāja* Taila III. (Tailapa, Nūрмаḍi-Taila, Nūрмаḍi-Tailapa) Trailōkyamalla, younger brother of 13. A.D. 1154, 1155. — Ś. 1076, [1077] (year 6). — Nos. 243-246.

15. *Mahārājādhirāja* Sōmēśvara IV. (Vīra-Sōmēśvara, Sōmana) Tribhuvanamalla, son of 14. A.D. 1184, 1189. — Ś. 1106, 1111. — No. 253.

#### 6. — The Kaḷachuryas of Kalyāṇi.<sup>1</sup> — A.D. 1128-1183.

1. Kṛishṇa.

2. Jōgama, son of 1.

3. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Permāḍi (Paramardin), son of 2. Feudatory of the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara III. A.D. 1128. — Ś. 1051\*.

4. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or, later, *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Bhujabala-chakravartin* Bijjala<sup>2</sup> (Bijjaṇa) Tribhuvanamalla Niśśaṅkamalla, son of 3. A.D. 1155-1168. — Ś. [1077], 1079, [1080] (year 3 ?), 1080, 1083 (year 6), [1087] (year 10), [1090] (Kaḷachurya year 16). — No. 232 (year 6), 238, 245, 281-284.

5. *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-chakravartin* (*Chakravartin*) Sōvidēva (Sōma, Sōmēśvara) Rāya-Murāri, son of 4; married Sāvaladēvī. A.D. 1168-1174. — Ś. [1090], [1093] (year 6 ?), [1095] (year 7), 1096. — No. 290.

6. *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-chakravartin* (*Chakravartin*) Saṅkama Niśśaṅkamalla, younger brother of 5. A.D. 1178, 1179. — Ś. [1100] (year 3), [1101] (year 3), [1101] (year 5). — No. 294.

7. *Bhujabala-chakravartin* (*Chakravartin*) Āhavamalla, [younger] brother of 6. A.D. 1180-1183. — Ś. [1102], [1103] (year 3), 1103, [1105] (year 8).

8. *Mahārājādhirāja* Siṅhaṇa, younger brother of 7. A.D. 1183. — Ś. 1105.

#### 7. — The Raṭṭas of Saundatti (Sugandhavartin) and Belgaum (Vēṇugrāma).<sup>3</sup> — A.D. 980-1228.

1. Nanna.

2. Kārtavīrya (Katta) I., son of 1. Feudatory of the W. Chālukya Taila II. A.D. 980. — Ś. 902.

3. Dāyima (Dāvāri), son of 2.

1. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 471. — For the early Kaṭachchuris see App. I. p. 11; for the Kalachuris of Tripurī and Ratnapura, *ibid.* p. 16.

2. He had a younger brother, named Mailugidēva; see below, p. 18, note 6.

3. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 551. — The *Mahāsāmantas* Pṛithvīrāma and Śāntivarman in Nos. 79 and 142 of the *List* were no Raṭṭas, but belonged to the Baisa family; see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXXII. p. 220.



4. Kanna (Kannakaira) I., younger brother of 3.
5. *Mahāsāmanta* Eṛega (Eṛaga, Eṛeyammarasa), son of 4. A.D. 1040. — Ś. 962.
6. *Mahāsāmanta* Aṅka, younger brother of 5. A.D. 1048. — Ś. 970.
7. Sēna (Kālasēna) I., son of 5; married Maiḷaladēvī.
8. *Mahāsāmanta* Kanna (Kannakaira) II., son of 7. A.D. 1082, 1087. — Ś. [1004, 1009].
9. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kāritavīrya (Katta) II., younger brother of 8; married Bhāgaladēvī (Bhāgalāmbikā). A.D. 1087. — Ś. 1009. — No. 181, 220.
10. *Maṇḍalēśvara* Sēna (Kālasēna) II., son of 9; married Lakshmidēvī. A.D. 1087 (?), 1096(?). — Ś. [1009 ?], [1018 ?].
11. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chakravartin* Kārtavīrya (Kattama) III., son of 10; married Padmaladēvī. No. 263(?).
12. Lakshmidēva I. (Lakshmaṇa, Lakshmidhara), son of 11; married Chandrike (Chandrikādēvī, Chandaladēvī).
13. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kārtavīrya IV., son of 12; married Ēchaladēvī and Mādēvī. A.D. 1201-1218. — Ś. 1124\*, 1127\*, 1131\*, 1141\*.
14. *Yuvarāja* Mallikārjuna, younger brother of 13. A.D. 1204, 1298. — Ś. 1127\*, 1131\*.
15. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Lakshmidēva II., son of 13 from Mādēvī. A.D. 1228. — Ś. 1151\*.

**8. — The Kādambas of Hāngal (Pānthīpura, Virāṭanagara).<sup>1</sup> — A.D. 1068-1196.**

1. Jayavarman II.<sup>2</sup>
2. Māvulidēva, son of 1.
3. Tailapa I., son of 1.
4. Śāntivarman II., son of 1; married Siriyādēvī of the Pāṇḍya family.
5. Chōkidēva, son of 1.
6. Vikrama, son of 1.
7. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kīrtivarman II., son of 3. Feudatory of the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I. A.D. 1068. — Ś. 990.
8. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Tailapa II. (Taila), son of 4; married Bāchaladēvī of the Pāṇḍya family. A.D. 1108, 1129. — Ś. [1030, 1050].

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1. For the early Kadambas see below, p. 19. — Kādambas, other than those mentioned here and under 9, whose names are given in the *List*, are the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Harikēśarin (in No. 168 of Ś. 977=A.D. 1055) and the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kētarasa, 'lord of Uchchangīgiri' (in note on No. 250 of Ś. 1093\* and 1095\* = A.D. 1170 and 1172; compare *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XI. Introduction, p. 6).

2. For a list of his ancestors, beginning with Mayūrarman I., see the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 559.



9. Tailama,<sup>1</sup> son of 8.

10. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kāmadēva,<sup>2</sup> son of 9. A.D. 1189, 1196. — Ś. 1111, [1118]. — No. 425.

9. — The Kādambas of Goa (Göve, Gōpaka-paṭṭana-purī).<sup>3</sup> — A.D. 1007(?)–1250.

1. Gūhalla Vyāghramārin.

2. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Shashṭhadēva I., son of 1. A.D. 1007 (?). — Ś. 928 (for 929) (?).

3. Jayakēśin I., son of 2. Feudatory of the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara I. (Took his abode at Gōpakapaṭṭana; uprooted Kāmadēva, *etc.*) A.D. 1052. — Ś. 973 (for 974).

4. Vijayāditya (Vijayārka) I., son of 3.

5. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jayakēśin II., son of 4; married Mailalamahādēvī, a daughter of the [W.] Chālukya Vikramāditya [VI.]. A.D. 1147 (?). — Ś. [1069] (?).

6. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Koṅkaṇa-chakravartin Śivachitta Permāḍi (Vīra-Permāḍi, Paramardin), son of 5; married Kamalādēvī, a daughter of Kāmadēva and Chaṭṭaladēvī, A.D. 1158–1174. — Ś. 1080, [1082] (year 14), [1085] (year 17), [1091] (year 23), [1093] (year 25), [1094] (year 26), [1096] (year 28). — No. 255.

7. Vijayāditya (Vijayārka, Vijaya) II. Vishṇuchitta Vāṇībhūṣaṇa, younger brother of 6; married Lakshmī. A.D. 1158, 1171. — Ś. 1080 (*Yuvarāja*), [1093].

8. Jayakēśin III. (Vīra-Jayakēśin), son of 7; married Mahādēvī. A.D. 1199, 1201. — Ś. [1121] (year 13), [1123] (year 15).

9. Tribhuvanamalla, son of 8; married Māṇikādēvī.

10. Śivachitta Shashṭhadēva II.,<sup>4</sup> son of 9. A.D. 1250. — Ś. [1172] (year 5).

10. — The Sindas of Yelburga (Erambarage, Erambirage).<sup>5</sup> — A.D. 1122 (?)–1169.

1. Ācha (Āchugi) I.

2. Nāka, brother of 1.

3. Siṅga (Simha) I, brother of 1.

1. According to Dr. Fleet, *ibid.* he had two elder brothers, Mayūravarma II., and Mallikārjuna.

2. According to the same, *ibid.* he had an elder brother named Kīrtidēva II.

3. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 565.

4. His sister was married to the prince Kāmādēva (Kāvaṇa), the son of Lakshmidēva and Lakshmī.

5. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 573. For other Sindas mentioned in the *List* compare No. 144 (Pulikāla, a son of Kammara, with the date Ś. 911 for 912 = A.D. 990); 156 (the *Mahāasāmanta* Nāgātiyarasa, son of Pulikāla, with the date Ś. 955 = A.D. 1033); 189 (the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Muñja, with the date Ś. [1004] = A.D. 1082); 238 (Īśvara, 'lord of Karahāṭa,' compare *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VII. Introduction, p. 35 and Vol. XI. Introduction, p. 14); 253 (the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Irmaḍi-Rāchamalla, surnamed Sindagōvinda, of Kuṛugōḍadurga); and perhaps 972 (Sōmēśvara, with the date Ś. 1130 for 1131 = A.D. 1210).



4. Dāsa, brother of 1.
5. Dāva (Dāma), brother of 1.
6. Chāvunḍa (Chaunḍa) I., brother of 1.
7. Chāva, brother of 1.
8. Bamma, son of 1.
9. Siṅga II., younger brother of 8.

10. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Ācha (Āchama, Āchugi) II., son of 9; married Mahādēvī (Mādēvī). Feudatory of the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. (Repulsed [the Śilāhāra] Bhōja [I.]; put to flight Lakshma.) A.D. 1122 (?). — Ś. [1044 ?].

11. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Permāḍi (Pemma) I. Jagadēkamalla, son of 10. (Vanquished Kulaśēkharāṅka, besieged and beheaded Chaṭṭa, put to flight [the Kādamba of Goa] Jayakēśin [II.], and defeated Biṭṭiga, *i.e.* the Hoysala Viṣṇuvardhana). A.D. 1144. — Ś. [1066]. — No. 224, 234.

12. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Chāvunḍa (Chāmunḍa) II., younger brother of 11; married Dēmaladēvī and Siriyādēvī. A.D. 1163, 1169. — Ś. 1084 (for 1085), [1091].

13. Āchidēva III., son of 12 from Dēmaladēvī. A.D. 1163. — Ś. 1084 (for 1085).

14. Pemmāḍi II., son of 12 from Dēmaladēvī. A.D. 1163. — Ś. 1084 (for 1085).

15. Bijjala, son of 12 from Siriyādēvī. A.D. 1169. — Ś. [1091].

16. Vikrama, son of 12 from Siriyādēvī. A.D. 1169. — Ś. [1091].

#### 11. — The Guttas of Guttal (Guttavoḷal). — A.D. 1181-1262.

1. Māgutta.

2. Gutta I., son of 1.

3. *Mahāsāmanta* (?) Malla (Mallidēva), son of 2. Subordinate (?) of the *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Gōvindarasa who was a feudatory of the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. No. 223.

4. Vīra-Vikramāditya I., son of 3.

5. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jōyidēva (Jōma) I., son of 4. Feudatory of the Kaḷachurya Āhavamalla. A.D. 1181. — Ś. 1103.

6. Gutta II., brother of 5.

7. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vīra-Vikramāditya II.,<sup>1</sup> son of 6; married Paṭṭamādēvī. A.D. 1187-1213. — Ś. 1110\*, 1113, 1136\*.

8. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jōyidēva (Jōvidēva) II., son of 7. A.D. 1237. — Ś. 1160\*.

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1. His daughter Tuḷuvaladēvī (Tuḷvaladēvī) was married to Ballāḷa, son of Siṃha (Siṅga, Siṅgidēva), lord of the Sāntaḷi *maṇḍala*; see No. 340.



9. Vikramāditya (Vikrama) III., brother of 8; married Maiḷaladēvī.

10. Gutta III.,<sup>1</sup> son of 9. A.D. 1262. — Ś. [1184], 1185\*.

12. — The *Silāras*<sup>2</sup> of the Southern Koṅkaṇa. — A.D. 1008.

1. [Sa]ṇaphulla, a favourite of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [I. ?].

2. Dhammiyara, son of 1. (Founded Valipattana.)

3. Aiyaparāja, son of 2.

4. Avasara I., son of 3.

5. Ādityavarman, son of 4.

6. Avasara II., son of 5.

7. Indrarāja, son of 6.

8. Bhīma, son of 7.

9. Avasara III., son of 8.

10. *Maṇḍalika* Raṭṭa (Raṭṭarāja), son of 9. Feudatory of the W. Chālukya Satyāśraya. A.D. 1008. — Ś. 930.

13. — The *Śilārasa* (*Śilāhāras*) of the Norther Koṅkaṇa.<sup>3</sup> — A.D. 843(?)–1259.

1. Kapardin I., 'lord of Koṅkaṇa.'

2. *Mahāsāmanta* Pulaśakti (Pullaśakti<sup>4</sup>), son of 1. Feudatory of the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha I. A.D. 843(?). — Ś. 765(?).

3. *Mahāsāmanta* Kapardin II. (Laghu-Kapardin), son of 2. A.D. 851, 877. — Ś. 775 (for 773), 799.

4. Vappuvanna (Ghayuvanta ?), son of 3.

5. Jhañjha,<sup>5</sup> son of 4.

6. Goggi (Goggirāja), brother of 5.

1. According to the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 579, Gutta III. had the two brothers Hiriyaḍēva and Jōyidēva III. — In addition to the above, No. 292 of the *List* mentions the Gutta *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Sampakarasa with a date in Ś. [1101] = A.D. 1179.

2. For a certain Kañchiga of the Seḷaṇa race and a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gō[v]unarasa of the Śilāhāra race, see note on No. 94.

3. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 539.

4. So the name is spelt in Nos. 72, 73 and 80 only.

5. Lakshmī (Lachchhiyavvā), the wife of the Yādava Bhillama II. of Sēuṇadēśa, was probably a daughter of his; see No. 331 and below, p. 12.



7. Vajjada I.,<sup>1</sup> son of 6.
  8. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Aparājita Mṛigāṅka Birudaṅka-Rāma, son of 7. (Contemporary of Gōma, Aiyapadēva, [the Yādava] Bhillama [II. of Sēuṇadēśa] and . . . . . ?) A.D. 997. — Ś. 919.
  9. Vajjada II., son of 8.
  10. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Arikēśarin (Kēsidēva ?), elder (?) brother of 9. A.D. 1017. — Ś. 939.
  11. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Chhittarāja, son of 9. A.D. 1026. — Ś. 948.
  12. Nāgārjuna, younger brother of 11.
  13. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Mummuni (Māmvāṇirāja), younger brother of 12. A.D. 1060 (?). — Ś. 982 (?).
  14. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaradhipati Kuṅkaṇa-chakravartin* Anantapāla (Anantadēva), son of 12. A.D. 1094. — Ś. 1016.
  15. Haripāla.<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1154. — Ś. 1076.
  16. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaradhipati* or *Mahāsāmantādhipati* Mallikārjuna. A.D. 1156. — Ś. 1078.
  17. *Mahārājādhirāja Kuṅkaṇa-chakravartin* Aparāditya. A.D. 1185, 1186. — Ś. 1107, 1109\*.
  18. *Mahāsāmantādhipati Kuṅkaṇa-chakravartin* Sōmēśvara. A.D. 1259. — Ś. 1181.
14. — The Śilāhāras (Śailāhāras, Śiyaḷāras) of Kōlhāpur (Kollāpura).<sup>3</sup> — A.D. 1058-1194.
1. Jatiga I.
  2. Nāyivarman (Nāyimma), son of 1.
  3. Chandrarāja, son of 2.
  4. Jatiga II., son of 3.
  5. Goṅka (Goṅkala, Gōkalla, Gōkala), son of 4.
  6. Gūvala I. (Gūhaḷa<sup>4</sup>), younger brother of 5.
  7. Kīrtirāja, brother of 6.
  8. Chandrāditya,<sup>5</sup> brother of 7.

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1. See above, p. 6.

2. The relationship of 15-18 to the preceding ones and to one another cannot be given for the present.

3. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 545.

4. So the name is given in No. 315 only.

5. Omitted in No. 317.



9. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Mārasimha, son of 5. A.D. 1058. — Ś. 980.
10. Gūvala II., son of 9.
11. Gaṅgadēva,<sup>1</sup> brother of 10.
12. Bhōjadēva I., brother of 11.
13. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Ballāḷa, brother of 12. No. 316.
14. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gaṇḍarāditya, brother of 13. A.D. 1110-1135. — Ś. 1032\*, [1033], 1040, 1058\*. — No. 316, 320.
15. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vijayāditya (Vijayārka), son of 14. A.D. 1143-1150. — Ś. 1065\*, 1066\*, 1073\*.
16. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bhōjadēva II.<sup>2</sup> (Vīra-Bhōjadēva), son of 15. A.D. 1178-1194. — Ś. 1101\*, 1109, 1112, 1113, 1114, [1115].

**15. — The Yādavas of Sēuṇadēśa. — A.D. 1000-1142.**

1. Dṛiḍhaprahāra.<sup>3</sup>
2. Sēuṇachandra I., son of 1. (Founded Sēuṇapura).
3. Dhādiyappa, son of 2.
4. Bhillama I., son of 3.
5. Rāja (Rājan, Śrīrāja), son of 4.
6. Vaddiga (Vandiga), son of 5; married Voddiyavvā, a daughter of Dhōrappa.<sup>4</sup> Follower of [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.].
7. *Mahāsāmanta* Bhillama II., son of 6; married Lakshmī (Lachchhiyavvā), a daughter of [probably the Śīlāra] Jhañjha. (Defeated [the Paramāra] Muñja, *i.e.* Vākpatirāja II., for Raṇaraṅgabhīma, *i.e.*, apparently, the W. Chālukya Taila II.). A.D. 1000. — Ś. 922.
8. Vēsū (Vēsuka ?), son of 7; married Nāyaladēvī, a daughter of the Chālukya *Maṇḍalikatilaka* Gōgi.<sup>5</sup>
9. *Mahāsāmanta* Bhillama III., son of 8; married Hammā (Avvalladēvī), a daughter of the [W.] Chālukya Jayasimha [II.]. A.D. 1025. — Ś. 948\*.

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1. Mentioned only in No. 321, which also place Ballāḷa before Bhōjadēva I.

2. He probably had a son named Gaṇḍarāditya; see No. 327.

3. Mentioned in No. 331 only.

4. See above, p. 4, note 2.

5. According to Dr. Bhandarkar perhaps the Śīlāra Goggi; by myself stated to be identical, perhaps, with the Goggirāja in *Northern List*, No. 354; but for a Chālukya named Goggi see now rather *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III. Introduction, p. 6, and Vol. XI. Introduction, p. 9.



10. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or *Mahāmaṇḍalanātha* Sēuṇachandra II.<sup>1</sup> (Sēuṇa), of the family of 9. A.D. 1069. — Ś. 991.

11. *Mahāsāmanta* Sēuṇadēva. A.D. 1142. — Ś. 1063 (for 1064).

16. — The Yādavas (or Sēvaṇas) of Dēvagiri.<sup>2</sup> — A.D. 1191-1305.

1. Sēvaṇa.<sup>3</sup>

2. Mallugi, son of 1.

3. Amaragaṇga, son of 2.

4. Karṇa, younger brother of 3.

5. *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin* Bhillama, son of 4. A.D. 1191. — Ś. 1113.

6. Jaitugi I. (Jaitrapāla, Jaitapāla), son of 5. (Killed the king of Trikaṇḍa, liberated and made [the Kākatiya] Gaṇapati lord of the Andhra country.) No. 336.

7. *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin* (*Chakravartin*, *Praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin*, *Bhujabala-pratāpa-chakravartin*) Singhaṇa (Simhaṇa, Simhala, Simha), son of 6. (Overthrew [the Hoysala] Ballāla [II.], the Andhra king, Kakkalla, the lord of Bhambhāgiri, [the Śilāhāra] Bhōja [II.], and Arjuna, *i.e.*, probably, the Paramāra Arjunavarman.<sup>4</sup>) A.D. 1207-1246. — Ś. 1128 (for 1129), 1135\*, 1136\*, 1137, 1140, 1144, 1145\*, 1145, 1148\*, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1160\*, 1162, [1164], [1168] (year 37). — No. 353.

8. Jaitugi II. (Jaitrapāla), son of 7; did not reign.

9. *Mahārājādhirāja Bhujabala-praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin* Kanhara (Kanhāra, Kandhara, Kṛishṇa), son of 8. A.D. 1249-1258. — Ś. 1172\*, 1171, 1174\*, 1175 (year 7), [1181].

10. *Praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin Mahārāja* Mahādēva, younger brother of 9. (Defeated [the Chaulukya-Vāghēlā] Vīśala.<sup>5</sup>) A.D. 1261-1271 (?). — Ś. 1183, [1184] (year 3), 1185\*, [1185], 1187, 1189, 1193 (?).

11. Āmaṇa, son of 10; apparently did not reign.

12. *Mahārājādhirāja Praudha-pratāpa-chakravartin* Rāmachandra (Rāmadēva, Rāma), son of 9; took away the kingdom from 11. A.D. 1272-1305. — Ś. 1193, 1194, 1199\*, 1199, [1204] (year 12 or 13), [1205] (year 12), [1206] (year 14), [1208] (year 16), 1212\*, 1219\*, 1222, 1227.

1. The exact relationship of 10 and 11 to the preceding ones and to one another cannot be given at present.

2. Compare also the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 519.

3. The names 1-4 are taken from Bhillama's inscription No. 334. Instead of them, No. 351 has Amaragāṅgēya and in his family, Mallugi from whom sprang Bhillama; while No. 369 has Singaṇa, his son Mallugi and after him Bhillama.

4. See App. I. p. 15.

5. See *ibid.* p. 14.



17. — The Hoysaḷas (Poysaḷas) of Dōrasamudra.<sup>1</sup> — A.D. 1040(?)–1330.

1. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vinayāditya<sup>2</sup> Tribhuvanamalla (?); married Keḷeyabbe (Keḷeyabbarasi, Koḷeyaladēvī, Kēliyadēvī). A.D. 1040(?). — Ś. 961(?).

2. Eṇṇeyāṅga (Eṇṇaga), son of 1; married Ēchaladēvī.

3. Ballāḷa I., son of 2; married Padmaladēvī, Chāvalidēvī and Boppadēvī. (Defeated Jagaddēva.<sup>3</sup>) A.D. 1103. — Ś. 1025.

4. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Viṣṇuvardhana (Viṣṇu, Biṭṭidēva, Biṭṭiga) Tribhuvanamalla Bhujabala-Gaṅga, son of 2; married Śāntaladēvī and Lakshmīdēvī (Lakumadēvī). (Defeated the Chōḷa feudatories Narasimhavarman and Adiyama, the lord of Mālava, Jagaddēva,<sup>3</sup> [the Chōḷa] Iruṅgōḷa and [the Kādamba of Goa] Jayakēśin [II.]; his minister Gaṅgarāja defeated the army of the [W.] Chālukya Permāḍidēva, *i.e.* Vikramāditya VI.) A.D. 1115–1137. — Ś. 1037, 1039, 1045, 1053, 1060\*. — No. 384(?), 399, 405, 406.

5. Udayāditya, son of 2; died before 4.<sup>4</sup>

6. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Narasimha I. (Nārasimha, Nāraśiṅga) Tribhuvanamalla Bhujabala-Vīra-Gaṅga Pratāpa-Hoysaḷa, son of 4 from Lakshmīdēvī; married Ēchaladēvī. A.D. 1159. — Ś. 1081. — No. 410, 411, 413.

7. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or later, *Mahārājādhirāja, Pratāpa-chakravartin* Ballāḷa II.<sup>5</sup> (Vīra-Ballāḷa) Tribhuvanamalla, son of 6; married Padmaladēvī. (Defeated the army of Sōmana, *i.e.*, the W. Chālukya Sōmēśvara IV., and Jaitrasimha, the minister of [the Dēvagiri-Yādava] Bhillama; besieged Uchchangī and captured its Pāṇḍya king Kāmadēva.) A.D. 1181–1207. — Ś. 1104\*, 1113(?), 1114, 1114 (for 1115), 1117\*, 1118\*, [1118], 1121, [1124] (year 11), [1127] (year 15), [1129] (year 17). — No. 415, 417, 432, 433.

8. *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin* Narasimha II.<sup>6</sup> (Vīra-Nārasimha), son of 7; married Kāḷaledēvī.<sup>7</sup> (Described as establisher of the Chōḷa kingdom.<sup>8</sup>) A.D. 1223, 1231. — Ś. 1145, [1153].

1. Compare the Table in Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties*, p. 493.

2. It now appears that Vinayāditya was the son of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Nṛipa-Kāma, for whom we have dates in Ś. 944 and in the year Prabhava [949] = A.D. 1022 and 1027 (but the second date, which admits of verification, is incorrect); see *Ep. Carn.* Vol. V. Part I. Introduction, p. 10, and Text, p. 586, Nos. 43 and 44.

3. Perhaps identical with, or an ancestor of, the Jagaddēva in No. 237.

4. See *Ep. Carn.* Vol. V. Part I. Introduction, p. 13.

5. In *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. pp. 3 and 76 a date is given for the coronation festival of Ballāḷa II. Which correctly corresponds to Sunday, 22nd July A.D. 1173.

6. *Ibid.* Vol. V. Part I. p. 461, line 4, a date is given for the coronation festival of Narasimha II., which corresponds to Thursday, 16th April A.D. 1220, when the *tithi* of the date commenced 5 h. 15 m. after mean sunrise.

7. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VII. p. 162, note 12.

8. See below, p. 24, under the Chōḷa Rājarāja III.



9. Sōmēśvara (Vīra-Sōmēśvara, Sōma), son of 8; married Sōmaladēvī, Bijjalā, and the Chālukya princess Dēvaladēvī. A.D. 1253. — Ś. 1175\*. — No. 437, 438.

10. *Mahārājādhirāja Pratāpa-chakravartin* (*Niśsaṅka-pratāpa-chakravartin*) Narasimha III.<sup>1</sup> (Vīra-Narasimha, -Nārasimha), son of 9 from Bijjalā. A.D. 1254-1286. — Ś. [1176], 1177, 1184\*, 1190, 1191 (for 1195 ?), 1192\*, 1198, 1200, 1208. — No. 452.

11. Vīra-Rāmanātha, son of 9 from Dēvaladēvī. A.D. 1257-1271. — Ś. [1178] (year 2), [1183] (year 7 ?), [1191, 1192] (year 15), [1193] (year 17).

12. *Mahārājādhirāja* [*Pratāpa-chakravartin*] Ballāḷa III.,<sup>2</sup> son of 10. A.D. 1310, 1330. — Ś. [1232], 1252.<sup>3</sup>

### 18. — The Dynasties of Vijayanagara.

#### (a). — First (or Yādava) Dynasty.<sup>4</sup> — A.D. 1340-1478.

1. Saṁgama I.

2. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Harihara I. (Vīra-Hariyappa-Voḍeyar), son of 1. A.D. 1340. — Ś. 1261 (for 1262).

3. Kampa (Kampaṇa I.), son of 1.

4. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or *Mahārājādhirāja* Bukkarāya I. (Bukkarāja, Bukka, Bhukka, Vīra-Bhukkarāya, Vīra-Bhukkarāya-Voḍeyar, Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyar), son of 1 from Kāmākshī. A.D. 1353-1356. — Ś. 1276\*, 1277, 1278. — No. 458 (?), 461 (of Ś. 1290 = A.D. 1368 ?).

5. Mārāpa, son of 1.

6. Muddapa (Mudgapa ?), son of 1.

7. Vīra-Virupaṇṇa-Oḍeyaru I., son of 4 from Jommādēvī.<sup>5</sup> A.D. 1354. — Ś. 1276.

8. Saṁgama II., son of 3. A.D. 1356. — Ś. 1278.

9. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kampaṇa II. (Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyar, Vīra-Kampaṇa- or Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyar, Kumāra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyar), son of 4. A.D. 1365-1371. — Ś. 1286 (for 1287), [1290], 1293.<sup>6</sup>

1. No. 447 mentions a *Daṇḍanāyaka* Sōma who is described as the king's dear son and Sōma's sister's sons, the *Daṇḍanāyaka* Mallidēva and Chikka-Kētaya. — Narasimha's minister Perumāladēva slew Ratnapāla; see No. 451, note.

2. The date, given for his coronation in *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. p. 103, line 4, regularly corresponds to Thursday, 31st January A.D. 1292.

3. See *Ep. Carn.* Vol. V. Part I. p. 312, No. 66; the date given there, the latest correct date known to me, corresponds to Monday, 25th September A.D. 1330.

4. Compare Prof. Hultsch's Table in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. p. 36.

5. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. 327. Bukkarāya I. perhaps had a daughter named Jannāmbikā; see No. 463.

6. For dates from Ś. 1283 = A.D. 1361 to Ś. [1296] = A.D. 1374, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 325 ff.



10. *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Jammaṇa-Uḍaiyar, son of 9. A.D. 1374. — Ś. 1296.
11. *Mahārājādhirāja* Harihara II. (Vīra-Harihara, Vīrapratāpa-Harihara, Arihararāya) son of 4 from Gaurī (Gaurāmbikā). A.D. 1379-1404. — Ś. 1301, 1304, 1307, 1309\*, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1317 (for 1318), 1321. — No. 476, 477, 478 (date of his death in Ś. [1326] = A.D. 1404<sup>1</sup>).
12. Virūpāksha I. (Viruppaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar II.), son of 11 from Mallādēvī of the family of Rāmadēva, *i.e.*, probably, the Dēvagiri-Yādava Rāmachandra. A.D. 1384. — Ś. 1305 (for 1306).<sup>2</sup>
13. Mallinātha (Mallappa-Oḍeyar), son of 4.<sup>3</sup> No. 456, note.
14. Nārāyaṇadēv-Oḍeyar, son of 13.<sup>3</sup> A.D. 1397. — Ś. 1319.
15. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or *Mahārājādhirāja* Bukkarāya II. (Bukkarāja, Vīrapratāpa-Bukkamahārāya), son of 11 from Pampā.<sup>4</sup> A.D. 1405. — Ś. [1327].<sup>5</sup> — No. 1062.
16. *Mahārājādhirāja* Dēvarāya I. (Dēvarāja, Pratāpa-Dēvarāya, Vīrapratāpa-Dēvarāya) son of 11 from Malāmbikā (Mallādēvī). A.D. 1406, 1410. — Ś. 1328 (coronation), 1332. — No. 482.
17. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vīra-Mallaṇṇa-Voḍeyar, son of 16 from Mallayavve. A.D. 1411. — Ś. 1334\*.
18. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vijaya (Vīra-Vijaya, Vīrapratāpa-Vijaya), son of 16 from Hēmāmbikā. A.D. 1416, 1422 (?). — Ś. 1338, 1344 (?).
19. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or *Mahārājādhirāja* Dēvarāya II. (Dēvarāja, Abhinava-Dēvarāja, Vīra-Dēvarāya, Vīrapratāpa-Dēvarāya), son of 18 from Nārāyaṇāmbikā. A.D. 1424-1446. — Ś. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1353\*, [1355, 1356], 1368.
20. Pratāpa-Dēvarāya, younger brother of 19. A.D. 1446. — Ś. [1368] (date of his (?)<sup>6</sup> death).
21. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rājādhirāja* Mallikārjuna (Vīrapratāpa-Praudha-Immaḍi-Dēvarāya), son of 19 [from Ponnalādēvī<sup>7</sup>]. A.D. 1449, 1465. — Ś. 1371, 1387.
22. [*Mahārājādhirāja*] Virūpāksha II. [Vīrapratāpa-Virūpākshamahārāya], son of 19 [from Simhaladēvī]. A.D. 1467-1478. — Ś. 1390\*,<sup>8</sup> 1392, 1396\*,<sup>8</sup> 1400.<sup>9</sup>

1. See now also Dr. Fleet in *Jour. Roy. As. Soc.* 1905, p. 300 ff.

2. For dates from Ś. 1301 = A.D. 1379 to Ś. 1318 = A.D. 1396, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 328 f.

3. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 331, No. 10.

4. See *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. p. 172, No. 25.

5. For dates from Ś. [1304] = A.D. 1382 to Ś. 1329\* = A.D. 1406, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VI. p. 329 f.

6. If it were not for the slightly later date of No. 496, I should take the above to be the date of the death of Dēvarāya II.; but see also Mr. Venkayya's *Report* for 1903-4, p. 13.

7. See *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VIII. Text, p. 284.

8. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 331 f., Nos. 11 and 14.

9. See *Ep. Carn.* Vol. V. Part I. p. 448, No. 153; the date given there correctly corresponds to Friday, 4th December A.D. 1478.



## (b). — Second (or Tuḷuva) Dynasty. — A.D. 1498-1567.

1. Timma, married Dēvaki.
2. Īśvara, son of 1; married Bukkamā.
3. Narasa<sup>1</sup> (Nṛisimha, Nṛihari), son of 2. A.D. 1498. — Ś. [1420].<sup>2</sup>
4. Vīra-Nṛisimha (-Narasimha, -Nārasimha), son of 3 from Tippāji.
5. *Mahārājādhirāja* Kṛishnarāya (Kṛishṇadēvamahārāya, Vīrapratāpa-Vīra-Kṛishnarāya), son of 3 from Nāgalā (Nāgāmbikā, Nāgamāmba). (Captured the Gajapati king's son Vīrabhadra<sup>3</sup> and took Koṇḍaviḍu). A.D. 1509-1529. — Ś. 1430 (for 1431; coronation ?), 1434 (for 1435), 1435 (for 1436), 1436, 1437, 1442, 1444 (for 1445), 1448, 1450, 1451.
6. Raṅga, son of 3 from Obāmbikā.
7. *Rājādhirāja* Achyutarāya (Vīrapratāpa-Achyutarāya, Achyutēndra), son of 3 from Obāmbikā. A.D. 1530-1540. — Ś. 1452, 1453, 1455\*, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463\*.
8. Veṅkaṭarāya, son of 7.
9. *Mahārājādhirāja* Sadāśivarāya (Vīrapratāpa-Sadāśivarāya), son of 6 from Timmāmbā. A.D. 1543-1567. — Ś. [1465], 1466\*, 1467, 1469, 1470, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1482 (for 1483), 1483, 1482 (? for 1485), 1488.

## (c). — Third (or Karṇāṭa) Dynasty. — A.D. 1567-1644.

1. Rāmarāja II.,<sup>4</sup> ruler of the Karṇāṭa kingdom, husband of the sister<sup>5</sup> of Sadāśivarāya of the second dynasty. No. 530.
2. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Tirumalarāya (°rāja) I., younger brother of 1. A.D. 1567. — Ś. 1488 (of the reign of Sadāśivarāya).
3. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or *Mahārājādhirāja* Śrīraṅgarāya II. (Vīrapratāpa-Śrīraṅgarāya), son of 2. A.D. 1575-1584. — Ś. 1497, 1500, 1506.
4. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Veṅkaṭapati I. (Vīra-Veṅkaṭapatimahārāya), younger brother of 3. (Defeated Mahāmandasāhu, son of Malikībharāma, *i.e.* Muḥammad Shāh, son of Malik Ibrāhīm of Golkonḍa.) A.D. 1592, 1601. — Ś. 1514, 1523.

- 
1. The first dynasty was overthrown by the minister and general, the Sāluva Nṛisimharāya, and after the usurpation by him of the Vijayanagara kingdom, Narasa in turn took it away from Nṛisimharāya's family. See Nos. 501 and 502, and notes.
  2. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 330, No. 3.
  3. According to *Ep. Carn.* Vol. XI. Introduction, p. 26, and Text p. 127, No. 107, Vīrabhadra was the son of Pratāparudra.
  4. For his ancestors see No. 539, and for a complete genealogical Table of the family to which he belonged, *Ep. Ind.* Vol. III. Table facing p. 238. Here (from 2 to 7) only those members of the family are given of whom there are inscriptions in the *List*.
  5. More probably Sadāśivarāya's cousin, the daughter of Kṛishnarāya.



5. Rāmadēva IV. (?). A.D. 1620, 1621. — Ś. 1542,<sup>1</sup> 1543.

6. Venkaṭapati II. (Vīra-Venkaṭapatimahārāya, Peda-Venkaṭa), elder son of Śrīraṅgarāya IV., who was a son of 1. A.D. 1634, 1636. — Ś. 1556, 1558.

7. Śrīraṅgarāya VI., son of Pina (China)-Venkaṭa III. (the younger brother of 6) and adopted son of Gōpāla who was the son of Śrīraṅga V., and grandson of Venkaṭādri, the youngest brother of 1. A.D. 1644. — Ś. 1566.

### 19. — The Eastern Chalukyas (Chālukyas) of Vēṅgī.<sup>2</sup> — A.D. 632-1143.

1. *Yuvarāja*, afterwards *Mahārāja*, Viṣṇuvardhana I.<sup>3</sup> (Biṭṭarasa) Viṣhamasiddhi (Kubja-Viṣṇuvardhana,<sup>4</sup> Kubja-Viṣṇu), son of the W. Chālukya Kīrtivarman I., and younger brother of Pulakēśin II.;<sup>5</sup> (reigned 18 years). No. 547 (year 8 of Pulakēśin II.). - A.D. 632. — Ś. [554] (year 18 of Viṣṇuvardhana I.).

2. *Mahārāja* Jayasimha I. (Sarvasiddhi), son of 1; (reigned 33 years). No. 549 (year 18).

3. Indra-bhaṭṭāraka (Indrarāja), younger brother of 2; did not reign.<sup>6</sup>

4. *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana II. (Viṣhamasiddhi), son of 3; (reigned 9 years). A.D. 664, 668. — Ś. [586] (year 2), [589] (year 5).

5. *Mahārāja* Maṅgi-yuvarāja (Vijayasiddhi), son of 4; (reigned 25 years). A.D. 673. — Ś. [595] (year 2).<sup>7</sup> — No. 552 (year 20).

6. Jayasimha II., son of 5; (reigned 13 years).

7. Kōkkili, younger brother of 6 from a different mother; (reigned 6 months).

8. Viṣṇuvardhana III., oldest brother of 7; (reigned 37 years).

9. *Mahārāja* Vijayāditya I. (Vijayāditya-bhaṭṭāraka) Vikrama-Rāma, son of 8; (reigned 18 years).

10. *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana IV. (Viṣṇurāja), son of 9; (reigned 36 years).

11. *Mahārājadhirāja*<sup>8</sup> Vijayāditya II.<sup>9</sup> Narēndramṛigarāja Chālukya-Ārjuna, son of 10; (variously stated to have reigned 40, 44 or 48 years). No. 553, 554.

1. See *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXVI. p. 331, No. 7.

2. Compare Prof. Hultzsch's Table in *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. I. p. 32, and Dr. Fleet's Table in *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XX. p. 283. For the E. Chālukyas of Piṭhāpuram and Śrīkūrmam see No. 575 ff.

3. No. 559 mentions an enemy of his, (a king) Daddara.

4. This name occurs first in No. 557, where also, for the first time, the duration of the reigns is given.

5. See above, p. 2.

6. According to Nos. 568 and 574 he reigned for 7 days.

7. This is the date of a grant which will be published by Prof. Hultzsch in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 238.

8. In inscriptions of his successors the title is *Mahārāja*.

9. No. 553 mentions his brother, the prince Nṛipa-Rudra, born in the Haihaya family.



12. *Mahārāja* Viṣṇuvardhana V. (Kali-Viṣṇuvardhana), son of 11; (reigned 1½ years). No. 555.

13. *Mahārāja* Vijayāditya III. (Guṇaga-, Guṇagāṅka-, Guṇaka-, Guṇakenalla-Vijyāditya), son of 12; (reigned 44 years). (Slew Maṅgi; frightened Kṛishṇa, *i.e.*, perhaps, the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja II., and Saṅkila and burnt their city Kiraṇapura.) No. 556.

14. *Yuvarāja* Vikramāditya I., younger brother of 13; did not reign.

15. *Mahārājādhirāja* Chālukya-Bhīma I. (Bhīma) Viṣṇuvardhana Drōh-Ārjuna, son of 14; (reigned 30 years). (Conquered Kṛishṇavallabha, *i.e.* the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇarāja II.) No. 557.

16. Vijayāditya IV. Kollabigaṇḍa (°gaṇḍa-bhāskara) Kaliyarttyaṅka, son of 15; married Mēḷambā; (reigned 6 months).

17. *Mahārāja* Ammarāja I. Viṣṇuvardhana Rājamahēndra, eldest son of 16, not from Mēḷambā; (reigned 7 years). No. 558, 559.

18. Vijayāditya V.,<sup>1</sup> eldest son of 17; (reigned half of month).

19. Tāha (Tāḍapa, Tālāpa, Tālapa, Tāla), son of Yuddhamalla I., who was the paternal uncle of 15; (reigned one month).

20. Vikramāditya II., son of 15; (variously stated to have reigned 9 or 11 months, or one year).

21. Bhīma,<sup>2</sup> son of 17; (reigned 8 months).

22. Yuddhamalla II. (Malla), eldest son of 19; (reigned 7 years).

23. *Mahārājādhirāja* Chālukya-Bhīma II.<sup>3</sup> (Bhīma, Rājabhīma) Viṣṇuvardhana Gaṇḍamahēndra Rājamārtanḍa Kaṇayilladāta, son of 16 from Mēḷambā, and younger brother of 17; married Lōkamahādēvī; (reigned 12 years). (Conquered Rājamayya, Dhalaga, Tātabikki,<sup>4</sup> Bijja, Ayyapa, [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Gōvindarāja [IV.], the Chōḷa Lōvabikki and his own predecessor Yuddhamalla II.) Nos. 560-562.

24. *Mahārājādhirāja* Ammarāja II. Vijayāditya VI. Rājamahēndra, son of 23 from Lōkamahādēvī; (reigned 25 years). A.D. 945. — Ś. 867 (coronation, in the 12th year of his life). — Nos. 564-567, 1065.

25. Dāna (Dānārṇava), eldest brother of 24 from a different mother; married Āryamahādēvī; (reigned 3 years<sup>5</sup>).

Interregnum of 27 years.

- 
1. He is the Bēta (Kaṇṭhikā-Bēta) who is placed at the head of the genealogy of the E. Chālukyas of Piṭhāpuram; see No. 576.
  2. He is mentioned in No. 560 only.
  3. See now above, p. 6, note 5.
  4. No. 562 has Dhaladi and Tātabikyana.
  5. No. 574 gives the length of Dāna's reign as 30 years and omits the interregnum.



26. Śaktivarman Chālukya-Chandra, son of 25; (reigned 12 years).

27. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vimalāditya Vishṇuvardhana Birudaṅka-Bhīma Mummaḍi-Bhīma Bhūpamahēndra, son of 25 from Āryāmahādēvī and younger brother of 26; married Kundavā, a daughter of [the Chōḷa] Rājarāja [I.], and younger sister of Rājēndra-Chōḷa [I.]; (stated to have reigned 7 years). A.D. 1011. — Ś. 933 (coronation). — No. 568 (year 8).

28. *Mahārājādhirāja* Rājarāja<sup>1</sup> Vishṇuvardhana, son of 27 from Kundavā; married Ammaṅgadēvī, a daughter of [the Chōḷa] Rājēndra-Chōḷa [I.]\*; (reigned 40 or 41 years). A.D. 1022, 1053 (?). — Ś. 944 (coronation), [975 ?] (year 32).

29. Vijayāditya VII.,<sup>2</sup> brother of 28; for 15 years ruler of Vēṅgī. See Nos. 571, 572, 574 and 1084.

30. Rājēndra-Chōḷa [II.], son of 28 from Ammaṅgadēvī, at first ruler of Vēṅgī, as Kulōttuṅgadēva, *i.e.* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa (-Chōḷa) I.<sup>3</sup> [in A.D. 1070] was anointed in the Chōḷa kingdom; married, besides others, Madhurāntakī, the daughter of [the Chōḷa] Rājēndradēva; (reigned 49 years).

31. Mummaḍi-Chōḷa Rājarāja, son of 80, after Vijayāditya VII. (29) ruler of Vēṅgī for one year.

32. *Mahārājādhirāja* Vīra-Chōḷa Vishṇuvardhana, son of 30 and younger brother of 31, after him ruler of Vēṅgī, appointed as such in A.D. 1078 (Ś. 1001\*), but after six years [temporarily] recalled. Nos. 572 and 573, of the 21st and 23rd years [of 30, *i.e.* about A.D. 1090-91 and 1092-93]; see also No. 773.

33. *Mahārājādhirāja* Chōḷagaṅga Rājarāja Vishṇuvardhana, eldest son of 30, ruler of Vēṅgī, appointed as such (after the [temporary] recall of 32) in A.D. 1084 (Ś. 1006). No. 571, of the 17th year [of 30, *i.e.* about A.D. 1086-87].

34. Vikrama-Chōḷa Tyāgasamudra, son of 30; (reigned 15 years).

35. Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II., son of 34. A.D. 1143. — Ś. 1056 (for 1065).<sup>4</sup>

20. — The Kākatīyas (Kākatyas, Kākatīśas) of Anumakoṇḍa. — A.D. 1163-1316.

1. Durjaya.

2. Bēta (Betmarāja) Tribhuvanamalla, son of 1.

1. He translated the *Mahābhārata* into Tēlugu. For descendants of his at Śrīkūrmam see No. 577 ff.

2. 'Vijayāditya VI.' in No. 754 is a misprint.

3. See the genealogy of the Chōḷas, below, p. 23.

4. Compare also No. 581 of Ś. 1093 = A.D. 1171.



3. Prōla (Prōlērāja, Prōḍarāja) Jagatikēśarin, son of 2; married Muppama (Muppala)-dēvī. (Made the [W.] Chālukya Tailapadēva, *i.e.* Taila III., prisoner; defeated Gōvindarāja (Gōvinda-Daṇḍēśa) and Guṇḍa of Mantrakūṭa (Mantena-Guṇḍa); conquered but re-instated Chōḍōdaya; put to flight Jagaddēva<sup>1</sup>).

4. *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rudradēva (Rudra), son of 3. (Subdued a certain Domma; conquered Mailigidēva;<sup>2</sup> burnt the city of Chōḍōdaya.) A.D. 1163. — Ś. 1084.

5. Mahādēva (Mādhava), brother of 4; married Bayyāmbikā.

6. Gaṇapati<sup>3</sup> (Gaṇapa) Chhalamattigaṇḍa, son of 5; married Nārama (Nārāmbā) and Pērama (Pēramāmbā), sisters of his general Jāya (Jāyana, Jāyapa-Nāyaka). (Defeated [the Dēvagiri-Yādava] Simhaṇa (Singhaṇa), the kings of Chōḷa, *etc.*) A.D. 1213-1249. — Ś. 1135, 1153, 1157, 1172\*.

7. *Mahāmaṇḍalachakravartin* Pratāparudra<sup>4</sup> of Ēkaśilānagarī, *i.e.* Warangal. (His general Muppiḍi entered Kañchī and installed Mānavīra as governor.) A.D. 1316. — Ś. 1238.

## 21. — The Kadambas of Banavāsi (Vaijayanti).<sup>5</sup>

1. Mayūrasarman. Was made ruler of a tract of country by the Pallavas of Kāñchī.

2. Kaṅgavarman, son of 1.

3. Bhagīratha, son of 2.

4. Raghu, son of 3.

5. Kākusthavarman (Kākustha), brother of 4. (Gave his daughters in marriage to Gupta and other kings.) No. 602. (*Yuvarāja*; year 80).

6. *Dharmamahārāja* Śāntivarman (Śāntivaravarman), son of 5. No. 603 (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 31).

7. *Dharmamahārāja* or *Mahārāja* Mṛigēśavarman (Mṛigēśa, Mṛigēśavaravarman, Vijaya-Śiva-Mṛigēśavarman), eldest son of 6. No. 604 (year 8), 605 (year 4), 606 (year 8).

8. *Dharmamahārāja* Vijaya-Śiva-Māndhātṛivarman, brother of 7(?). No. 607 (year 2).

1. Perhaps the Jagaddēva of No. 237.

2. He has been stated to be, probably, the Dēvagiri-Yādava Mallugi; but he may possibly be identical with Mailugidēva, a younger brother of the Kaḷachurya Bijjala; compare *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VII. Introduction, p. 27, and Vol. XI. Introduction, p. 15.

3. For his daughter Gaṇapāmbā (Gaṇapāmbikā) see No. 589; for a brother-in-law of his, No. 591.

4. Compare *Ind. Ant.* Vol. XXI. p. 199.

5. Compare the Table in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 30. — For the Kādambas of Hāngal and Goa, see above, p. 9.



9. *Dharmamahārāja* Ravivarman (Ravi), son of 7. (Conquered Vishṇuvarman and other kings.) No. 608, 609, 610 (year 11).
10. Bhānuvarman, younger brother of 9.
11. Śivaratha, brother of 9.
12. *Mahārāja* Harivarman, son of 9. No. 611 (year 4), 612 (year 5).
13. *Dharmamahārāja* Kṛishṇavarman I., younger brother of 6.
14. *Dharmamahārāja* Vishṇuvarman, eldest son of 13 from a daughter of Kaikēya.
15. *Yuvarāja* Dēvavarman, son of 13 (?). No. 613.
16. *Mahārāja* Simhavarman, son of 14.
17. *Mahārāja* Kṛishṇavarman II., son of 16. No. 614 (year 7).

## 22. — The Pallavas of Kāñchī,

### (a). — From Nos. 616-620 and 622.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Mahārāja* Vijaya-Skandavarman.
2. *Yuvamahārāja* Vijaya-Bhuddhavarman.
3. Bhuddhyaṅkura, son of 2 from Chārudēvī. No. 616.<sup>2</sup>
4. *Yuvamahārāja*, afterwards *Dharmamahārājadhirāja*, Śiva-Skandavarman. No. 617 (year 10 of his predecessor), 618 (year 8 of his own reign).
5. *Mahārāja* Skandavarman I.
6. *Mahārāja* Vīravarman, son of 5.
7. *Mahārāja* Skandavarman II., son of 6.
8. *Dharmayuvamahārāja* or *Yuvarāja* Vishṇugōpavarman (Vishṇugōpa), son of 7.
9. *Dharmamahārāja* Simhavarman,<sup>3</sup> son of 8. No. 620 (year 8), 619 (year 11).<sup>4</sup>
10. *Mahārāja* Vīrakōrchavarman, great-grandfather of . . . (?). No. 622.

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1. I think it is useful to give here the names from these (copper-plate) inscriptions, although I am unable to state the relationship or exact sequence of all the persons denoted by them.
  2. The names of 3 and his mother are taken from the edition of the grant by Prof. Hultsch in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 145.
  3. According to the account given under Nos. 619 and 620 there were two kings called Simhavarman. But in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 160, Prof. Hultsch has shown it to be highly probable that such was not the case and that the genealogy of the family really was as stated above.
  4. The spurious plates No. 621 are of the first year of the reign of a *Dharmamahārāja* Nandivarman.



## (b). — From Nos. 628-636.

Mythical genealogy from Brahman to Aśōkavarman. After him, Skandavarman,<sup>1</sup> Kaliandavarman, Kāṇagōpa, Viṣṇugōpa, Vīrakūrcha, Vīrasimha, Simhavarman, Viṣṇusimha and others. Then :—

1. Simhavishṇu Avanisimha.
2. Mahēndravarman I., (probably also denoted by the names Mahēndra, Mahēndrapōtarāja, Lalitānkura, Śatrumalla, Guṇabhara, Satyasimha, Purashōttama), son of 1. Nos. 623-626.
3. Narasimhavarman I.<sup>2</sup> (Narasimhavishṇu ?), son of 2. (Defeated [the W. Chalukya] Pulakēśin [II.], above, p. 2; took Vātāpi). No. 627.
4. Mahēndravarman II., son of 3.
5. Paramēśvaravarman (Paramēśvarapōtavarman) I., Ugradaṇḍa Paramēśvara, Lōkāditya, son of 4. (Defeated [the W. Chalukya] Vikramāditya [I.] Raṇarasika, above, p. 2.) No. 628.
6. Narasimhavarman II., Narasimhavishṇu, Rājasimha (Atyantakāma, Śribhara, Raṇajaya), son of 5, married Raṅgapatākā. Nos. 629-631.
7. Mahēndra, *i.e.* Mahēndravarman III., son of 6. No. 632.
8. Paramēśvaravarman (Paramēśvarapōtavarman) II., son of 6.
9. *Mahārāja* Nandivarman<sup>3</sup> (Nandin, Nandipōtarāja, Nandippōttaraiyaṇ, Nandippōttaraśar) Pallavamalla, also called Kshatriyamalla and Śrīdhara, according to (the spurious ?) No. 634 son of 8, but according to No. 635 descended from Bhīmavarman (the younger brother of 1), between whom and Nandivarman there intervened Buddhavarman, Ādityavarman, Gōvindavarman, and N.'s father Hiraṇya whose wife was Rōhiṇī. (His general Udayachandra, according to No. 634, slew the Pallava king Chitramāya, defeated the Śabara king Udayana and the Nishāda chief Pṛithivivyāghra, and subjected the district of Viṣṇurāja, *i.e.* the E. Chālukya Viṣṇuvardhana III., above, p. 17, to the Pallava.) No. 633 (year 18), 634 (year 21), 635 (year 22), 636 (year 50).

## 23. — The Gaṅga-Pallavas.

Mythical genealogy from Brahman to Pallava; in his family were Vimala, Koṅkaṇika and other kings. After them :—

1. Dantivarman; perhaps identical with the Dantiga of Kāñchī who was conquered by the Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvindarāja III.<sup>4</sup>

1. For some of these names see p. 19, under *a*.
2. In No. 680 called Naraśiṅgappōttaraiyar. — In No. 20 the kings 3, 4 and 5 are called Narasimha, Mahēndra, and Īśvara or Īśvarapōtarāja. — In No. 49 we have the name Narasimhapōtavarman for Narasimhavarman.
3. In No. 49 called Nandipōtavarman (represented as defeated by the W. Chalukya Vikramāditya II.).
4. See above, p. 3.



2. Nandivarman, Vijaya-Nandivikrama, Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman, son of 1; married Śaṅkhā of the Rāshtrakūṭa family, perhaps a daughter of Amōghavarsha I. Nṛipatuṅga. (Contemporary, probably, of the Bāṇa Vikramāditya I.) No. 648 (year 3), 649 and 1067 (year 17), 650 (year 52), 651 (year 62).

3. Nṛipatuṅgadēva, Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavarman, Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavikrama, Vijaya-Nṛipatuṅgavikramavarman, son of 2. (Contemporary of Pirudi-Gaṅgaraiyar, *i.e.*, perhaps, the Gaṅga Prithivīpati I.<sup>1</sup>) No. 652 (year 8), 1068 and 1069 (year 21), 653 (year 26).

4. Kampavarman, Vijaya-Kampa, Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman, perhaps a brother of 3. No. 1070 (year 8), 657 (year 10), 658 (year 15), 656 (year 23).

5. Skandaśishya,<sup>2</sup> Vijaya-Skandaśishyavikramavarman. No. 644 (year 14).

6. Vijaya-Narasimhavarman, Vijaya-Narasimhavikramavarman. No. 645 (year 3), 646 (year 18), 647 (year 24).

7. Vijaya-Īśvaravarman. No. 654 (year 12), 655 (year 17).

#### 24. — The Bāṇas.

The Asura Bali (Mahābali); his son Bāṇa; in his lineage, Bāṇadhirāja. In his family :—

1. Jayanandivarman. Ruled the land west of the Andhra country.

2. Vijayāditya I., son of 1.

3. Malladēva<sup>3</sup> Jagadēkamalla, son of 2.

4. Bāṇavidyādhara, son of 3.

5. Prabhumēru, son of 4.

6. Vikramāditya I. Jayamēru, surnamed Bāṇavidyādhara (Vāṇavidyādhārāya °rāja) son of 5; married Kundavvaiyār, the daughter of Pratipati-Araiyyar, *i.e.* the Gaṅga Prithivīpati I., the son of Śivamahārāja-Perumāṇaḍigaḷ, *i.e.* Śivamāra [II].<sup>4</sup> Nos. 659-662.

7. Vijayāditya II. Puḷaḷvippavaragaṇḍa, son of 6.

8. Vikramāditya II. Vijayabāhu, son of 7; a friend of [probably the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [II].<sup>5</sup> No. 663.

1. See below, p. 21.

2. The relationship, if any, of 5-7 to those mentioned under 1-4 or to one another, and their time, cannot be given for the present.

3. For a Bāṇa king Śrīvadhūvallabha Malladēva-Nandivarman see the spurious plates No. 668 of Ś. 261 = A.D. 339.

4. See below.

5. See above, p. 3.



### 25. — Pedigree of the Gaṅga-Bāṇa Pṛithivīpati II.

In the Gaṅga family descended from the sage Kaṇva there was, at Kuvaḷālapura, Koṅkaṇi. In his lineage, in which were Viṣṇugōpa, Hari, Mādhava, Durvinīta, Bhūvikrama, *etc.*,<sup>1</sup> there was:—

1. Śivamāra [II.]<sup>2</sup>

2. Pṛithivīpati I.<sup>3</sup> Aparājita, son of 1. (Saved king Diṇḍi's sons Iriga and Nāgadanta, the one from [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Amōghavarsha [I.], the other from death; defeated the Pāṇḍya Varaguṇa).

3. Mārasimha [I.]<sup>4</sup> son of 2.

4. Pṛithivīpati II. Hastimalla Vīra-Chōḷa (Śembiyaṇ Māvali-Vāṇarāyar), 'king of the people of Paṇivai,' 'lord of Paṇivipurī,' son of 3. Feudatory of the Chōḷa Parāntaka I. Parakēsarivarman,<sup>5</sup> and made by him lord of the Bāṇas. No. 669 (year 9 of Parāntaka I.), 670 (year 15 of the same), 671.

### 26. — The Chōḷas.<sup>6</sup> — A.D. 907-1267.

From Brahman through the Sun to Śibi. In his race, in which there were Kōkkilli, Chōḷa, Karikāla, Kōchchaṅkaṇ and other kings, there was :<sup>7</sup>—

1. [Vijayālaya] Parakēsarivarman. Nos. 672-675, 1071; (year 4-34).

2. [Āditya I.] Rājakēsarivarman, son of 1. Nos. 676-680; (year 3-27).

3. Parāntaka I. Parakēsarivarman Vīra-Nārāyaṇa Saṁgrama-Rāghava, son of 2; his queen is mentioned by the name or title Kōkkillāṇaḍi. [Commenced to reign between 15th January and 25th July A.D. 907,<sup>8</sup> in Ś. 928-29.] (Conferred the title of 'lord of the Bāṇas' on the Gaṅga Pṛithivīpati II.; defeated the Pāṇḍya Rājasimha.) Nos. 681-693, 1072-1075; (years 9-40). — A.D. 946. — Ś. [868] (year 40).

1. See the genealogy of the W. Gaṅgas of Taḷakāḍ, above, p. 4.

2. In Nos. 659 and 660 called Koṅguṇi(Koṅguṇivarma)-dharmamahārāja Śivamahārāja Perumāṇaḍigaḷ. For Śivamāra [I.] see above, p. 6.

3. In Nos. 659 and 660 called Pratipati-Araiyaṇ; in No. 653 perhaps referred to by the name Pirudi-Gaṅgaraiyaṇ.

4. For Mārasimha [II.] see above, p. 6.

5. See below, p. 22.

6. Compare Prof. Hultzsch's Table in *South-Ind. Insc.* Vol. III. p. 196.

7. The above is taken from No. 685; for another account see No. 712, where it is stated that the kings of this family are alternately called Rājakēsarīn and Parakēsarīn.

8. The above results from No. 691, and from a new date supplied by Mr. Venkayya, which will be published in *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 261.



4. Rājāditya [Rājakēsarivarman], Mūvaḍi-Chōḷa, son of 3 from Kōkkiḷāṇaḍi; married Mahādēvaḍi, the daughter of Ilāḍarāyar (Lāṭarāja). (Conquered [the Rāshtrakūṭa] Kṛishṇarāja [III.], but fell in battle.<sup>1</sup>) — No. 1056, A.D. 949.<sup>2</sup> — Ś. 871 (year 2).

5. Gaṇḍarāditya (Gaṇḍarādityavarman) [Parakēsarivarman], son of 3.

6. Arimjaya (Arikulakēsarīn ?) [Rājakēsarivarman], son of 3.

7. Parāntaka II.<sup>3</sup> [Parakēsarivarman], son of 6.

8. Āditya II. Karikāla [Rājakēsarivarman], son of 7. (At war with Vīra-Pāṇḍya.) No. 694 (?); (year 4).

9. Madhurāntaka [Parakēsarivarman], Uttama-Chōḷa,<sup>4</sup> son of 5 from Uḍaiyapirtṭiyar Śombiyaṇ Mahādēviyār.<sup>4</sup> — No. 695 (?); (year 5).

10. Rājarāja I.<sup>5</sup> Rājakēsarivarman (Rājarājakēsarivarman) Rājāśraya, Arumoli, Mummudi-Chōḷa, son of 7; his queens were Lōkamahādēvī, Chōḷamahādēvī, Abhimānavalli, Trailōkyamahādēvī and Paṇchavanmahādēvī. [Commenced to reign between 25th June and 25th July A.D. 985, in Ś. 907.] (Conquered [the W. Chālukya] Satyāśraya.) Nos. 696-720, 1076, 1077; (year 7-29). — A.D. 991-1012. — Ś. [913] (year 7), [918] (year 11), [921, 922] (year 15), 928, 934 (year 28).

11. Rājēndra-Chōḷa I.<sup>6</sup> Parakēsarivarman, Muḍigoṇḍa-Rājēndra-Chōḷa, Muḍigoṇḍa-Gaṅgegoṇḍa-Rājēndra-Chōḷa, Nigarili-Chōḷa, Uttama-Chōḷa(?), son of 10. [Commenced to reign between 27th March and 7th July A.D. 1012, in Ś. 934.] (Defeated [the W. Chālukya] Jayasimha [II.] at Muśaṅgi, Muyaṅgi; at war with Indiradaṇ (Indraratha ?), Daharmapāla of Daṇḍabhukti, Raṇaśūra of Dakshiṇa-Lāṭa, Gōvindachandra of Vaṅgāḷa-dēśam, [the Pāla ?] Mahīpāla [I. ?], and Saṁgrāma Vijayōttuṅavarman of Kaḍaram.) Nos. 721-737, 1078, 1079; (year 2-31). — A.D. 1020-1042. — Ś. 943\* (year 9), 954 (year 31 for 21), 955 (year 22), 959 (year 26), [964] (year 31).

12. Rājadhiraḷa I.<sup>7</sup> Rājakēsarivarman, Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōḷa. [Commenced to reign between 15th March and 3rd December A.D. 1018, in Ś. 939-40.] (Conquered the allied kings of the South Mānābharāṇa, Vīra-Kēraḷa and Sundara-Pāṇḍya; [the W. Chālukyas] Āhavamalla, Vikki, and Vijayāditya *i.e.* Sōmēśvara I., Vikramāditya VI., and Viṣṇuvardhana Vijayāditya; Śāṅgamayaṇ;

1. At Takkōla; see No. 95, and above, p. 3.

2. This date must be shortly subsequent to the death of Rājāditya.

3. His daughter Kundavaiyār, the elder sister of 10, was married by Vallavaraiyar Vandyadēvar see No. 716.

4. See Mr. Venkayya's *Annual Report* for the year ending with May 1905, p. 51.

5. His daughter Kundavā, the younger sister of 11, was married by the E. Chālukya Vimalāditya; see p. 17.

6. His daughter Ammaṅgadēvī was married by the E. Chālukya Rājarāja.

7. According to Prof. Hultsch, *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 195, perhaps a son of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I. (11).



the Ceylon kings Vikramabāhu, Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, Vīra-Śalāmēgaṇ, and Śrīvallabha-Madanarāja; and, in the northern region, Gaṇḍar-Dinakaraṇ (Gaṇḍarāditya ?), Nārāyaṇa, Gaṇapati and Madhusūdhana; subdued Vīra-Pāṇḍya.) Nos. 736-43 (years 22-35). — A.D. 1039-1053. — Ś. [961] (year 32 for 22), [965] (year 26), [966] (year 27), [968] (year 29), 970\* (year 30), 975 (year 35).

13. Rājēndradēva<sup>1</sup> Parakēsarivarman,<sup>2</sup> younger brother of 12. [Commenced to reign on 28th May A.D. 1052, in Ś. 974.] (With his elder brother 12 set up a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram and defeated [the W. Chālukya] Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.) at Koppam; in Ceylon decapitated the Kalinga king Vīra-Śalāmēgaṇ and took the two sons of the Ceylon king Mānābharana prisoners.) Nos. 744-751, 1080; (year 3-12 or 11). — A.D. 1055-1062. — Ś. [977] (year 4), 979 (year 6). 984 (year 12 for 11 ?).

14. Rājamahēndra<sup>3</sup> Rājakēsarivarman. No. 752 (year 2).

15. Vīrarājēndra Rājakēsarivarman, Vīra-Chōḷa,<sup>4</sup> Karikāla-Chōḷa<sup>4</sup> (Āhavamallakulakāla, Āhavamallanai-mummaḍi-veṇ-kaṇḍa, Kōnēriṇmaikoṇḍaṇ, etc.); his queen is mentioned by the name and title Arumoli-Naṅgaiyār and Ulagamulududaiyāl. [Commenced to reign between 11th September A.D. 1062 and 10th September A.D. 1063, in Ś. 984-85.] (Defeated at Kūḍalsangamam [the W. Chālukya] Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I.), and his sons Vikkalaṇ and Śiṅgaṇaṇ, *i.e.* Vikramāditya VI. and Jayasimha III.; deprived Sōmēśvara [II.] of the Kaṇṇara country and invested Vikramāditya [VI.] as heir-apparent; bestowed Vēṅgī on [the E. Chalukya] Vijayāditya [VII.]; expelled Dēvanātha and other *Samantas* from Chakrakōṭṭa and recovered Kanyakubja.) Nos. 753, 754, 1081-1084; (year 4-7). — A.D. 1067. — Ś. [989] (year 5).<sup>5</sup>

16. Adhirājēndra<sup>6</sup> Parakēsarivarman; his queen is mentioned by the title Ulagamulududaiyār. No. 755 (year 3).

17. Rājēndra-Chōḷa II.,<sup>7</sup> afterwards called (*Chakravartin* or, later, *Tribhuvanachakravartin*) Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., Rājakēsarivarman, Jayadhara, Viṣṇuvardhana-mahārāja, *Mahārājādhirāja* Viṣṇuvardhana (Parāntaka, Virudarājabhayamkara, etc.), son<sup>8</sup> of the E. Chālukya Rājarāja from Ammaṅgadēvī, the daughter of Rājēndra-Chōḷa I. (above, 11); married Madhurāntakī, a daughter

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1. His daughter Madhurāntakī was married by the E. Chālukya Rājēndra-Chōḷa [II.], *i.e.*, the king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I., below, 17.
  2. In No. 751; Rājakēsarivarman.
  3. By Prof. Hultzsch provisionally placed between 13 and 15, as perhaps a son and temporary co-regent of 13.
  4. According to Prof. Hultzsch, *South-Ind. Inscr.* Vol. III. p. 195, these two surnames suggest that Virārājēndra may have been one of the younger brothers of Rājēndradēva (13), who is stated to have conferred the title Karikāla-Chōḷa on his younger brother Vīra-Chōḷa.
  5. Mr. Venkayya has sent me a date of the 7th (regnal) year and Ś. 991. = A.D. 1069.
  6. By Prof. Hultzsch provisionally placed between 15 and 17.
  7. In Nos. 225 and 250 called Rājiga-Chōḷa.
  8. Nos. 784 mentioned Kundavai Ālvār, a daughter of the E. Chālukya Rājarāja and younger sister of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.



of Rājēndradēva (above, 13), Dīnachintāmaṇi, Ēḷisai-Vallabhī, and Tyāgavallī; queens are mentioned also by the titles Bhuvanamuḷududaiyāl and Ulaguḍaiyāl. [Commenced to reign between 14th March and 8th October A.D. 1070, in Ś. 991-92.] (Defeated Vikkalaṇ and Śiṅgaṇa, *i.e.* the W. Chālukyas Vikramāditya VI. and Jayasimha III.) Nos. 756-793, 1085; (years 2-49). — A.D. 1073-1118. — Ś. [995] (year 4), 998 (year 7), [1007] (year 16), 1030 for 1028 (year 37), 1035, [1035] (year 44), 1036 (year 45), 1036 (year 45), 1037 (year 45), [1039] (year 48), 1040 (year 49).

18. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* or *Mahārājādhirāja Tribhuvanachakravartin* Vikrama-Chōḷa Parakēsarivarman Akalaṅka Tyāgavārākara (Tyāgasamudra), son of 17; his queens are mentioned by the names or titles Mukkōkkiḷāṇaḍi, Tyāgapatākā, and Dharāṇimuḷududaiyāl. [Commenced to reign on 29th June A.D. 1118, in Ś. 1040.] (Put to flight the Teliṅga Vimaṇ, *i.e.* Bhīma, of Kuḷam and invaded Kaliṅga.) Nos. 794-808; (year 4-17). — A.D. 1122-1135. — Ś. [1044] (year 4 and 5), [1045] (year 5), 1049 (year 9), [1050] (years 10 and 11), [1056] (year 16), 1054 for 1057 (year 17).

19. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II. Rājakēsarivarman, son<sup>1</sup> of 18 Nos. 810 and 811 (years 8 and 14). — A.D. 1143. — Ś. 1056 for 1065.<sup>1</sup>

20. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Rājarāja II. Parakēsarivarman [son of 19 (?)]; his queen is mentioned by the name or title Mukkōkkiḷāṇaḍigaḷ. [Commenced<sup>2</sup> to reign between 27th March and 11th July A.D. 1146, in Ś. 1068.] Nos. 812, 813, 1086; (year 3-15). — A.D. 1161. — Ś. [1083] (year 15).

21. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Rājādhirāja II.<sup>3</sup> Rājakēsarivarman.

22. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III. Parakēsarivarman, Vīrarājēndra-Chōḷa, Tribhuvanavīra (Kōṇērimēṅkoṇḍa, Kōṇērimēḷkoṇḍa, Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ); his queen is mentioned by the title Bhuvanamuḷududaiyāl (°yār). [Commenced to reign between the 6th and 8th July A.D. 1178, in Ś. 1100.] (Assisted Vikrama-Pāṇḍya against the son of Vīra-Pāṇḍya and bestowed Madurai on the former; at war with the Chēra king Vīra-Kēraḷa ?) Nos. 814-842, 1087, 1088; (year 3-37). — A.D. 1180-1215. — Ś. [1102] (year 3), [1106] (year 7), [1107] (year 8), [1111] (year 12), [1113] (year 14), [1116] (years 16 and 17), [1117] (year 17), [1118, 1119] (year 19), 1119 (year 19 for 20), [1121] (year 21), [1127] (year 27), [1128] (year 29), [1133] (year 34), [1137] (year 37).<sup>4</sup>

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1. I have assumed in the above that Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II. Rājakēsarivarman is identical with the E. Chālukya Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa II. I possess unpublished dates of his of the regnal years 4, 10, 14 and 15, but have not arrived yet at a final result regarding the commencement of his reign.
  2. See *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 2.
  3. Provisionally I place here this king, for whom I have dates of the regnal years 2, 8, 10, 11 and 13, which have not yet yielded a satisfactory result for the commencement of his reign. According to one date he undoubtedly seems to have been the successor of Rājarāja II.
  4. For a date of the 39th year, corresponding to the 25th January A.D. 1217, in Ś. 1138, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 5, No. 94.



23. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Rājarāja III. Rājakēsarivarman.<sup>1</sup> [Commenced to reign between 27th June and 10th July A.D. 1216, in Ś. 1138.] (Was held captive by Kōpperuñjiṅga, but liberated by the generals of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Nārsimha, *i.e.* Narasimha II<sup>2</sup>) Nos. 834-862; (years 4-28). — A.D. 1220-1243. — Ś. [1142] (years 4 and 5), [1144] (year 7), [1148] (year 10), [1154] (year 17), [1155] (year 18), [1156] (year 19), [1159] (year 22), 1160\* (year 22), [1160] (year 23), 1165 (year 28).<sup>3</sup>

24. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Rājēndra-Chōḷa III. [Commenced<sup>4</sup> to reign between 21st March and 20th April A.D. 1246, in Ś. 1168.] (Subdued his uncle, [the Hoysaḷa] Vīra-Sōmēśvara, Sōmēśvara.) Nos. 863-865, 867, 868; (years 3-22). — A.D. 1249-1267. — Ś. [1171] (year 3), [1174] (year 7), [1188] (year 21), [1189] (year 22).

### 27. — The Pāṇḍyas of Madhurā.<sup>5</sup> — A.D. 1190-1567.

1. *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Jaṭavarman Kulaśēkhara Rājagambhīradēva, descended from the Moon. [Commenced to reign between 30th March and 29th November A.D. 1190, in Ś. 1112.] Nos. 889 and 890 (years 14 and 25). — A.D. 1204, 1214. — Ś. [1125] (year 14), [1136] (year 25).

2. *Tribh.*<sup>6</sup> Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I.; 'presented the Chōḷa country' or 'was pleased to take the Chōḷa country and to perform the anointment of heroes at Muḍikoṇḍaśōḷapuram.' [Commenced to reign between 29th March and 4th September A.D. 1216, in Ś. 1138.] Nos. 891-896 (years 7-19). — A.D. 1223-1235. — Ś. [1145] (year 7), [1147] (year 9), [1156] (year 19).

3. *Tribh.* Māṇavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II. [Commenced to reign between 15th June A.D. 1238 and 18th January A.D. 1239, in Ś. 1160.] Nos. 897-899 (years 11-13). — A.D. 1249-1251. — Ś. [1171] (year 11), [1172, 1173] (year 13).

4. *Tribh.* or *Mahārājādhirāja Tribh.* Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I. [Commenced to reign between 20th and 28th April A.D. 1251, in Ś. 1173.] (Defeated Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpāla,<sup>7</sup> and [the Kākatīya] Gaṇapati; took Śrīraṅgam from 'the moon of Karṇāta,' *i.e.* the Hoysaḷa Sōmēśvara.) Nos. 900-905, 907-909; (year 2-11). — A.D. 1253-1261. — Ś. [1175] (year 2 and 3), [1179] (year 7), [1181] (year 9), [1182] (year 10), [1183] (year 11).

1. This surname occurs in No. 848 only.

2. See above, p. 14.

3. For two dates of the 32nd year, corresponding to the 7th February and 22nd April A.D. 1248, in Ś. 1169 and 1170, see *Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII. p. 6, Nos. 96 and 97.

4. See *ibid.* p. 7.

5. The mutual relationship of the kings enumerated here cannot be given at present; and it is impossible to say whether any, or which, king or kings intervened between any two kings whose names are put down here close to one another. — For the Pāṇḍya *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvaras* of the Koṅkaṇa and Noḷambavāḍi see the note on No. 140.

6. Here and below = *Tribhuvanachakravartin*.

7. For the Telugu-Chōḷa *Tribhuvanachakravartin* Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla, who commenced to reign in A.D. 1250, see Nos. 884-887; *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VI. p. 58, No. 100, mentions a Gaṇḍagōpāla in connection with the Hoysaḷa Sōmēśvara.



5. *Tribh.* Vīra-Pāṇḍya. [Commenced to reign between 11th November A.D. 1252 and 13th July A.D. 1253, in Ś. 1174-75.] Nos. 906 and 910 (year 7 and 15). — A.D. 1259, 1267. — Ś. [1181] (year 7), [1189] (year 15).

6. *Tribh.* Māṇavarman Kulaśēkhara I. [Commenced to reign between 19th March and 27th June A.D. 1268, in Ś. 1189-90.] Nos. 911, 919-921; (years 10-40). — A.D. 1278-1308. — Ś. [1199] (year 10), [1215] (year 26), [1216] (year 27), [1229] (year 40).<sup>1</sup>

7. *Tribh.* Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II. [Commenced to reign between 13th September A.D. 1275 and 15th May A.D. 1276, in Ś. 1197-98.] Nos. 912-918 (years 6-15). — A.D. 1281-1290. — Ś. [1203] (year 6), [1207] (year 10), [1209] (year 12), [1211] (year 13 for 14), [1212] (year 15).

8. *Tribh.* Māṇavarman Kulaśēkhara II. [Commenced to reign between 6th March and 23rd July A.D. 1314, in Ś. 1235-36.] Nos. 922-924 (year 4-8). — A.D. 1317-1321. — Ś. [1239] (year 4), [1240] (year 5), [1243] (year 8).

9. *Tribh.* Māṇavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya. [Commenced to reign between 1st December A.D. 1334 and 1st November A.D. 1335, in Ś. 1256-57.] Nos. 925 and 926 (year 6, and 8 for 18). — A.D. 1340, 1352. — Ś. 1262 (year 6), [1274] (year 8 for 18).

10. *Tribh.* Jaṭavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya. No. 927. — A.D. 1372. — Ś. 1293 (year 15).

11. *Tribh.* Vikrama-Pāṇḍya<sup>2</sup> Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍāṇ (Kōṇēraṇmaikoṇḍāṇ). [Commenced to reign between 13th January and 27th July A.D. 1401, in Ś. 1322-23.] — A.D. 1408, 1418. — Ś. [1330] (year 8), 1339 (year 17).

12. *Tribh.* Jaṭilavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya Arikēsaridēva. [Commenced to reign between 18th June and 19th July A.D. 1422, in Ś. 1344.] Nos. 928-931 (years 32-39). — A.D. 1453-1461. — Ś. [1375] (year 32), 1377 (year 33), [1378] (year 35), 1381 for 1383 (year 39).

13. *Tribh.* Māṇavarman Vīra-Pāṇḍya.<sup>2</sup> [Commenced to reign between 13th March and 28th July A.D. 1443, in Ś. 1364-65.] — A.D. 1455, 1457. — Ś. [1377] (year 13), [1378] (year 14).

14. *Tribh.* Jaṭilavarman Parākrama-Pāṇḍya Kulaśēkhara. Nos. 932. — A.D. 1499. — Ś. 1421 (year 20).

15. *Tribh.* Jaṭilavarman Kōṇēramaikoṇḍāṇ . . . Perumāḷ Śrīvallabha. No. 933. — A.D. 1537. — Ś. 1459 (year 3).

16. *Tribh.* Māṇavarman Kōṇēramaikoṇḍāṇ Sundara-Pāṇḍya III. No. 934. — A.D. 1555. — Ś. 1477 (year 24).

17. *Tribh.* Jaṭilavarman Kōṇēramaikoṇḍāṇ Śrī-Perumāḷ Aḷagaṇ-Perumāḷ Ativīrarāma Śrīvallabha. No. 935. — A.D. 1567. — Ś. 1489 (year 5).<sup>3</sup>

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1. An unpublished date of the 40th regnal year, supplied to me by Mr. Venkayya, corresponds to Monday, 18th March A.D. 1308, and in the original is stated to fall in Ś. 1229.
  2. I add these kings from the list of unpublished Pāṇḍya dates in my possession.
  3. In addition to the above, Pāṇḍya kings are mentioned also in Nos. 936-938 of the *List* and the name of numerous other Pāṇḍya kings occur in unpublished dates which remain to be examined.















